Deloitte
Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants
Time Square, 7th Floor,
Door No 62, A.T.T. Colony Road,
Coimbatore, Tamilnadu, 641 018,
Tel: +91 422 664 6500

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Ampere Vehicles Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2020, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report , but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section

143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit that:

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

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

d) In our 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 31st March, 2020 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2020 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.

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

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

MBalaji

Balaji M N
Partner
(Membership No.202094)
UDIN: 20202094AAAAAX2728

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 25th May, 2020

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of ABC Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2020 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone/ standalone Ind AS (retain as applicable) financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2020, based the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

MBalaji

Balaji M N
Partner
(Membership No.202094)
UDIN: 20202094AAAAAX2728

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 25th May, 2020

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets.

(b) The Company has a program of verification of fixed assets to cover all the items in a phased manner, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain fixed assets were physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold or leasehold land and building and hence reporting under clause (i)(c) of the CARO 2016 is not applicable.

(ii) As explained to us, the inventories were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. Material discrepancies noticed on physical verification during the year have been properly dealt with in the books of account.

(iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits during the year to which the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of Companies Act, 2013 were applicable.

(vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:

(a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it to the appropriate authorities.

(b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Income-tax, Goods and Service tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2020 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(c) There are no dues of Income-tax, Goods and Service Tax on account of disputes.

(viii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings to banks. The Company has not issued any debentures.

(ix) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) as on the balance sheet date. The term loans raised by the company have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which they were raised, other than temporary deployment pending application of proceeds.

(x) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

(xi) The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 do not apply to the Company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made preferential allotment of shares during the year under review.

In respect of the above issue, we further report that:

a) the requirement of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013, as applicable, have been complied with; and
b) the amounts raised have been applied by the Company during the year for the purposes for which the funds were raised

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

(xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018)

MBalaji

Balaji M N
Partner
Membership No.202094
UDIN: 20202094AAAAAX2728

Place: Bengaluru
Date: 25th May, 2020

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2020

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
			(Audited)	(Audited)
	ASSETS			
I	**Non-current assets**			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	400.75	376.27
	(b) Intangible assets	4A	192.62	196.24
	(c) Right of use asset	4B	288.29	-
	(d) Intangible assets under development		0.0	101.74
	(e) Financial assets			
	(i) Other financial assets	5A	55.44	49.49
	(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	18	257.45	155.19
	(g) Other non - current assets	6A	1,634.00	795.03
	Total non-current assets (I)		**2,828.55**	**1,673.96**
II	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	7	2,325.25	1,857.49
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	8	1,768.04	579.31
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	117.91	94.38
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	0.30	79.66
	(iv) Other financial assets	5B	-	1.38
	(c) Other current assets	6B	560.07	301.96
	Total current assets (II)		**4,771.57**	**2,914.18**
	Total assets (I+II)		**7,600.12**	**4,588.14**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
I	**EQUITY**			
	(a) Equity share capital	11	1,171.91	1,031.54
	(b) Other equity			
	(i) Reserves and surplus	12	1,403.93	1,518.60
	Total equity (I)		**2,575.84**	**2,550.14**
II	**LIABILITIES**			
1	**Non-current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13A	-	526.85
	(ii) Lease liabilities	14A	303.33	
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	14A	36.93	-
	(b) Provisions	15A	85.76	52.05
	(c) Other non - current liabilities	16A	43.37	17.82
	Total non-current liabilities		**469.39**	**596.72**
2	**Current liabilities**			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	13B	1,282.40	898.29
	(ii) Trade payables			
	- Total outstanding dues of micro, small and medium	17	77.99	27.98
	- Total outstanding dues of other than micro, small and medium enterprises	17	2,690.03	436.34
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	14B	-	6.51
	(b) Provisions	15B	411.51	40.96
	(c) Other current liabilities	16B	92.98	31.20
	Total current liabilities		**4,554.89**	**1,441.28**
	Total liabilities (II)		**5,024.28**	**2,038.00**
	Total equity and liabilities (I+II)		**7,600.12**	**4,588.14**
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-34		

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

MBalaji

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP
COIMBATORE-18
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Balaji M N
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN : 00022417
Bangalore

Mohanan Manikram
(Director)
DIN: 08555030
Mumbai

Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan
Bangalore

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
Nasik

Bangalore
25th May 2020

AMPERE VEHICLES PVT LTD

AMPERE VEHICLES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U51900TZ2008PTC017628

Regd Off: 150/1B NANTHAVANA THOTTAM KANNAMPALAYAM ROAD,SULUR,COIMBATORE-641402

STATEMENT OF AUDITED FINANCIAL RESULTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2020

(Rs. in Lakhs)

		Particulars	3 months ended			Year Ended	
			31st March, 2020	31st December, 2019	31st March, 2019	31st March, 2020	31st March, 2019
			(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Unaudited)	(Audited)	(Audited)
1		**Income from operations**					
	a)	Revenue from Operations	2,651	2,559	1,296	8,985	5,364
	b)	Other Income	-	13	6	22	10
		Total Income	**2,651**	**2,572**	**1,302**	**9,007**	**5,374**
2		**Expenses**					
	a)	Cost of materials consumed	2,168	1,903	941	7,148	4,385
	b)	Changes in inventories of finished goods and stock in trade	(140)	67	144	(306)	(25)
	c)	Employee benefit expense	407	339	187	1,168	576
	d)	Finance costs	47	20	56	136	149
	e)	Depreciation and amortisation expense	188	38	14	298	63
	f)	Other expenses	887	631	669	2,694	1,123
		Total expenses	**3,558**	**2,998**	**2,012**	**11,139**	**6,270**
3		**Profit/(Loss) before tax (1-2)**	**(907)**	**(426)**	**(709)**	**(2,133)**	**(897)**
4		**Tax expense**					
		Deferred tax	(100)	1	1	(96)	4
5		**Profit/(Loss) for the period (A) (3-4)**	**(807)**	**(427)**	**(710)**	**(2,037)**	**(900)**
6		**Other Comprehensive income**					
		Items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss					
		Remeasurement of the defined benefit plan	(32)	-	3	(32)	3
		Less : Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss	(7)	-	-	(7)	-
		Total other comprehensive income (B)	**(25)**	**-**	**3**	**(25)**	**3**
7		**Total comprehensive income for the period (A+B)**	**(832)**	**(427)**	**(708)**	**(2,062)**	**(898)**

NOTES:

1 The above financial results of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as prescribed under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015; as amended.

2 The company is mainly engaged in the business of manufacturing Electric Vehicles. Hence, this is the only reportable business segment.

3 The aforesaid results were reviewed by the Audit Committee of the Board and subsequently taken on record by the Board of Directors at its meeting held on 25th May, 2020.

4 Effective April 1, 2019, the company adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases", applied to all lease contracts existing on April 1, 2019 using the modified retrospective method and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. Accordingly, comparatives for the year ended March 31, 2019 have not been retrospectively adjusted. On transition, the adoption of the new standard resulted in recognition of Right-of-Use asset (ROU) of Rs.289.29 Lakhs and a lease liability of Rs.303.33 Lakhs. The cumulative effect of applying the standard resulted in Rs.15.04 Lakhs being debited to retained earnings. The effect of this adoption is insignificant on the profit for the period.

5 The Management has considered the possible effects if any that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets. In developing the assumptions and estimates relating to the uncertainties as at the Balance Sheet date in relation to the recoverable amounts of these assets, the management has considered the global economic conditions prevailing as at the date of approval of these financial results, and has used internal and external sources of information to the extent determined by it. The actual outcome of these assumptions and estimates may vary in future due to the impact of the pandemic

6 The statement includes the results for the quarter ended 31st March, 2020 and 31st March, 2019 being the balancing figure of the audited figures in respect of the full financial year and figures up to the third quarter of the respective financial years. The figures pertaining to first three quarters for year ended 31st March 2020 were subject to limited review by the statutory auditors, quater ended 31st March 2019 was not subject to review.

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

By Board of Director

AMPERE VEHICLES PVT LTD

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN : 00022417

Bangalore,25th May 2020

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
			(Audited)	**(Audited)**
I	Revenue from operations	19	8,984.71	5,364.21
II	Other income	20	21.89	9.58
III	**Total Income (I + II)**		**9,006.60**	**5,373.79**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of materials consumed	21	7,148.40	4,385.03
	Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	22	(306.02)	(25.44)
	Employee benefits expense	23	1,168.46	575.68
	Finance costs	24	136.33	148.75
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	297.53	63.26
	Other expenses	26	2,694.40	1,123.08
	Total expenses (IV)		**11,139.10**	**6,270.36**
V	**Loss before tax (IIII-IV)**		**(2,132.50)**	**(896.57)**
VI	**Tax expense**	27		
	Current tax			-
	Deferred tax		(95.54)	3.81
	Total tax expense (VI)		**(95.54)**	**3.81**
VII	**Loss for the year (V - VI)**		**(2,036.96)**	**(900.38)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income**			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement of employee defined benefit plans (net of tax)		(32.33)	2.56
	Income tax on above		(7.40)	
	Total other comprehensive income (VIII)		**(24.93)**	**2.56**
IX	**Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**(2,061.89)**	**(897.82)**
XI	**Earnings per equity share of face value of Rs 10/- each**			
	Basic	29	(17.92)	(12.16)
	Diluted	29	(17.92)	(12.16)
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements	1-34		

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

M Balaji

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE - 18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Balaji M N
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN : 00022417
Bangalore

Mohanan Manikram
(Director)
DIN: 08555030
Mumbai

Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan
(Chief Financial officer)
Bangalore

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
(Company Secretary)
Nasik

Bangalore
25th May 2020

AMPERE ... S PVT LTD

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31st March 2020

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
	(Audited)	(Audited)
A. Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss before tax	**(2,132.50)**	**(896.57)**
Adjustments for:		
Net (gain)/loss arising on financial liabilities measured at fair value through profit or loss	-	456.17
Finance costs	136.33	148.75
Interest income	(21.89)	(9.58)
Net unrealised exchange loss/(gain)	16.14	2.79
Allowance for doubtful debts and advances	218.36	25.42
Amortisation of Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA)	(3.07)	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	297.53	63.26
Operating loss before working capital changes	(1,489.11)	(209.76)
Adjustment for movements in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(1,423.22)	(414.50)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(467.77)	(1,536.51)
(Increase)/decrease in other assets	(1,147.06)	(250.79)
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	2,303.70	320.47
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	404.26	5.67
Increase/(decrease) in other liabilities	20.47	30.49
Cash generated from operations	**(1,798.71)**	**(2,054.91)**
Net income tax paid	-	-
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	**(1,798.71)**	**(2,054.93)**
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Interest received	21.89	9.58
Balances considered in other bank balances	79.36	46.95
Right of use asset recognised	-	-
Capital expenditure on property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(77.04)	(218.55)
Expenditure on intangible assets	(62.90)	(103.47)
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(38.69)**	**(265.49)**
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity shares (including share premium)	2,100.00	2,429.00
Proceed from Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA)	40.00	-
Long term borrowings repaid during the year	(526.85)	(1,004.84)
Long term borrowings received during the year	-	387.85
Short term borrowings repaid during the year	(300.00)	(2,048.71)
Short term borrowings received during the year	684.11	2,547.00
Finance costs	(136.33)	(148.75)
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	**1,860.93**	**2,161.55**
Net increase in Cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**23.53**	**(158.87)**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	94.38	253.25
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)	**117.91**	**94.38**

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Mbalaji

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Balaji M N
Partner

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN : 00022417
Bangalore

Mohanan Manikram
(Director)
DIN: 08555030
Mumbai

Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan
(Chief Financial officer)
Bangalore

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
(Company Secretary)
Nasik

AMPERE VEHICLES PVT LTD

Bangalore
25th May 2020

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March 2020

a. Equity share capital

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance as at 31st March 2019	**1,031.54**
Changes in equity share capital during the year	
Issue of equity share capital (refer note 11)	140.37
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**1,171.91**

b. Other equity (Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total
	Securities Premium Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 31st March 2018	**852.38**	**(2,249.19)**	**(1,396.81)**
Changes on account of Issue of new equity shares	3,813.23	-	3,813.23
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	(900.38)	(900.38)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of taxes)	-	2.56	2.56
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**(897.82)**	**(897.82)**
Balance as at 31st March 2019	**4,665.61**	**(3,147.01)**	**1,518.60**
Changes on account of Issue of new equity shares	1,959.63	-	1,959.63
Adjustment on adoption of IND AS 116		(12.41)	(12.41)
Profit for the year (net of taxes)	-	(2,036.96)	(2,036.96)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of taxes)	-	(24.93)	(24.93)
Total Comprehensive income for the year	-	**(2,061.90)**	**(2,061.90)**
Balance as at 31st March 2020	**6,625.24**	**(5,221.31)**	**1,403.93**

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

M Balaji

DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP COIMBATORE-18 CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Balaji M N
Partner

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN: 00022417
Bangalore

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(Chief Financial officer)
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(Company Secretary)
Nasik

Bangalore
25th May 2020

AMPERE VEHICLES PVT LTD

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

1. **General Information:**

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited ("the Company" or "Ampere") is involved in designing, developing, manufacturing & marketing electric vehicles. The company is private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India.

The company is wholly owned subsidiary of Greaves Cotton Limited

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25th May 2020.

2. **Summary of Significant Accounting Policies**

2.1. **Statement of compliance:**

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The company adopted Ind AS 116 'leases' with the date of initial application being April 1, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 - Leases and related interpretation guidance. The standard sets out principles for recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and lessor. Ind AS 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. The Company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognized in retained earnings at April 1, 2019. As a result, the comparative information has not been restated. Refer Note 34 for further details"

2.2. **Basis of preparation and presentation:**

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or
disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such basis except, where measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 (Inventories) or value in use in Ind AS 36 (Impairment of Assets).

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other that quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

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2.3. **Revenue recognition:**

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue is reduced for customer returns, rebates and other similar allowances.

Revenue from contract with customers:

Revenue from contract with customers is recognised when the Company satisfies performance obligation by transferring promised goods and services to the customer. Performance obligations are satisfied at the point of time when the customer obtains controls of the asset. Revenue is measured based on transaction price, which is the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, stated net of discounts, returns and value added tax. Transaction price is recognised based on the price specified in the contract, net of the estimated sales incentives/discounts. Accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the discounts/right of return, using expected value method. Revenue in respect of service is recognized when services are performed in accordance with the terms of contract with customers.

Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable.

Leasing:

The Company's lease asset classes consist of leases for vehicles. The Company, at the inception of a contract, assesses whether the contract is a lease or not lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a time in exchange for a consideration. This policy has been applied to contracts existing and entered into on or after April 1, 2019.

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.

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

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

In the comparative period, leases under which the Company assumes substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. When acquired, such assets are capitalized at fair value or present value of the minimum lease payments at the inception of the lease, whichever is lower. Lease payments and receipts under operating leases are recognised as an expense and income respectively, on a straight line basis in the statement of profit and loss over the lease term except where the lease payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation.

2.4. **Foreign currencies:**

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

Transactions in foreign currency are translated into the respective functional currencies using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the respective transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at the exchange rates prevailing at reporting date of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognized in the statement of profit and loss and reported within foreign exchange gains/ (losses).

Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in a foreign currency and measured at historical cost are translated at the exchange rate prevalent at the date of transaction. Foreign currency gains and losses are reported on a net basis.

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2.5. Borrowing cost:

Borrowing costs that are attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of the cost of such assets till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year in which they are incurred. 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.

2.6. Government Grants:

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

2.7. Employee benefits:

2.7.1. Defined Contribution Plans:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under provident fund schemes defined contribution plans, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the employees' salary. The contributions are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund under the State Pension scheme. There are no other obligations other than the contribution payable to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the Central Provident Fund under the State Pension scheme.

2.7.2. Defined Benefit Plans:

For defined benefit retirement plans (i.e. gratuity and ex-gratia) the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with independent actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognized in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement.

The Company presents the first component of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs. Interest costs on employee benefit schemes have been classified within finance cost.
The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans. A liability for a termination benefit is recognised at the earlier of when the entity can no longer withdraw the offer of the termination benefit and when the entity recognises any related restructuring costs.

2.7.3. Compensated Absences:

Compensated absences which accrue to employees and which are expected to be availed within twelve months immediately following the year end are reported as expenses during the year in which the employee performs the service that the benefit covers and the liabilities are reported at the undiscounted amount of the benefit, and where the availment or encashment is otherwise not expected to wholly occur within the next twelve months, the liability on account of the benefit is actuarially determined using the projected unit credit method.

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2.8. **Taxation:**

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. Income tax expense is recognized in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent it relates to items directly recognized in equity or in other comprehensive income.

2.8.1. **Current tax:**

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for the period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the current tax amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date and applicable for the period.

2.8.2. **Deferred tax:**

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements.

Deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year 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 year.

2.9. **Property, plant and equipment:**

Property, plant and equipment are measured at cost or its deemed cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost includes expenditures directly attributable to the acquisition of the asset.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided under the straight-line method over the useful life of the assets. Leasehold building improvements are written off over the period of their estimated useful life on a straight-line basis. Residual value of the assets is estimated at 5% of cost. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The useful lives of the assets of the Company are as follows:

Asset	**Useful lives**
Leasehold improvements	2-7 years
Plant & machinery	15 years
Office equipment	5-10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Vehicles	8 years

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of a property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is de-recognised.

2.10. **Intangible assets:**

Intangible Assets acquired separately:

Intangible assets with finite useful life that are acquired separately are carried at cost of acquisition net of recoverable taxes, and rebates less accumulated amortisation/depletion and impairment loss, if any. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

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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.

Internally generated intangible Assets:

An internally generated intangible asset arising from development (or from the development phase of an internal project) is recognised if, and only if, all of the following have been demonstrated:

• The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale;
• The intention to complete the intangible asset and use or sell it;
• The ability to use or sell the intangible asset;
• How the intangible asset will generate probable future economic benefits;
• The availability of adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the intangible asset; and
• The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during its development.

The amount initially recognised for internally generated intangible assets is the sum of the expenditure incurred from the date when the intangible asset first meets the recognition criteria listed above. Where no internally generated intangible asset can be recognised, development expenditure is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it is incurred. Subsequent to initial recognition, internally-generated intangible assets are reported at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, on the same basis as intangible assets that are acquired separately.

De-recognition of Intangible Assets:

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 are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Useful life of intangible assets:

Estimated useful lives of the intangible assets are as follows:

Software	5 years
License/Approvals	5 years
IP/Patents	10 Years
Design and Prototype Model	10 years

2.11. Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill:

Property, Plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

2.12. Inventories:

Inventories are valued, after providing for obsolescence, as under:

a. Raw materials, stores, spares, packing materials, loose tools and traded goods at weighted average cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.
b. Work-in-progress at lower of weighted average cost including conversion cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.
c. Finished goods at lower of weighted average cost including conversion cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower.

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AMPERE VEHICLES PVT LTD

2.13. **Provisions and Contingent liabilities:**

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

i) A present obligation arising from a past event, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation
ii) A present obligation when no reliable estimate is possible, and
iii) A possible obligation, arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

2.14. **Warranty provisions:**

The Company provides warranty provisions on all its products sold at the management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation. A provision is recognised at the time the product is sold. The Company does not provide extended warranties or maintenance contracts to its customers.

2.15. **Financial instrument:**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.16. **Financial asset:**

i) Financial assets at amortised cost - Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. They are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as noncurrent assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value which usually represents cost plus transaction costs and subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss if any. Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security and other deposits, cash and cash equivalent, employee and other advances.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) - For investments which are not held for trading purposes and where the company has exercised the option to classify the investment as at FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the investment are recognised in OCI. The accumulated gains or losses on such investments are not recycled to the Statement of Profit and Loss even on sale of such investment.

iii) Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and loss (FVTPL) - Financial assets other than the equity investments and investment classified as FVTOCI are measured at FVTPL. These include surplus funds invested in mutual funds etc.

iv) Impairment of financial assets - The Company assesses at each balance sheet date whether there is objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired and impairment losses are incurred only if there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (a 'loss event') and that loss event (or events) has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

2.17. **Financial liabilities:**

Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost or at FVTPL. Financial liabilities such as derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument are classified as at FVTPL. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in the statement of profit and loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the statement of profit and loss is included in the 'other income / expense' line item. Financial liabilities that are not held for trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost.

De-Recognition of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

Financial assets are derecognized when the rights to receive benefits have expired or been transferred, and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of such financial asset. Financial liabilities are derecognized when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting of financial instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.18. Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings under current liabilities in the balance sheet.

Trade and other payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services received by the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid within the contracted period from recognition. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost.

2.19. Earnings per share (EPS) :

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic EPS and also weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented.

Insurance Claims:

Insurance claims are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted /expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection. Differences, if any, on final settlements of the claim are recognized in the periods in which the settlements are made.

Operating Cycle:

Based on the nature of the products /activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.
All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

2.20. Critical accounting judgements:

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. The Management has considered the possible effects if any that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets. In developing the assumptions and estimates relating to the uncertainties as at the Balance Sheet date in relation to the recoverable amounts of these assets, the management has considered the global economic conditions prevailing as at the date of approval of these financial statements, and has used internal and external sources of information to the extent determined by it. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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In the following areas the management of the Company has made critical judgements and estimates:

a. **Employee Benefits:**

The present value of the defined benefit obligations depends on a number of factors that are determined on an actuarial basis using a number of assumptions. The assumptions used in determining the net cost (income) for post employments plans include the discount rate. Any changes in these assumptions will impact the carrying amount of such obligations.

The Company determines the appropriate discount rate at the end of each year. This is the interest rate that should be used to determine the present value of estimated future cash outflows expected to be required to settle the defined benefit obligations. In determining the appropriate discount rate, the Company considers the interest rates of government bonds of maturity approximating the terms of the related plan liability.

b. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets:**

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

c. **Provision for warranty:**

The Company gives warranties for its products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provision made at the year-end represents the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectification / replacement. The timing of the outflows is expected to be within a period of eighteen months.

d. **Provisions and Contingent Liabilities:**

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are not recognised in the financial statements. A contingent asset is neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

Note 3 - Property, plant and equipment

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Office equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Leasehold improvement	Total
As at 31st March 2019	222.06	30.97	15.35	0.39	167.00	435.77
Additions	27.10	36.94	2.24	-	10.76	77.04
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	249.16	67.91	17.59	0.39	177.76	512.81
II. Accumulated Depreciation						
As at 31st March 2019	(17.58)	(8.92)	(3.24)	(0.07)	(29.69)	(59.50)
Charge for the year	(15.13)	(7.10)	(2.21)	(0.20)	(27.92)	(52.56)
Disposals						
As at 31st March 2020	(32.71)	(16.02)	(5.45)	(0.27)	(57.61)	(112.06)
As at 31st March 2019	204.48	22.05	12.11	0.32	137.31	376.27
As at 31st March 2020	216.45	51.89	12.13	0.12	120.15	400.75

Note 4A - Intangible assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	License / Approvals	R&D	IP / Patents	Computer software	Total
As at 31st March 2019	30.14	108.86	50.00	66.87	255.87
Additions	13.15	103.08	-	49.75	165.98
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2020	43.29	211.94	50.00	116.62	421.85
II. Amortization					
As at 31st March 2019	(7.40)	(16.27)	(19.72)	(16.24)	(59.63)
Charge for the year	(13.28)	(107.74)	(30.27)	(18.31)	(169.60)
As at 31st March 2020	(20.68)	(124.01)	(49.99)	(34.55)	(229.23)
Carrying amount (I-II)					
As at 31st March 2019	22.74	92.59	30.28	50.63	196.24
As at 31st March 2020	22.60	87.93	0.01	82.08	192.62

Note 4B - Right of use asset

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Right of use asset
As at 31st March 2019	-
Additions	363.66
Disposals	-
As at 31st March 2020	363.66
II. Amortization	
As at 31st March 2019	-
Charge for the year	(75.37)
As at 31st March 2020	(75.37)
Carrying amount (I-II)	
As at 31st March 2019	-
As at 31st March 2020	288.29

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Note 5 - Other Financial Assets
(Unsecured and considered good)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
5A	Non-current *(Measured at amortised cost)*		
	Security deposits	55.44	49.49
		55.44	49.49
5B	Current *(At cost)*		
	Other assets	-	1.38
		-	1.38

Note 6 - Other assets
(Unsecured and considered good)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
6A	Non-current		
	Balances with government authorities	1,634.00	795.03
		1,634.00	795.03
6B	Current		
	Advances to suppliers	617.04	104.67
	Less: Allowance for bad and doubtful advances	(90.50)	(90.05)
	Balances with government authorities		274.06
	Other advances	33.53	13.28
		560.07	301.96

Note 7 - Inventories
(Lower of cost or net realisable value)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Raw Materials	*1482 86*	1,730.62
Goods in Transit	*409 50*	
Work-in-progress	-	53.40
Finished goods	432.89	73.47
	2,325.25	1,857.49

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year is Rs 6842.38 lakhs (for the year ended 31st March, 2019: Rs 4,359.59 lakhs)
The mode of valuation of inventories has been stated in note 2.11

Note 8 - Trade receivables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Unsecured		
Unsecured, considered good*	1,768.04	579.31
Trade Receivables - credit impaired	490.97	272.61
Allowance for doubtful debts (expected credit loss allowance)	(490.97)	(272.61)
	1,768.04	579.31

*The credit worthiness of trade debtors and the credit terms set are determined on a case to case basis and the Management has factored in the uncertainties arising out of COVID-19, as applicable. Considering internal and external sources of information as determined by the Management the overdue debtors were critically reviewed and necessary provisions has been provided.

Note 9 - Cash and cash equivalents

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Cash on hand	-	0.39
In current accounts	117.91	93.99
	117.91	94.38

Note 10 - Other bank balances

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Term deposits with maturity exceeding 3 months and less than 12 months	0.30	79.66
	0.30	79.66

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Note 11 - Share capital

Particulars	No. of shares	Amount in Lakhs	No. of shares	Amount in Lakhs
(a) Authorised*				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	31,77,40,000	31,774.00	31,77,40,000	31,774.00
A Class Equity shares of Rs 10 each with differential voting rights	10.00	0.00	10	0.00
(b) Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights	1,17,19,063	1,171.91	1,03,15,420	1,031.54

(c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares
The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs 10 each.
In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to one vote per share. The holders of Equity Shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(d) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	No. of shares	Amount (In lakhs)	No. of shares	Amount (In lakhs)
(i) Equity shares of Rs. 10 each with voting rights				
Balance as at the beginning of the year	1,03,15,420	1,031.64	51,57,700	515.77
Add: Issued during the year*	14,03,743	140.37	24,75,701	247.57
Add: Converted during the year			26,82,009	268.20
Add: Reclassification of class of shares during the year			10	-
Balance as at the end of the year	1,17,19,163	1,171.91	1,03,15,420	1,031.54

*On 10th July, 2019 ,14,03,743 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each at a premium of Rs. 139.60 per share for an aggregate amount of Rs. 21,00,00,000/- are issued to Greaves Cotton Limited

(e) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	No.of Shares (in lakhs)	% holding	No.of Shares (in lakhs)	% holding
Equity Shares with voting rights				
Greaves Cotton Limited (GCL)	1,17,19,157	99.74	69,48,414	67.34
Hemalatha Annamalai	-	-	22,95,000	22.25
Ampere Vehicles Pte Ltd. (Singapore)	-	-	10,69,006	10.36

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Note 12 - Other equity
Reserves and Surplus

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Securities premium (refer 12.a)	6,625.24	4,665.61
(Amounts received on issue of shares in excess of the par value has been classified as securities premium)		
Capital reserve		
Retained earnings (refer 12.b)		
(Retained earnings comprise of the Company's undistributed earnings after taxes)	(5,221.31)	(3,147.01)
	1,403.93	**1,518.60**

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
12.a Securities premium		
Balance at beginning of year	4,665.61	852.38
Share issue premium	1,959.63	3,813.23
Balance at end of year	**6,625.24**	**4,665.61**
12.b Retained earnings		
Balance at beginning of year	(3,147.01)	(2,249.19)
Loss attributable to owners of the Company	(2,036.96)	(900.38)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations (net of tax)	(24.93)	2.56
Lease adjustment	(12.41)	-
Balance at end of year	**(5,221.31)**	**(3,147.01)**

Note 13 - Other financial liabilities
(at amortised cost)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
13A	**Non-current**		
	Secured		
	Term Loans		
	- from government (refer note (i))	-	145.90
	- from other parties (refer note (ii))	-	380.95
	Unsecured		
	Loan from related parties	-	-
	- from government (refer note (i))	-	-
		-	**526.85**
13B	**Current**		
	Secured		
	Loans repayable on demand from banks (refer note (iii))	756.95	585.91
	WCDL Loan from bank (refer note (iv))	200.00	-
	Unsecured		
	- Loan from related parties (refer note (v))	325.45	312.38
		1,282.40	**898.29**

Terms of borrowings:

(i) Repayment of loan from Technology Development Board in relation to the development of Charger, DC-DC converter and motors with interest rate at 5% per annum.
(ii) Repayment of Loan from Caspian Impact investments Pvt Ltd with interest rate of 15%
(iii) Working capital loans from Kotak Bank, with exclusive charge on all current assets, property plant and equipment and intangibles, Interest rate 12M MCLR + 0.85% (Applicable as on date is 9.25%)
(iv) working capital demand loan from kotak Bank for 90days at 8.75%
(v) Amount received from Greaves Leasing Finance Limited to meet working capital requirments.

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Note 14 - Other financial liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
14A	Non-current		
	Other financial liabilittes (Lease)	303.33	-
	Global Innovation & Technology Alliance (GITA)	36.93	-
		340.26	**-**
14B	Current		
	Interest accrued	-	6.51
		-	**6.51**

Note 15 - Provisions

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
15A	Non-current		
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)	85.76	52.05
		85.76	**52.05**
15B	Current		
	Provision for employee benefits (Refer note 23)	7.71	6.51
	Provision for warranty (refer note below)	383.10	34.45
	Provision for subsidy reversal	20.70	-
		411.51	**40.96**

The Company gives warranties for its products, undertaking to repair or replace the items that fail to perform satisfactorily during the warranty period. Provision made at the year end represents the amount of expected cost of meeting such obligations of rectification / replacement based on the historical data available. The products are generally covered under a free warranty period ranging to 36 months. The movement in provision for warranty is as follows :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Opening balance	34.44	46.29
Provision recognised during the year	409.00	-
Amount utilised during the year	(60.34)	(11.85)
Closing balance	**383.10**	**34.44**

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Note 16 - Other liabilities

(Rs. in Lakhs)

	Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
16A	Non-current		
	Advances from customers	21.28	2.28
	Balances with government authorities	22.09	15.54
		43.37	17.82
16B	Current		
	Advances from customers	77.44	23.72
	Others	15.52	7.48
		92.96	31.20

Note 17 - Trade payables

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Other than acceptances		
Due to micro, small and medium enterprises*	77.99	27.98
Other than micro, small and medium enterprises	2,690.03	436.34
	2,768.03	464.32

Micro, Small and Medium enterprises have been identified by the Company on the basis of the information available. Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small enterprises and other disclosures as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (hereinafter referred to as "the MSMED Act") are below

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	77.99	27.98
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to	-	-

Note 18 - Deferred tax

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Analysis of deferred tax liabilities presented in the balance sheet:		
Deferred tax assets	257.45	155.66
Deferred tax liabilities		(0.47)
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	257.45	155.19

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance sheet		Statement of profit or loss	
	As on 31st March 2020	As on 31st March 2019	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Opening Balance			155.19	156.40
Recognised in profit or loss				
Provision for Doubtful Debts	112.34	70.88	41.46	(5.50)
Defined benefit obligations	86.95	17.75	69.20	3.09
Provision for warranties	87.66	8.96	78.70	(5.35)
Property, plant and equipment	(50.10)	41.75	(91.85)	22.03
Provision for inventories	14.36	16.32	(1.96)	(15.48)
Recognised in other comprehensive income				
Defined benefit obligations	6.93	(0.47)	7.40	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	258.14	155.19	258.15	155.19

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Note 19 - Revenue from Operations

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Revenue from sale of goods	8,963.67	5,352.71
Revenue from sale of services	1.94	2.74
Other operating revenue - scrap sales	19.10	8.76
	8,984.71	5,364.21

Note 20 - Other Income

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Interest income on financials assets that are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss	-	9.58
Others	21.89	-
	21.89	9.58

Note 21 - Cost of materials consumed

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Opening stock	1,730.62	219.55
Purchases	7,310.14	5,896.10
Less Closing stock	1,892.36	1,730.62
	7,148.40	4,385.03

22 - Changes in inventories of finished goods, and work-in-progress

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Finished goods	73.47	101.43
Work-in-progress	53.40	
	126.87	101.43
Inventories at the end of the period		
Finished goods	432.89	73.47
Work-in-progress	-	53.40
	432.89	126.87
Total	(306.02)	(25.44)

Note 23 - Employee benefits expense

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Salaries and wages	1,050.01	511.10
Contribution to provident funds and other funds	72.85	45.94
Staff welfare expenses	45.60	18.64
	1,168.46	575.68

(a) Defined Contribution Plan

The Company makes Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance Scheme contributions which are defined contribution plans, for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company has recognised Rs.37.68Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2019: Rs 19.03 Lakhs) as contribution to Provident Fund, and Rs.7.12 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2019 Rs. 6.04 Lakhs) as payment under Employee State Insurance Scheme in the Statement of Profit and Loss. These contributions have been made at the rates specified in the rules of the respective schemes and has been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under the head Employee Benefits Expense

(b) Defined Benefit Plans:
Gratuity
The Company has not funded its gratuity obligations. The following table sets out the status of the defined benefit schemes and the amount recognised in the financial statements as per the Actuarial Valuation done by an Independent Actuary

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Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of Defined Benefit Obligation

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Defined Benefit Obligation at beginning of the year	38.62	32.10
Service cost (current + past)	11.66	7.30
Interest cost	2.98	2.41
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	32.33	(2.56)
Benefits paid	(22.19)	(0.63)
Defined Benefit Obligation at year end	**63.40**	**38.62**

Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of Plan Assets

(Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Fair value of Plan Assets at beginning of year	-	-
Employer contributions	(22.19)	(0.63)
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Actuarial Gain / (Loss)	-	-
Benefits paid	22.19	0.63
Fair value of Plan Assets at year end	-	-

Expenses recognised during the year (Rs in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
In Income Statement		
Service cost	11.66	7.30
Interest on net defined benefit liability/ (asset)	2.98	2.41
(Gains) / losses on settlement	-	-
Net Cost	**14.64**	**9.71**
In Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss	32.33	(2.56)
Net (Income)/ Expense For the period Recognised in OCI	**32.33**	**(2.56)**

The current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'Employee benefits expense' line item in the statement of profit and loss.

The remeasurement of the net defined liability is included in other comprehensive income.

Actuarial assumptions

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.90%	7.55%
Rate of escalation in Salary (per annum)	9.00%	9.00%

The retirement age of employees of the Company is 60 years.
The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is certified by the actuary. The mortality rates considered are as per the published rates in the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table.

Sensitivity analysis
The key actuarial assumptions to which the defined benefit plans are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and full salary escalation rate. The sensitivity analysis below, have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the assumptions occurring at end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant. The result of sensitivity analysis is given below

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Discount rate	Salary escalation rate
As at 31st March 2020		
Defined benefit obligation on plus 50 basis points	56.81	70.74
Defined benefit obligation on minus 50 basis points	70.93	56.90
As at 31st March 2019		
Defined benefit obligation on plus 50 basis points	35.35	41.83
Defined benefit obligation on minus 50 basis points	42.31	35.78

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated.

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Expected total benefit payments		
1 year to 3 years	1.02	0.89
4 years to 5 years	1.07	0.82
6 years and above	364.40	215.52

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Note 24 - Finance costs

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Interest expenses	47.30	125.81
Other borrowing costs	89.03	22.94
	136.33	148.75

Note 25 - Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	52.56	30.57
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 4)	244.97	32.69
	297.53	63.26

Note 26 - Other expenses

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Power and fuel	13.61	10.88
Repairs and maintenance - Machinery	10.62	9.76
Building	9.77	-
Repairs and maintenance - Others	20.32	2.57
Rent including lease rentals (refer note 30)	64.21	49.84
Insurance charges	4.78	4.24
Allowance for doubtful debts/advances & others	218.38	25.42
Rates and taxes	23.14	15.49
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	574.54	76.32
Traveling and conveyance	126.51	53.49
Carriage and freight	609.08	316.85
Director sitting fees	8.40	2.00
Printing and stationery	6.80	3.98
Postage, telephone and fax	5.54	7.81
Warranty expenses	409.00	(11.85)
Legal and other professional costs	478.51	62.89
Net loss on foreign currency transactions and translation	-	2.79
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses (refer note below)	12.02	8.30
Contracting expenses	64.32	21.93
R&D expenses	27.90	-
Fair value changes of financial liabity recogonised at FVTPL	-	456.17
Miscellaneous expenses	8.79	4.62
	2,694.40	1,123.08

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Auditors remuneration and out-of-pocket expenses include		
Statutory audit fees	11.51	7.50
Reimbursement of out-of-pocket expenses	0.49	0.80

Note 27 - Tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Current tax		
In respect of the current year		-
Deferred tax	(95.54)	3.81
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year	(95.54)	3.81
The reconciliation between the provision of income tax of the Company and amounts computed by applying the Indian statutory income tax rate to profit before taxes is as follows:		
Current Tax:		
Loss before tax	(2,038.96)	(900.38)
Enacted income tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed expected tax expense	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in the profit or loss	-	-
Deferred Tax:		
Relating to the origination and reversal of temporary differences (see below)	-	3.81
Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	-	3.81

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Note 28 - Segment Reporting
The Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the company examines the performance from the perspective of company as a whole viz. 'Electric vehicles' and hence there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108

Note 29 - Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders - for Basic and Diluted EPS (Rs in	(2,036.96)	(900.38)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic EPS	1,13,69,191	74,04,503
Weighted Average Potential Equity Shares		
Weighted average number of equity shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	1,13,69,191	74,04,503
Earnings per share of Rs 10/-		
- Basic (in Rs)	**(17.92)**	**(12.16)**
- Diluted (in Rs)	**(17.92)**	**(12.16)**

Note 30 - Operating leases
30.1 Leasing arrangements
The Company has entered into operating lease arrangements for certain units. The leases are cancellable and range between period of 3 to 84 months and are renewable based on mutual agreement of the parties

30.2 Payments recognised as an expense **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Minimum lease payments	64.21	49.64

Note 31 - Contingent liabilities and commitments **(Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
Contingent Liabilities		
Claims against the Company / disputed liabilities not acknowledged as debts	19.71	-
Guarantees	-	-
Other Money for which the Company is contingently liable	-	-

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020	As at 31st March 2019
II. Commitment	-	-

The Supreme court of India vide judgement dated February 28, 2019, has issued clarification on the definition of "basic wage" considered for the contribution for Provident Fund which provides for the inclusion of special allowances. The said judgement is retrospective in nature. However, all employer bodies have pleaded with EPFO and Ministry against the retrospective nature of this judgement. The Company is of the view that any attempt for quantification of possible exposure to the Company will have an effect in the arbitration/litigations.

Note 32 - Financial instruments
32.1 Capital management
The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and to create value for shareholders by facilitating the meeting of long term and short term goals of the Company. The funding needs are met through equity, cash generated from operations, long term and short term bank borrowings.

32.2 Categories of Financial Instruments
This section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments. The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, and financial liability are

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2020		As at 31st March 2019	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Others financial assets - non current	55.44	55.44	49.49	49.49
Trade receivables	1,768.04	1,768.04	579.31	579.31
Cash and cash equivalents	117.91	117.91	94.38	94.38
Other bank balances	0.30	0.30	79.66	79.66
Others financial assets - current	-	-	1.38	1.38
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost	**1,941.69**	**1,941.69**	**804.22**	**804.22**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Borrowings	-	-	526.85	526.85
Trade payables	2,768.02	2,768.02	464.31	464.31
Others financial liabilities - current	-	-	6.51	6.51
Others financial liabilities - non curre	303.33	303.33	-	-
Total financial assets measured at amortised cost (a)	**3,071.34**	**3,071.34**	**997.68**	**997.67**
Mandatorily measured at FVTPL				
Others financial liabilities - non current (b)	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities (a + b)	**3,071.34**	**3,071.34**	**997.68**	**997.67**

The management assessed that fair values of cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, other financial assets, trade payables and other financial liabilities recorded at amortised cost is considered to be a reasonable approximation of fair value.

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32.3 - Financial risk management objective
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of such risks and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Company has a risk management process in place, coordinated by the Board, to review risks as well as the progress against the planned actions. The Board seeks to identify, evaluate business risks and challenges across the Company through such framework. These risks include market risks, credit risk and liquidity risk.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Risk management
Market risk - foreign exchange	Import purchases, and recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupees	Periodic review by management
Market risk - interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Mix of borrowings taken at fixed and floating rates
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments and other financial assets	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base, credit limits and collateral.
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities

Market risk - price risk
The Company is exposed to fluctuations in foreign currency arising foreign currency transactions on purchase of raw materials, primarily with respect to USD. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency. Exposures to foreign currency balances are periodically reviewed to ensure that the results from fluctuating currency exchange rates are appropriately managed. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments including derivative financial instruments, for speculative purposes.

(i) Foreign Currency Risk

	Financial Assets		Financial Liabilities	
Particulars	Advances Outstanding	Net exposure to Foreign currency risk	Trade Payables	Net exposure to Foreign currency risk
	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs	INR Lakhs
USD	446.94	3.17	14.74	0.93
	(11.00)	(11.00)	(2.52)	(2.52)
	In Foreign Currency	In Foreign Currency	In Foreign Currency	In Foreign Currency
USD	59.71	59.71	0.21	0.21
	(0.16)	(0.16)	(0.04)	(0.04)

(Previous year figures are in brackets)

Sensitivity Analysis

The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments

	March 31, 2020	March 31, 2019
USD Sensitivity		
INR/USD increase by 5%	3.77	3.46
INR/USD decrease by 5%	(3.77)	(3.46)

Market risk - Interest rate
(i) Liabilities:
The Company's policy is to minimise interest rate cash flow risk exposures on long-term financing. At March 31, 2020, the Company is exposed to changes in market interest rates through bank borrowings at variable interest rates.

(ii) Assets:
The Company's financial assets are carried at amortised cost and are at fixed rate only. They are, therefore, not subject to interest rate risk since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Credit Risk
Credit risk is the risk that a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument will fail to perform or pay amounts due to the Company causing financial loss. It arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks and financial institutions, security deposits, loans given and principally from credit exposures to customers relating to outstanding receivables. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at reporting date.

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty or any company of counterparties having similar characteristics. Credit risk on receivables is limited as the nature of the business is advance driven, except for certain parties and other large number of individual customers in various geographical areas. The Company has very limited history of customer default, and considers the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due or impaired to be good.

Therefore, the Company does not expect any material risk on account of non performance by any of the Company's counterparties. The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, security deposits and loans is considered negligible.

Liquidity risk
The Company requires funds both for short-term operational needs as well as for long-term expansion programmes. The Company remains committed to maintaining a healthy liquidity ratio, deleveraging and strengthening the balance sheet. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate support of facilities from its holding company, and by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

The Company's financial liability is represented significantly by long term and short term borrowings from banks, related parties and trade payables.

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Note 33 - Related party disclosures

List of related parties where control exists and also related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships

(a) Holding Company	Greaves Cotton Limited
(b) Fellow Subsidiaries	Greaves Leasing Finance Company
(c) Key Management Personnel (KMP)	Hemalatha Annamala (ceased to be Director w.e.f. 13th Nov 2019) Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan (CFO) w.e.f 1st Aug 2019
(d) Relative of KMP	P. Baladhandayuthapani
(e) Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence	Ampere Singapore Pte

Transactions with related parties during the year are set out in the table below
(Previous year figures are in brackets)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Nature of transaction	Holding Company	KMP	Relatives of KMP	Enterprises as defined in point (b&e) above	Total
Transactions during the year					
Managerial remuneration	-	89.49	-	-	89.49
	-	(90.91)	-	-	(90.91)
Professional charges*	806.86	-	-	-	806.86
	-	-	(24.15)	-	(24.15)
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-		-	13.17	13.17
	-	-	-	(13.64)	(13.64)
Repayment of loan	-	-	-	300.00	300.00
	-	-	-	(904.73)	(904.73)
Balance as on balance sheet date					
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	325.45	325.45
	-	-	-	(313.64)	(313.64)
Trade payables	806.86	-	-	-	806.86
	-	(5.98)	(4.28)	-	(10.22)

* Include Managerial remuneration of Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan for Rs. 44.33 lakhs

The remuneration of directors and other members of key managerial personnel during the year was as follows:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2020	Year ended 31st March 2019
Post-employment benefits	3.90	2.38

Ampere Vehicles Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2020

34 Leases

The company has adopted Ind AS 116 'Leases' with the date of initial application being 1st April, 2019. Ind AS 116 replaces Ind AS 17 – Leases and related interpretation and guidance. The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach, under which the cumulative effect of initial application is recognised in the retained earnings at 1st April, 2019. As a result, the comparative information has not been restated. In adopting Ind AS 116, the company applied the below practical expedients:

The company has applied a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics

The company has treated the leases with remaining lease term of less than 12 months as if they were "short term The company has not applied the requirements of Ind AS 116 for leases of low value assets

The company has excluded the initial direct costs from measurement of right–of–use assets at the date of transition

The company has used hindsight, in determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease

On transition to Ind AS 116, the Company recognised right–of–use assets amounting to Rs 171.88 Lakhs,lease liabilities amounting to Rs 184.29 Lakhs and Rs 12.41 Lakhs (debit) in retained earnings as at 1st April, 2019. The Company has discounted lease payments using the applicable incremental borrowing rate as at 1st April, 2019, which is 9% for measuring the lease liability.

Reconciliation of operating lease commitments as at 31st March, 2020 with the lease liabilities recognized in the Balance Sheet as at 1st April, 2019:

	(Rs. In Lakhs)
Discounted using the incremental borrowing rate at 1st April, 2019	
Recognition exemption for:	184.29
Short term leases	
Leases of low value asset	-
Lease liabilities recognised at 1st April, 2019	-
	184.29
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on retained earnings:	
Initial recognition of Lease Liability	
Initial recognition of Right–of–use asset	184.29
Impact on retained earnings as at 1st April, 2019	171.88
	12.41
Impact of adoption of Ind AS 116 on the statement of profit and loss	
Interest on lease liabilities	
Depreciation of Right–of–use assets	16.20
Impact on the statement of profit and loss for the year	75.37
	91.57
Closing balance of lease liability as on 31st March, 2020	
Initial recognition of lease liability	
Increase in lease liability on account of new leases during the year	184.29
Interest on lease liability	191.78
Decrease in lease liability on account of termination of lease during the year	16.20
Payment of lease rentals during the year	-
Closing balance of lease liability as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer Note 14A)	(88.93)
	303.33
Closing balance of Right-of-use assets as on 31st March, 2020	
Initial recognition of Right–of–use assets	
Increase in Right–of–use assets on account of new leases	171.88
Decrease in Right–of–use assets on account termination of lease	191.78
Depreciation of Right–of–use assets	-
Closing balance of Right-of-use assets as on 31st March, 2020 (Refer Note 4B)	(75.37)
	288.29

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Bidadi Anjani Kumar
(Director)
DIN 00022417
Bangalore

Mohanan Manikram
(Director)
DIN: 08555030
Mumbai

Hari Hara Subramaniam Ramanathan
(Chief Financial officer)
Bangalore

Kamlesh Chandrashekhar Kulkarni
(Company Secretary)
Nasik

25th May 2020

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