Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of ATS Elgi Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of ATS Elgi Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.

2. 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and total comprehensive income (comprising of profit and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

4. 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 the 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 in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

   We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

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

6. 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 Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

7. 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.

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

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

   - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

   - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

9. 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.

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

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

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

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

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

    (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on March 31, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

    (f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in paragraph 11(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 11(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Rules.

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(g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A".

(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, 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 - Refer Note 38 to the financial statements.

ii. The Company was not required to recognise a provision as at March 31, 2024 under the applicable law or accounting standards, as it does not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contract. The Company did not have any derivative contracts as at March 31, 2024.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45 of the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in Note 45 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the Company is in compliance with Section 123 of the Act.

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vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used two accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and except that the audit trail feature for payroll software did not operate throughout the year; and for the other accounting software, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled from November 06, 2023;

During the course of performing our procedures, except for the aforesaid instances, where the question of our commenting on whether the audit trail has been tampered with does not arise, we did not notice any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with. (Refer Note 38B to the financial statements)

12. The Company has paid/ provided for managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number - 213126
UDIN: 24213126BKFVPY7946

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of ATS Elgi Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

2. 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 ("the Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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.

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, 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 issued by ICAI.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Pannerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 24213126BKFVPY7946

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and furnished by the Company, and the books of account and records examined by us during the course of our audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation, of Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of use assets.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.

(b) The Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 3 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of use assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in Note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has chosen cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.

(e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in the financial statements does not arise.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory (excluding stocks with third parties) has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the Management during the year and, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by Management is appropriate. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by them. The discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventory as compared to book records were not 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) During the year, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate from banks and financial institutions, and accordingly, the question of our commenting on whether the quarterly returns or statements are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company does not arise.

iii. (a) The Company has granted unsecured loans to 13 other parties (employees) and stood guarantee to 1 Company (Elgi Compressors Europe SRL). The aggregate amount during the year, and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to such loans and guarantee to parties other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are as per the table given below:

Particulars	**Guarantees (Amount in Rs. Million)**	**Loans (Amount in Rs. Million)**
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
- Others - Fellow subsidiary	995.50	-
- Others - Loans to employees	-	6.65

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Particulars	**Guarantees (Amount in Rs. Million)**	**Loans (Amount in Rs. Million)**
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of the above case (including the balances outstanding as at the beginning of the year)		
- Others - Fellow subsidiary	995.50	-
- Others - Loans to employees	-	13.79

(Also, refer Note 4, 11 and 37A to the financial statements)

(b) In respect of the aforesaid loans and guarantee, the terms and conditions under which such loans were granted (considering that the loans have been granted to employees) and guarantee was provided are not prejudicial to the Company's interest.

(c) In respect of the aforesaid loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated, and the parties are repaying the principal amounts, as stipulated, and are also regular in payment of interest as applicable.

(d) In respect of the aforesaid loans, there is no amount which is overdue for more than ninety days.

(e) There were no loans which have fallen due during the year and were renewed/extended. Further, no fresh loans were granted to same parties to settle the existing overdue loans.

(f) The loans granted during the year, had stipulated the scheduled repayment of principal and payment of interest and the same were not repayable on demand. No loans were granted during the year to promoters/ related parties.

iv. In our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans given, and guarantees provided by it.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits referred in Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under.

vi. Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government of India, the Company is required to maintain cost records as specified under Section 148(1) of the Act in respect of its products. We have broadly reviewed the same and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. We have not, however, made a detailed examination of the records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

vii. (a) In our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities. Also refer Note 38 to the financial statements regarding management's assessment on certain matters relating to provident fund.

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(b) There are no statutory dues of employees' state insurance, sales tax, value added tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, and cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. The particulars of service tax, income tax, provident fund and goods and services tax as at March 31, 2024 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute, are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount in Rs. million*	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	32.72	Assessment Year 2009-10 to 2014-15	CESTAT, Chennai
Income Tax Act, 1961	Disallowance of scientific research expenditure claimed u/s 35(2AB)	14.50	Assessment Year 2018-19	Commissioner of Income-Tax (Appeals)
Employees Provident Fund & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952	Provident Fund Dues	16.41	September 2014 - December 2017	EPF Appellate Tribunal
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Services Tax	5.27	2017-18 to 2019-20	Commissioner (GST & CE)(Appeals), CGST Department

* gross of amount paid under protest amounting to Rs. 7.80 million.

viii. There are no transactions previously unrecorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) On the basis of audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loans during the year ended March 31, 2024 and there was no unutilized balance of term loan obtained in earlier years as on April 1, 2023. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short-term basis. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company did not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

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(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, the Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us for any bearing on our audit and reporting under this clause.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Section 188 of the Act. The details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act, and accordingly, to this extent, the reporting under clause 3(xiii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the period under audit have been considered by us.

xv. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has two CICs as part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete.

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

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xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer to Note 43 of the Financial Statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. (a) In respect of other than ongoing projects, as at balance sheet date, the Company does not have any amount remaining unspent under Section 135(5) of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has transferred the amount of Corporate Social Responsibility remaining unspent under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to ongoing project/(s) to a special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of Section 135 of the Act. (Also, refer Note 31b to the financial statements).

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP**
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

Baskar Panneerselvam
Partner
Membership Number: 213126
UDIN: 24213126BKFVPY7946

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

ATS ELGI LIMITED
Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3 (a)	226.18	218.91
Right of use assets	3 (b)	19.01	4.64
Capital work-in-progress	3 (a)	2.16	2.65
Intangible assets	3 (a)	60.55	62.68
Intangible assets under development	3 (a)	-	1.37
Financial assets			
i. Loans	4	9.66	12.53
ii. Other financial assets	5	6.10	4.74
Deferred tax assets (net)	17	22.73	22.32
Non-Current tax assets (net)	6	11.46	10.60
Other non-current assets	5(a)	2.03	1.80
Total non-current assets		**359.88**	**342.24**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	267.71	297.98
Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	8	390.04	294.34
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	9	199.36	119.64
iii. Bank balances other than (ii) above	10	466.86	212.80
iv. Deposits with Financial Institutions	12(a)	-	342.00
v. Loans	11	4.13	4.23
vi. Other financial assets	12	20.83	16.73
Other current assets	13	64.82	58.31
Total current assets		**1,413.75**	**1,346.03**
Total assets		**1,773.63**	**1,688.27**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity share capital	14	0.90	0.90
Other Equity	15	1,237.83	1,131.27
Total Equity		**1,238.73**	**1,132.17**
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	16	11.96	-
Provisions	18	14.71	12.74
Total non-current liabilities		**26.67**	**12.74**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
i. Lease Liabilities	16	7.31	5.58
ii. Trade payables	19		
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		50.59	58.39
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		233.08	272.63
iii. Other financial liabilities	20	65.06	58.79
Provisions	21	20.99	20.73
Other current liabilities	22	131.20	127.24
Total current liabilities		**508.23**	**543.36**
Total liabilities		**534.90**	**556.10**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,773.63**	**1,688.27**

The above Balance Sheet should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our reports of even date
For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

BASKAR PANNERSELVAM
Partner
Membership No: 213126

Place: Chennai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAIRAM VARADARAJ
Chairman
DIN: 00003361

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

PRAVEEN TIWARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07527226

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

ATS ELGI LIMITED
Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations	23	2,623.73	2,297.87
Other Income	24	47.32	57.58
Total Income		**2,671.05**	**2,355.45**
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	1,105.67	1,021.07
Purchases of Stock in Trade	26	436.11	366.57
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	27	10.14	(32.42)
Employee benefit expenses	28	321.84	307.37
Finance costs	29	0.95	0.84
Depreciation and amortisation expense	30	51.88	40.81
Other expenses	31	477.34	391.41
Total Expenses		**2,403.93**	**2,095.65**
Profit before tax		**267.12**	**259.80**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	32	68.57	70.11
- Deferred Tax	32	(0.94)	(3.12)
Profit for the year		**199.49**	**192.81**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			
Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligations	15(c)	2.10	(3.51)
Income tax relating to these items	15(c)	(0.53)	0.88
Items that will be reclassified to profit and loss		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**1.57**	**(2.63)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**201.06**	**190.18**
Earnings per equity share	41		
Nominal value of the shares (INR)		10.00	10.00
(1) Basic (INR/share)		**2,216.57**	**2,142.33**
(2) Diluted (INR/share)		**2,216.57**	**2,142.33**

The above Statement of Profit and Loss should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our reports of even date
For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

BASKAR PANNERSELVAM
Partner
Membership No: 213126

Place: Chennai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAYRAM VARADARAJ
Chairman
DIN: 00003361

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

PRAVEEN TIWARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07527226

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of Changes in Equity as of March 31, 2024

I) Equity Share Capital

	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2022	14	0.90
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	14	**0.90**
Changes in equity share capital during the year		-
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**0.90**

II) Other equity

Description	Note	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance as on April 1, 2022		**180.00**	**36.81**	**790.43**	**1,007.24**
Profit for the year		-	-	192.81	192.81
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	(2.63)	(2.63)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	**190.18**	**190.18**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividend paid	36	-	-	(66.15)	(66.15)
Balance as on March 31, 2023		**180.00**	**36.81**	**914.46**	**1,131.27**
Balance as on April 1, 2023		**180.00**	**36.81**	**914.46**	**1,131.27**
Profit for the year		-	-	199.49	199.49
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	1.57	1.57
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		-	-	**201.06**	**201.06**
Transactions with owners in their capacity as owners:					
Dividend paid	36	-	-	(94.50)	(94.50)
Balance as on March 31, 2024		**180.00**	**36.81**	**1,021.02**	**1,237.83**

The above Statement of Changes in Equity should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our reports of even date
For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

BASKAR PANNERSELVAM
Partner
Membership No: 213126

Place: Chennai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAIRAM VARADARAJ
Chairman
DIN: 00003361

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

PRAVEEN TIWARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07527226

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	267.12	259.80
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	51.88	40.81
Provision for bad and doubtful debts	0.29	0.15
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	(7.47)	(4.85)
Interest income	(39.52)	(31.33)
Unrealised foreign exchange gain	(0.07)	(0.38)
Finance costs	0.95	0.84
Liabilities written back	-	(11.28)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Increase in trade receivables	(96.09)	(45.53)
Decrease / (Increase) in inventories	30.27	(77.84)
Increase in other non-current financial assets	(1.36)	(0.77)
Decrease in other non-current assets	0.66	1.48
Increase in other current assets	(6.51)	(2.72)
(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	(47.17)	92.38
Increase in provisions	4.33	3.89
Increase in other financial liabilities	(0.44)	9.98
Increase in other current liabilities	6.83	44.30
Cash generated from operations	163.70	278.93
Income taxes paid	(69.43)	(73.82)
Net cash inflow from operating activities	94.27	205.11
Cash flows from investing activities		
Payments for property, plant and equipment	(44.32)	(64.15)
Loans to employees (net)	0.11	(5.71)
Payments for procurement of Intangible assets	(3.17)	(57.85)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	8.81	6.00
Redemption of deposits with bank/financial institutions (net)	87.94	22.21
Interest received	38.28	31.12
Net cash inflow/(outflow) from investing activities	87.65	(68.38)
Cash flows from financing activities		
Payments of lease liabilities	(7.70)	(5.90)
Dividends paid to company's shareholders	(94.50)	(66.15)
Net cash outflow from financing activities	(102.20)	(72.05)
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	79.72	64.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	119.64	54.96
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	199.36	119.64
Non-cash financing and investing activities		
-Acquisition/modification of right-of-use assets	20.44	-

The Cash flow from Operating activities are prepared under the Indirect method, whereby profit or loss is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments, and items of income or expense associated with investing or financing cash flows.

The above Statement of Cash Flows should be read in conjunction with the accompanying notes.

As per our report of even date

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

BASKAR PANNERSELVAM
Partner
Membership No: 213126

Place: Chennai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAIRAM VARADARAJ
Chairman
DIN: 00003361

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

PRAVEEN TIWARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07527226

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

General Information

ATS Elgi Limited ("the Company") (CIN - U34300TZ2007PLC014125) is engaged in manufacturing of automotive equipments. The Company has a manufacturing plants in Coimbatore, India and has its registered office in Coimbatore.

1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act. This financial statement has been approved by the board in the meeting held on May 27 2024.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
a) certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value; and
b) defined benefit plans — plan assets measured at fair value.

(iii) New and amended standards adopted by the Company

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has vide notification dated March 31, 2023 notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023 (the 'Rules') which amends certain accounting standards, and are effective 1 April 2023.
The Rules predominantly amend Ind AS 12, Income taxes, and Ind AS 1, Presentation of financial statements. The other amendments to Ind AS notified by these rules are primarily in the nature of clarifications.
These amendments are not expected to have a material impact on the Company in the current or future reporting periods and on foreseeable future transactions. Specifically, no changes would be necessary as a consequence of amendments made to Ind AS 12 as the Company's accounting policy already complies with the now mandatory treatment.

As part of adopting amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements, the Company describes its material accounting policies applied, under each of the individual notes to the Financial Statements and avoids repeating the text of the standard, unless when it is considered relevant to the understanding of the note's content. These accounting policies most frequently or significantly require us to make judgments, estimates, and assumptions, and therefore are critical to understanding our results of operation.

Other accounting policies are provided under Note 44 for completeness purposes. The Company's accounting policies and methods are unchanged compared to March 31, 2024.

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

2 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies.

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

The area involving critical estimates or judgements are:

Impairment of trade receivables - **Note 8**

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

ATS ELGI LIMITED KURICHY, CBE-21.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC-5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Chennai

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

3 (a) Property, plant and equipment, Intangible assets, Capital work-in progress and Intangible assets under development

Property, plant and equipment
Freehold land is carried at historical cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less depreciation.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value
Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line and written down value methods to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives.
The useful lives have been determined based on Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except those given below, where useful lives have been determined based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which are different than those specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

refer note 44(a) for other accounting policies related to Property, plant and equipment

Asset	Useful life (In years)	
	As adopted by Company	As per Schedule II
Furnitures	10	8
Buildings	10,30	30
Plant & Machinery	3 - 15	15

Particulars	Land	Building	Plant & Machinery	Office equipment (including computers)	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicle	Total	Capital work in progress
Year ended March 31, 2023								
Gross carrying amount								
Opening gross carrying amount	-	13.73	229.35	24.35	10.88	0.25	278.56	2.93
Additions	11.31	7.98	32.66	6.89	4.45	-	63.29	63.01
Disposals	-	-	(18.23)	(0.23)	-	-	(18.45)	-
Transfers	125.10	-	-	-	-	-	125.10	(63.29)
Closing gross carrying amount	136.41	21.71	243.78	31.01	15.33	0.25	448.50	2.65
Accumulated depreciation								
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	9.24	176.28	15.74	9.93	0.25	211.44	-
For the year	-	0.74	29.64	4.78	0.49	-	35.65	-
Disposals	-	-	(17.27)	(0.23)	-		(17.49)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	9.98	188.65	20.29	10.42	0.25	229.59	-
Net carrying amount	136.41	11.73	55.13	10.72	4.91	0.00	218.91	2.65
Year Ended March 31, 2024								
Gross carrying amount								
Opening gross carrying amount	136.41	21.71	243.78	31.01	15.33	0.25	448.49	2.65
Additions	-	2.56	33.05	8.26	3.89	-	47.76	47.27
Disposals	-	-	(12.04)	(0.21)	-	-	(12.25)	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(47.76)
Closing gross carrying amount	136.41	24.27	264.79	39.06	19.22	0.25	484.00	2.16
Accumulated depreciation								
Opening accumulated depreciation	-	9.98	188.65	20.29	10.42	0.25	229.59	-
For the year	-	4.32	25.55	6.56	2.71	-	39.14	-
Disposals	-	-	(10.70)	(0.21)	-		(10.91)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	-	14.30	203.50	26.64	13.13	0.25	257.82	-
Net carrying amount	136.41	9.97	61.29	12.42	6.09	0.00	226.18	2.16

ATS ELGI LIMITED ★ KURICHY, CBE-21. ★

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP ★ LLPIN AAC-5001 ★ FRN 012754N / N500016 ★ Chennai

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Intangible assets
The intangible assets include computer software and others which are recorded at the cost of acquisition.
The Company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

Software - 10 years
Non- compete fee - 10 years
Proprietory Information - 10 years
Technical know-how - 10 years

Intangible assets under development: Intangible assets under development have been recognised upon fulfillment of the below conditions:-
(i) The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset;
(ii) Intention to complete and use or sell the asset;

Particulars	Intangible Assets (Computer Software)	Intangible Assets (Technical know how)	Intangible Assets (Non Compete Fee)	Intangible Assets (Proprietory Information)	Total of Intangible assets	Intangible assets under development
Year ended March 31, 2023						
Gross carrying amount						
Opening gross carrying amount	3.86	-	-	-	3.86	6.50
Additions		21.75	10.03	31.20	62.98	57.85
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(62.98)
Closing gross carrying amount	3.86	21.75	10.03	31.20	66.84	1.37
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening accumulated depreciation	3.61	-	-	-	3.61	-
For the year	0.19	-	0.09	0.26	0.54	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	3.81	-	0.09	0.26	4.16	-
Net carrying amount	0.05	21.75	9.95	30.93	62.68	1.37
Year Ended March 31, 2024						
Gross carrying amount						
Opening gross carrying amount	3.86	21.75	10.03	31.20	66.84	1.37
Additions	1.44	3.10			4.54	3.17
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	(4.54)
Closing gross carrying amount	5.30	24.85	10.03	31.20	71.38	-
Accumulated depreciation						
Opening accumulated depreciation	3.81	-	0.09	0.26	4.16	-
For the year	0.31	2.23	1.00	3.13	6.67	-
Disposals		-	-	-	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation	4.12	2.23	1.09	3.39	10.83	-
					-	
Net carrying amount	1.18	22.62	8.94	27.81	60.55	-

ATS ELGI LIMITED ★ KURICHY, CBE-21. ★

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP ★ LLPIN AAC-5001 ★ FRN 012754N/N500016 ★ Chennai ★

ATS ELGI LIMITED
Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Notes
(i) Leased assets
Plant and machinery includes the following amounts given under operating lease:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Opening Net carrying amount	12.98	7.06
Addition/disposal (net)	3.95	13.95
Depreciation	(5.09)	(8.03)
Net carrying amount	11.84	12.98

(ii) Ageing of Capital Work-in-progress & Intangibles under development

Particulars	Amounts in Capital work-in-progress for					Amounts in Intangible assets under development for				
	Less than one year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	Less than one year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at and year ended March 31, 2024										
Projects in Progress	2.16	-	-	-	**2.16**	-	-	-	-	-
As at and year ended March 31, 2023										
Projects in Progress	2.65	-	-	-	**2.65**	1.37	-	-	-	**1.37**

For the above Capital Work-in-progress and intangibles under development, the completion schedule is not overdue nor has its cost exceeded compared to its original plan.
Refer to Note 39 for disclosure of capital commitments.

(iii) Other disclosures
(a) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), as disclosed in note 3 to the financial statements, are held in the name of the company.
(b) A land parcel was purchased by the Company at Appanaikenpatti, Coimbatore in 2017. The title to the properties are held in the name of the Company per the title deeds. However, a petition was filed by an individual claiming the title of the property. As of March 31, 2024, the case is pending for hearing at Additional subordinate court (I), Coimbatore.

No proceedings have been initiated on the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ATS ELGI LIMITED * KURICHY,CBE-21. *

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC-5001
FRN 012754N/N500016
Chennai

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

3 (b) Right of use assets and lease liabilities

This note provides information for leases where the Company is a lessee. The Company leases offices and the rental contracts are typically made for 11 months with extension options specified in sub-note (iv) below.

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than the security interests in the leased assets that are held by the lessor.

i) Amounts recognised in the balance sheet

The balance sheet shows following amounts relating to leases:

Right of use assets

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Land & Buildings		
Gross Carrying Amount	4.64	9.26
Additions	20.44	-
Accumulated Depreciation	(6.07)	(4.62)
Net Carrying Amount	**19.01**	**4.64**

Lease Liabilities

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Current	7.31	5.58
Non-Current	11.96	-
	19.27	**5.58**
Reconciliation:		
Opening Lease liability	**5.58**	**10.64**
Add: Lease liability	20.44	-
Add: Interest expense recognised during the year	0.95	0.84
Less: Payment of lease liabilities	(7.70)	(5.90)
Closing balance	**19.27**	**5.58**

ii) Amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss

The statement of profit or loss shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Depreciation charge on Right of use assets		
- Land & Buildings	6.07	4.62
	6.07	**4.62**

Particulars	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Interest expense (included in finance cost)	0.95	0.84
Expenses relating to short term leases (included in Other expenses)	1.37	1.42

(iii) Cash outflow

The total cash outflow for leases is INR 9.07 million for the period ended March 31, 2024. (March 31, 2023: INR 7.32 million).

(iv) Extension and termination options

The Property is taken on lease from Elgi Equipments Limited, the holding company & ESVEE Consultants & Engineers Pvt Ltd. The lease can be extended with the consent of the lessor and management approval.

(v) Critical judgements in determining the lease term

In determining the lease term, management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option. Extension options (or periods after termination options) are only included in the lease term if the lease is reasonably certain to be extended (or not terminated).

Refer note 44 (b) for other accounting policies related to leases.

ATS ELGI LIMITED * KURICHY, CBE-21 *

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
LLPIN AAC-5001
FRN 012754N / N500016
Chennai

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

4 Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets at amortised cost only if both of the following criteria are met:
(a) the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to collect the contractual cash flows, and
(b) the contractual terms give rise to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial assets classified at amortised cost comprise trade receivables, loans and other financial assets such as security deposits.

The Company does not have any financial assets which are classified as fair value through other comprehensive income:

Refer note 44 (f) for other accounting policies related to financial assets.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Loans (Non-current)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loans to employees	9.66	12.53
Total	**9.66**	**12.53**

5

Other financial assets		
Security Deposits	6.10	4.74
Total	**6.10**	**4.74**

5(a)

Other non-current assets		
Prepaid expenses	-	0.66
Capital advances	2.03	1.14
	2.03	**1.80**

6

Non-Current tax assets (net)		
Opening Balance	10.60	6.01
Add: Tax Paid	69.43	73.82
Less: Current tax payable for the year	(68.57)	(69.23)
Total	**11.46**	**10.60**

7 Inventories

Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in first-out basis.
Refer note 44 (e) for other accounting policies relating to inventories.

Particulars		
(a) Raw Materials*	137.77	156.51
(b) Work-in-progress	20.79	15.38
(c) Finished goods	22.32	32.68
(d) Stock-in-trade	83.79	88.99
(e) Stores and spares	1.58	1.57
(f) Loose Tools	1.46	2.85
Total	**267.71**	**297.98**

* Includes goods in-transit amounting to INR 45.08 million and INR 64.59 million as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Notes:
(a) The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes INR 6.31 million (March 31, 2023- INR 3.89 million) in respect of provision for slow moving inventories.
(b) Raw materials, Work in progress and Finished goods include R&D inventory also.

8 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of transaction price as they do not contain significant financing components. The Company holds the trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method (i.e EIR is nil), less loss allowance.

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

Unsecured, considered good	390.04	294.34
Unsecured, credit impaired	6.99	8.41
	397.03	**302.75**
Less : Loss allowance	(6.99)	(8.41)
Total	**390.04**	**294.34**

For receivables from related parties refer note 37.

ATS ELGI LIMITED KURICHY, CBE-21.

Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP LLPIN AAC-5001 FRN 012754N/N500016 Chennai

ATS ELGI LIMITED
Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Aging of trade receivables:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment: Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Sub-Total	Allowance for doubtful debts	Total
As at March 31, 2024										
Undisputed trade receivables										
(i) considered good	-	289.95	90.69	8.65	0.75	-	-	390.04	-	390.04
(ii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables										
(i) considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	0.12	6.87	6.99	6.99	-
Total	-	289.95	90.69	8.65	0.75	0.12	6.87	397.03	6.99	390.04
As at March 31, 2023										
Undisputed trade receivables										
(i) considered good	-	236.09	56.81	1.44	-	-	-	294.34	-	294.34
(ii) credit impaired	-							-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables										
(i) considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	8.41	8.41	8.41	-
Total	-	236.09	56.81	1.44	-	-	8.41	302.75	8.41	294.34

9

Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Cash on hand	-	-
(b) Balance with banks		
- In current accounts	37.18	29.64
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	162.18	90.00
Total	199.36	119.64

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods. The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

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Other bank balances		
- In deposit accounts (with original maturity period of more than 3 months but remaining maturity less than 12 months)*	466.86	212.80
Total	466.86	212.80

*Includes margin money deposit of Rs. 0.86 million as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 0.35 million)

11

Loans (Current)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Loan to employees	4.13	4.23
Total	4.13	4.23

12

Other financial assets		
Interest accrued	13.49	12.25
Other advances	7.34	4.48
Total	20.83	16.73

12(a)

Deposits with Financial Institutions		
Deposits are maintained with Housing Development Finance Corp. Ltd (HDFC Limited)	-	342.00
Total	-	342.00

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Other current assets		
Income/refund receivable	-	0.21
Prepaid expenses	25.01	13.33
Advance to suppliers	38.44	44.70
Advances to others	1.30	-
Others	0.07	0.07
	64.82	58.31

14 Equity share capital

(i) Authorised equity share capital:

Particulars	Number of shares (in millions)	Amount
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
As at April 1, 2022	**0.10**	**1.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.10**	**1.00**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**0.10**	**1.00**

Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up:- Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares (in millions)	Equity share capital (par value)
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each		
As at April 1, 2022	0.09	0.90
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	**0.09**	**0.90**
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**0.09**	**0.90**

Terms and rights attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. During the year ended March 31, 2024, the amount of dividend per share recognised as distributions to equity shareholders is Rs. 1,050 (March 31, 2023: Rs. 735/-).

(ii) Shares of the company held by holding/ultimate holding company

Particulars	March 31, 2024 Number of shares (in millions)	March 31, 2023 Number of shares (in millions)
Elgi Equipments Limited (Immediate and ultimate holding company)	0.09	0.09

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares (in millions)	% holding	Number of shares (in millions)	% holding
Elgi Equipments Limited	0.09	100%	0.09	100%

(iv) Details of shareholding of promoters

Promoter Name	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares
Elgi Equipments Limited	89,400	99.33%	89,400	99.33%
Jairam Varadaraj*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
Anvar Jay Varadaraj*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
Harjeet Singh Wahan*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
B Balakrishnan*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
S Sriram*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
Jayakanthan R*	100	0.11%	100	0.11%
Total	**90,000**	**100.00%**	**90,000**	**100.00%**

* The shareholding pattern for the promoters have been provided based on the promoters identified in the annual return filed by the entity which is as per the section 2(69) of the Companies Act, 2013. Beneficial interest in respect of these shareholdings' vests with 'Elgi Equipments Limited'.

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ATS ELGI LIMITED
Notes to the Financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024
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	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
15	**Other Equity**		
	Reserves & Surplus		
	Securities premium reserve	180.00	180.00
	General reserve	36.81	36.81
	Retained earnings	1,021.02	914.46
	Total	**1,237.83**	**1,131.27**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Securities Premium reserve		
Opening balance	180.00	180.00
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions/Adjustments during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**180.00**	**180.00**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
b) General reserve		
Opening balance	36.81	36.81
Additions during the year	-	-
Deductions / Adjustments during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**36.81**	**36.81**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
c) Retained earnings		
Opening balance	914.46	790.43
Net profit for the period	199.49	192.81
Item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings		
Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligation, net of tax	1.57	(2.63)
Appropriations		
Dividend on equity shares	(94.50)	(66.15)
Closing balance	**1,021.02**	**914.46**

Nature and purpose of reserves

General reserve: This is available for distribution to share holders.

Retained earnings: Company's cumulative earnings since its formation minus the dividends/capitalisation and earnings transferred to general reserve.

Securities Premium: Securities premium reserve is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

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Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Lease Liability		
Lease Liability - Current (also refer Note 3(b))	7.31	5.58
Lease Liability - Non Current (also refer Note 3(b))	11.96	-
Total	19.27	5.58

17 **Deferred Tax (Assets) /Liabilities (net)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Depreciation	(7.78)	(7.74)
Set-off of deferred tax assets pursuant to set-off of:		
Provision for compensated Absences	(4.78)	(4.15)
Provision for Warranty	(4.01)	(3.40)
Provision for Doubtful Debts	(1.76)	(2.12)
Provision for Gratuity	(0.20)	(0.87)
Provision for Provident Fund	(4.13)	(3.80)
Right of Use Asset	2.19	1.17
Lease liability	(2.25)	(1.41)
Others	(0.01)	-
Total	(22.73)	(22.32)

Movements in deferred tax (assets) / liabilities

Particulars	Depreciation	Provision for Compensated Absenses	Provision for Warranty	Provision for Doubtful Debts	Provision for Provident Fund	Provision for Gratuity	Right of Use Asset	Lease liability	Others	Total
As at April 1, 2022	(6.71)	(3.41)	(3.15)	(2.11)	(3.48)	-	2.33	(2.68)	-	(19.21)
(Credited) / Charged: to Profit or loss	(1.03)	(0.74)	(0.25)	(0.01)	(0.32)	-	(1.16)	1.27	-	(2.24)
(Credited) / Charged: to Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	-	(0.87)				(0.87)
As at March 31, 2023	(7.74)	(4.15)	(3.40)	(2.12)	(3.80)	(0.87)	1.17	(1.41)	-	(22.32)
(Credited) / Charged: to Profit or loss	(0.04)	(0.63)	(0.61)	0.36	(0.33)	0.14	1.02	(0.84)	(0.01)	(0.94)
(Credited) / Charged: to Other comprehensive income	-	-		-	-	0.53	-	-	-	0.53
As at March 31, 2024	(7.78)	(4.78)	(4.01)	(1.76)	(4.13)	(0.20)	2.19	(2.25)	(0.01)	(22.73)

18 **Provisions (Non-Current)**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for compensated absences - Non current (Refer note 33)	14.71	12.74
Total	14.71	12.74

19 **Trade payables**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Due to micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer note 40)	50.59	58.39
Due to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	233.08	272.63
Total	283.67	331.02

For trade payable to related parties, refer note 37

Aging of trade payables:

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	49.21	1.38	-	-	-	50.59
(ii) Others	100.20	104.35	28.16	0.35	0.01	0.01	233.08
	100.20	153.56	29.54	0.35	0.01	0.01	283.67
Disputed trade payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	100.20	153.56	29.54	0.35	0.01	0.01	283.67

(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at March 31, 2023							
Undisputed trade payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	56.61	1.73	0.05		-	58.39
(ii) Others	116.44	127.01	28.68	0.49	0.01	-	272.63
	116.44	183.62	30.41	0.54	0.01	-	331.02
Disputed trade payables							
(i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	116.44	183.62	30.41	0.54	0.01	-	331.02

20 **Other Financial liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Dealer deposits	12.88	12.90
Employee benefit expenses payable	45.47	45.89
Capital Creditors	6.71	-
Total	65.06	58.79

21 **Provisions**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Provision for warranty	15.92	13.52
Provision for compensated absences - Current (Refer note 33)	4.27	3.77
Provision for gratuity (Refer note 33)	0.80	3.44
Total	20.99	20.73

(i) Information about individual provisions and significant estimates

Provision for Warranty

Provision is made for estimated warranty claims in respect of products sold which are still under warranty at the end of the reporting period. These claims are expected to be settled in the next financial year and therefore the time value of money not being material, no adjustment has been warranted. Management estimates the provision based on historical warranty claim information and any recent trends that may suggest future claims could differ from historical amounts.

(ii) Movements in provisions

Particulars	Amount
As at April 1, 2022	12.51
Additional provisions recognised	13.52
Amounts utilised/reversed during the year	(12.51)
As at March 31, 2023	13.52
As at April 1, 2023	13.52
Additional provisions recognised	15.92
Amounts utilised/reversed during the year	(13.52)
As at March 31, 2024	15.92

22 **Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Contract Liabilities	104.89	96.67
Statutory payable	26.31	27.70
Others	-	2.87
Total	131.20	127.24

Revenue recognised during the current year from opening balance of contract liabilities is INR 31.54 million (March 31, 2023: INR 36.81 million)

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23 Revenue from operations

The accounting policy for revenue from operations is as follows:
(i) Sale of products: The Company manufactures and sells a range of Automotive garage equipments and related parts. Sales are recognised when control of the product has transferred, being when the products are delivered to the customers, and there is no unfulfilled obligations that could effect the customer's acceptance of products. Delivery occurs when the product have been shipped from the Company's warehouse to the specific location in case of domestic sales, and when a bill of lading is generated in case of exports, the risk of obsolescence and loss have been transferred to the customer and either the customer has accepted the product in accordance with the sales contract, the acceptance provision have lapsed, or the Company has objective evidence that all criteria for acceptance have been satisfied. Where the company sells goods and also has transportation obligation, and where the control of the goods get transferred first, the sale of goods and transportation is treated as separate performance obligations.

The Company's obligation to repair/replace faulty product under the standard warranty terms is recognised as a provision. See note no 21.

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered as this is the point in time that the consideration is unconditional because only the passage of time is required before the payment is due. The credit facility is as per standard industry terms, thus there is no significant financing component.

(ii) Sale of Services: The performance obligations under service contracts are installation, maintenance and other ancillary services as set forth in the contracts. Revenue from rendering of services are recognised over a period of time. In case of transportation revenue, the Company recovers cost of transportation from the customers which is either billed separately in the invoice or included in the total transaction price. Where the transaction price is inclusive of cost of transportation, the Company splits the transaction price into Sale of product and Sale of services. Revenue from Annual maintenance contracts are recognized over the period of the contract. The cost pertaining to unfulfilled performance obligations are deferred and recognized over the contract period. Payment for the service rendered is made as per the credit terms in the agreements with the customers. The credit period is generally as per industry norms, thus there is no significant financing component.

refer note 44 (g) for other accounting policies relating to revenue.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from operations		
- Sale of products	2,462.38	2,175.57
- Sale of services	129.09	91.76
Other operating revenues	15.72	19.66
Rental income	16.54	10.88
Total	**2,623.73**	**2,297.87**

Notes:
(a) The amount of transaction price relating to performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially satisfied) as of the end of the reporting period is Rs. 42.35 million (March 31, 2023: 31.54 million). The same will be recognized as revenue over the period of the service contract.

(b) Refer Note 42 for Disaggregation of Revenue.

24

Other income		
Interest income	39.52	31.33
Profit on sale of Asset	7.47	4.85
Foreign Exchange Gain	-	2.59
Miscellenous income (net)	0.33	18.81
Total	**47.32**	**57.58**

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Cost of material consumed		
Opening stock of raw materials*	144.44	107.16
Purchases	1,092.19	1,058.35
Total	1,236.63	1,165.51
Less:		
Inventory of materials at the end of the year*	130.96	144.44
Total	**1,105.67**	**1,021.07**

*excluding R & D inventory.

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Purchases of stock in trade		
Automotive garage equipments	436.11	366.57
Total	**436.11**	**366.57**

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Changes in inventory of fininshed goods, stock in trade and work in progress		
Opening inventory*		
- Finished goods	32.68	15.58
- WIP	15.37	9.17
- Stock in Trade	88.99	79.87
Closing inventory*		
- Finished goods	22.32	32.68
- WIP	20.79	15.37
- Stock in Trade	83.79	88.99
Total	**10.14**	**(32.42)**

*excluding R & D inventory.

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	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
28	**Employee benefit expenses**		
	Salaries, wages and bonus	288.00	277.29
	Contribution to provident fund & superannuation scheme	13.45	13.55
	Gratuity (Refer note 33)	3.14	3.28
	Staff welfare expenses	17.25	13.25
		321.84	**307.37**

Note: For managerial remuneration refer note 37 (e)

29	**Finance Costs**		
	Interest Expenses (relating to lease liabilities)	0.95	0.84
		0.95	**0.84**

30	**Depreciation and Amortisation Expense**		
	Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3(a))	39.14	35.65
	Depreciation of right of use assets (refer note 3(b))	6.07	4.62
	Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 3(a))	6.67	0.54
		51.88	**40.81**

	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
31	**Other expenses**		
	Packing & forwarding	49.44	43.92
	Consumption of stores	35.21	29.72
	Tools consumed	2.84	2.62
	Commission	69.22	54.86
	Repairs and maintenance		
	Building	5.64	4.91
	Plant and machinery	10.68	9.63
	Others	3.89	3.00
	Communication expenses	0.91	1.09
	Power and fuel	12.82	11.45
	Transport charges	49.61	42.50
	Travelling & conveyance	48.86	46.49
	Insurance	2.13	1.47
	Advertisement & publicity	7.38	9.01
	Printing and stationery	1.29	1.34
	Research & Development Charges	9.71	8.16
	Bad debts/advances written off	0.29	0.15
	After sales expenses	74.69	53.92
	Factory expenses	2.26	2.20
	Rates and taxes	1.32	1.06
	Payment to the auditors (refer note 31(a) below)	1.24	1.05
	Subscription & membership	0.78	0.18
	CSR expenses (refer note 31(b) below)	3.81	2.88
	Rent	1.37	1.42
	Legal and consultancy charges	9.35	6.19
	Contract manpower	38.33	29.39
	Bank charges	1.92	1.16
	Net loss on foreign currency transaction and translations	4.46	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	27.89	21.67
		477.34	**391.41**

31(a)	**Details of payments to auditors**		
	Payment to the auditors		
	- Audit fees	1.00	1.00
	- Certification service	0.20	-
	- Reimbursement of out of expenses	0.04	0.05
	Total	**1.24**	**1.05**

31(b)	**Corporate social responsibility expenditure**		
	Accrual towards unspent obligations in relation to ongoing projects (refer note below)	3.81	2.88
	Total	**3.81**	**2.88**
	Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013	3.81	2.88
	Amount spent during the year on		
	(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
	(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	3.81	2.88
	Details of ongoing projects		
	Unspent obligations of year ended March 31, 2024		
	(i) Opening balance with unspent CSR bank account	-	-
	(ii) Amount transferred to unspent CSR bank account during the year	2.88	2.50
	(iii) Amount required to be spent during the year	3.81	2.88
	(iv) Amount spent during the year from unspent CSR bank account.	(2.88)	(2.50)
	(v) Closing balance in unspent CSR bank account	-	-

Note: For the year ended March 31, 2024 the Company had unspent amounts relating to ongoing CSR projects under section 135(6) amounting to ₹ 3.81 million (PY ₹ 2.88 million) which has been transferred to 'Unspent CSR Bank account' within 30 days from the end of the financial year.

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Income tax expense		
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	68.57	70.11
Total current tax expense	**68.57**	**70.11**
Deferred tax		
Increase in Deferred Tax Asset	(0.94)	(3.12)
Total deferred tax relief	**(0.94)**	**(3.12)**
Income tax expense	67.63	66.99
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:		
Profit from continuing operations before income tax expense	267.12	259.80
Tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.168%	67.23	65.39
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Corporate social responsibility expenditure	0.93	0.72
Others	(0.53)	0.88
Income tax expense	**67.63**	**66.99**

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33 Employee benefit obligations

(i) Leave obligations

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for earned leave.
Total provision for compensated absences of INR 18.98 million and INR 16.51 million as on March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 respectively. The provision amount of INR 4.27 million (March 31, 2023 - INR 3.77 million) is presented as current.

(ii) Defined contribution plan

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 13.45 million (March 31, 2023 - INR 13.55 Million).

Provident fund:

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual nor any constructive obligation.

Superannuation fund:

The company contributes a percentage of eligible employees salary towards superannuation fund administered by ATS Elgi Limited Superannuation Fund and managed by Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The expense recognised during the period towards defined contribution plan is INR 1.99 million (March 31, 2023 - INR 1.92 Million).

(iii) Post-employment benefit obligation - Gratuity

The company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service. The gratuity is a funded plan and the Company makes contribution to recognised fund in India. The Company does not fully fund the liability and maintains a target level of funding to be maintained over a period of time based on estimations of expected gratuity payments.

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation	Fair value of plan assets	Total
April 1, 2022	34.30	35.22	(0.92)
Current service cost	4.14	-	4.14
Past service cost	-	-	-
Transfer In / Out*	(1.36)	-	(1.36)
Interest expense/income*	2.17	1.66	0.52
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**4.95**	**1.66**	**3.28**
Remeasurements - actuarial gain or loss			
Gain/loss from change in demographic assumptions*	0.24	-	0.24
Gain/loss from change in financial assumptions*	2.43	(0.14)	2.57
Experience gains/losses*	0.85	0.16	0.69
Changes in asset ceiling excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**3.52**	**0.03**	**3.51**
Employer contributions	-	1.98	(1.98)
Benefit payments	(3.50)	(3.04)	(0.46)
March 31, 2023	**39.26**	**35.83**	**3.44**
April 1, 2023	**39.26**	**35.83**	**3.44**
Current service cost	4.60	-	4.60
Past service cost	-	-	-
Transfer In / Out*	(1.72)	-	(1.72)
Interest expense/income*	2.74	2.48	0.26
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**5.62**	**2.48**	**3.14**

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Remeasurements - actuarial gain or loss			
Gain/loss from change in demographic assumptions*	-	-	-
Gain/loss from change in financial assumptions*	0.47	(0.33)	0.80
Experience gains/losses*	(2.73)	0.17	(2.90)
Changes in asset ceiling excluding amounts included in interest expense	-	-	-
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**(2.26)**	**(0.16)**	**(2.10)**
Employer contributions	-	3.42	(3.42)
Benefit payments	(2.07)	(1.82)	(0.25)
March 31, 2024	**40.55**	**39.75**	**0.80**

* The figures are to be considered as (gain)/loss for present value of obligation and gain/(loss) for fair value of plan assets.

The net liability disclosed above relates to funded plans are as follows:

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Present value of funded obligations	40.55	39.26
Fair value of plan assets	39.75	35.82
(Excess)/Deficit of funded plan	**0.80**	**3.44**

(iv) Post-employment benefits

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
Discount Rate	7.20%	7.40%
Rate of increase in compensation levels	10.00%	10.00%
Attrition Rate	12.00%	12.00%
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets	7.40%	6.80%

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	**March 31, 2024**	**March 31, 2023**
A. Discount Rate + 50 BP	7.70%	7.90%
Defined Benefit Obligation [PVO]	39.40	38.08
B. Discount Rate - 50 BP	6.70%	6.90%
Defined Benefit Obligation [PVO]	41.79	40.50
C. Salary Escalation Rate +50 BP	10.50%	10.50%
Defined Benefit Obligation [PVO]	41.57	40.28
D. Salary Escalation Rate -50 BP	9.50%	9.50%
Defined Benefit Obligation [PVO]	39.58	38.27
Current Service Cost	4.60	4.14

The above sensitivity analyses are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur, and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied as when calculating the defined benefit liability recognised in the balance sheet.

The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

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(vi) The major category of plan assets are as follows:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Fund Managed by LIC of India	100.00%	100.00%
	100.00%	**100.00%**

(vii) Risk exposure

The Company operates the gratuity Plan through ATS Elgi Limited Gratuity Fund which is invested in Life Insurance Corporation of India.

Asset volatility: A large portion of the investment made by the LIC is in government bonds and securities and other approved securities. Hence, the Company is not exposed to the risk of asset volatility as at the balance sheet date.

Changes in bond yield: A decrease in bond yield will increase plan liabilities, although this will be partially offset by an increase in value of plan's bond holdings.

Inflation risks: In the pension plans, the pensions in the payment are not linked to inflation, so this is a less material risk.

(viii) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 8.49 years (March 31, 2023 – 8.65 years).
The following payments are expected future payments (undiscounted) of defined benefit obligation in the future years.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Within next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	7.14	7.18
Between 1 to 2 years	4.42	4.21
Between 2 to 5 years	17.01	16.01
Beyond 5 years	33.36	32.48
Total	**61.93**	**59.88**

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34 Fair value measurements

Financial instruments by category

	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	FVTPL	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVOCI**	**Amortised cost**
Financial assets						
Loans to employees	-	-	13.79	-	-	16.76
Trade receivables	-	-	390.04	-	-	294.34
Cash and other bank balances	-	-	666.22	-	-	332.44
Security deposits	-	-	6.10	-	-	4.74
Others including deposits with financial institutions	-	-	20.83	-	-	358.73
Total financial assets	-	-	**1,096.98**	-	-	**1,007.01**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	283.67	-	-	331.02
Dealer deposits	-	-	12.88	-	-	12.90
Others	-	-	71.45	-	-	51.47
Total financial liabilities	-	-	**368.00**	-	-	**395.39**

(i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

The entity does not have any recurring fair value measurements, nor does the entity have fair value measurements using significant unobservable inputs (level 3), accordingly the related disclosures are not relevant to the company.

Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

At March 31, 2024	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial assets					
Loans					
Loans to employees	4, 11	-	-	13.79	13.79
Security deposits	5	-	-	6.10	6.10
Total financial assets		-	-	**19.89**	**19.89**

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Assets and liabilities which are measured at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

At March 31, 2023	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets					
Loans to employees	4, 11	-	-	16.76	16.76
Security deposits	5	-	-	4.74	4.74
Total financial assets		-	-	**21.50**	**21.50**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year
The company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

(ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:
-the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis

(iii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
Loans to employees	13.79	13.79	16.76	16.76
Security deposits	6.10	6.10	4.74	4.74
Total financial assets	**19.89**	**19.89**	**21.50**	**21.50**
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, cash and bank balances and other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

The fair values for loans and security deposits were calculated based on cash flows discounted using a current lending rate. The security deposits are payable on demand and hence their carrying amount is considered as fair value.

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35 Financial risk management

The company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact of hedge accounting in the financial statements

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, Deposits with financial institution and financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis Credit ratings	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and letters of credit
Liquidity risk	Other liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	The entity monitors its short term investments closely so as to ensure availability to meet liquidity needs.
Market risk - foreign exchange	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Cash flow forecasting Sensitivity analysis	The entity has a natural hedge for receivables. No forward contracts are taken for foreign currency payables considering short turnaround.

The company's risk management is carried out by treasury department under policies approved by the board of directors. Company's treasury identifies, evaluates and hedges financial risks in close co-operation with the company's operating units. The board provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, liquidity risk, credit risk, and investment of excess liquidity.

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows from debt instruments carried at amortised cost, favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables.

(i) Credit risk management

For banks and financial institutions, only high rated banks/institutions are accepted.

The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Individual risk limits are set based on internal and external ratings in accordance with the limits set by the Company. The finance function consists of a separate team who assess and maintain an internal credit rating system. The compliance with the credit limits by customers is regularly monitored by the finance function.

(ii) Security

For trade receivables, the Company may obtain security in form of guarantees, deeds of undertaking or letter of credit, which can be called upon if counter party is in default under the terms of the agreement.

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(iii) Impairment of financial assets

The company assigns the following internal credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of the financial asset. The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Internal rating	Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	
			Cash & Loans and deposits	Trade receivables
C1	High quality assets, negligible credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	12-month expected credit losses	Life-time expected credit losses (simplified approach)
C2	Doubtful assets, credit impaired	Assets are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, such as a debtor declaring bankruptcy or failing to engage in a repayment plan with the company. Where loans or receivables have been written off, the Company continues to engage in enforcement activity to attempt to recover the receivable due. Where recoveries are made, these are recognised in profit or loss.	Asset is written off	

For the Year ended March 31, 2024 & March 31, 2023:

(a) Expected credit loss - other than trade receivables

The entity's model in determining expected credit loss for significant financial assets other than trade receivables are as follows:

Cash and related investments (including interest accrued):

The entity considers the internal rating as C1. The entity monitors the credit rating of the banks and the depositories including their financial condition. The internal credit risk of the Company is aligned to external credit rating companies, such as CRISIL, ICRA, CARE and India Ratings.

Given the internal rating and the level of regulation of the depositories, the exposure of the Company is considered to be low. Accordingly, the gross carrying amount at default is considered to be immaterial.

The Company also has provided guarantee for loans availed by fellow subsidiary (Refer Note 37), for which the Company assesses credit risk by considering the risk of default occuring on the loan to which the guarantee relates i.e., the risk that the specified debtor will default on the contract.

The entity carries out a review of the liquidity and solvency of the subsidiary to which the guarantee has been provided as part of its strategic business reviews. Based on the assessment performed, no expected credit loss provision has been made in respect of financial guarantee provided to subsidiary for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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(b) Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Customer credit risk is managed by the Company based on the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an internal credit rating system. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and assessed for its recoverability.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date, where receivables are grouped into homogenous credit groups and assessed for impairment. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and the risk of default is negligible.

The expected loss rates are based on the payment profiles of sales over a period of 24 months before the reporting date and the corresponding historical credit losses experienced within this period. The historical loss rates are adjusted to reflect current and forward-looking information on macroeconomic factors affecting the ability of the customers to settle the receivables if any.

Trade receivables and contract assets are written off where there is no reasonable expectation of recovery. Indicators that there is no reasonable expectation of recovery include, amongst others, the failure of a debtor to engage in a repayment plan with the Company, and a failure to make contractual payments for a period of greater than 720 days past due and the same is considered as credit impaired.

Impairment losses on trade receivables are presented as loss allowances under other expenses. Subsequent recoveries of amounts previously written off are credited against the same line item.

The Company has computed the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

Loss allowance as at 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 was determined as follows for trade receivables under the simplified approach

As at 31 March 2024	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade receivables (excluding credit impaired)	289.95	90.69	8.65	0.75	-	-	390.04
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected Loss Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Expected Credit Losses - Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	0.12	6.87	6.99
Total loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.12**	**6.87**	**6.99**
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (net of impairment)	289.95	90.69	8.65	0.75	-	-	390.04

As at 31 March 2023	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 -2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Gross Carrying Amount - Trade receivables (excluding credit impaired)	236.09	56.81	1.44	-	-	-	294.34
Gross Carrying Amount - Contract Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Expected Loss Rate	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	0.0%	100.0%	100.0%	
Expected Credit Losses - Trade Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loss allowance - Credit Impaired	-	-	-	-	-	8.41	8.41
Total loss allowance	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.41**	**8.41**
Carrying Amount of Trade Receivables (net of impairment)	236.09	56.81	1.44	-	-	-	294.34

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(iv) Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables

Loss allowance on April 1, 2022	8.38
Write-off	0.15
Changes in loss allowance	(0.12)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2023	**8.41**
Write-off	0.29
Changes in loss allowance	(1.71)
Loss allowance on March 31, 2024	**6.99**

(B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, entity's treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. At present, the Company has sufficient cash balance to fund its operations and accordingly has not entered into any facilities with bank. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows.

(i) Financing arrangements

The Company has sufficient cash balance to fund its operations and at present has not entered into financing facilities with bank.

(ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.
The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities:

Particulars	Less than 3 months	3 months to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Between 2 and 5 years	Total
March 31, 2024						
Non-derivatives						
Lease Liabilities*	1.76	1.80	3.75	7.05	4.91	19.27
Trade payables	282.33	0.40	0.58	0.35	0.02	283.68
Other financial liabilities	61.52	-	3.54	-	-	65.06
Total non-derivative liabilities	**345.61**	**2.20**	**7.87**	**7.40**	**4.93**	**368.01**
Financial guarantees	-	-	-	-	995.50	**995.50**
March 31, 2023						
Non-derivatives						
Lease Liabilities*	1.34	1.38	2.86		-	5.58
Trade payables	331.02	-	-		-	331.02
Other financial liabilities	54.24		4.55		-	58.79
Total non-derivative liabilities	**386.60**	**1.38**	**7.41**	-	-	**395.39**

*Presented without interest cashflows as the same is not significant

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(C) Market risk

(i) Foreign currency risk

The company operates internationally and is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to USD, CNY and EUR. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the company's functional currency (INR). The risk is measured through a forecast of highly probable foreign currency cash flows.

(Amount in million in INR Equivalent)

Particulars	March 31, 2024			March 31, 2023		
	USD	EUR	CNY	USD	EUR	CNY
Financial assets						
Trade receivables	7.99	12.48	-	6.56	-	-
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (assets)	**7.99**	**12.48**	**-**	**6.56**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Trade payables	6.82	7.75	0.78	9.82	6.82	7.72
Net exposure to foreign currency risk (liabilities)	**6.82**	**7.75**	**0.78**	**9.82**	**6.82**	**7.72**

(ii) Sensitivity

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

Particulars	Impact on profit after tax (in INR Mn) March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
USD sensitivity		
INR/USD Increases by 5%	0.04	(0.12)
INR/USD Decreases by 5%	(0.04)	0.12
EURO sensitivity		
INR/EURO Increases by 5%	0.18	(0.26)
INR/EURO Decreases by 5%	(0.18)	0.26
CNY sensitivity		
INR/CNY Increases by 5%	(0.03)	(0.29)
INR/CNY Decreases by 5%	0.03	0.29

* amount in bracket represents losses

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36 Capital Management

Risk Management
The Company's Objectives when managing capital are to
- Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern, so they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company being an unlevered entity details with respect to debt-equity ratio has not provided.

Further, lease liabilities has not been considered as debt. The Company's objective is to manage cash and use leverage at a minimum which is achieved by quicker turnaround of working capital.

b) Dividends

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
i) Equity Shares Final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024 of Rs. 1,050 (March 31, 2023 - Rs. 735) per fully paid share	94.50	66.15

ii) Dividends not recognised at the end of the reporting period

In addition to the above dividends, post the year end, director have recommended the payment of a final dividend of Rs 1,110 per fully paid equity share (March 31, 2023 - Rs 1,050). This proposed dividend is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.

37 Related Party Transactions

a) Parent entity
The Company is controlled by the following entity:

Name	Type	Place of incorporation	Ownership interest	
			31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Elgi Equipments Limited	Immediate and Ultimate parent entity	India	100%	100%

b) Fellow subsidiaries with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Name of entity	Place of business
Ergo Design Private Limited	India
Elgi Gulf FZE	Gulf
Elgi Compressors Europe SRL	Belgium

c) Other companies with whom transactions have taken place during the year in which key managerial personnel are interested

Elgi Ultra Private Limited
Elgi Rubber Company Limited
Industrial Air Solutions LLP
AGT Electronics Limited
ELGI Automotive Service (P) Limited
Niketan Technologies Private Limited

d) Key Management Personnel

Mr. Jairam Varadaraj, Chairman
Mr. Praveen Tiwari, Managing Director

e) Key management personnel compensation

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Total compensation	11.93	10.39
Sitting Fees of the directors	-	-

*The above Key management personnel compensation does not include gratuity since the same is computed actuarially for all the employees and amount attributable to key management personnel cannot be ascertained separately.
The remuneration paid to the Managing Director is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 read with schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.

f) Transactions with related parties

The following transactions occurred with related parties:

Particulars	Holding Companny		Fellow subsidiary and others	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Sale of goods	1.38	0.20	54.02	35.75
Sale of service	1.87	-	-	-
Sale of Assets	4.89	-	1.14	-
Purchase of goods	24.44	25.54	0.68	0.78
Receiving of Services	43.47	25.15	11.77	4.25
Financial guarantee commission received	-	-	0.07	-

Sale of goods for the year ended March 31, 2024 includes INR 34.24 million relating to sales made to Industrial Air Solutions LLP (March 31, 2023: INR 29.27 million)

g) Outstanding balances arising from sales/purchases of goods and services

The following balances are outstanding at the end of the reporting period in relation to transactions with related parties:

Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow subsidiary and others	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Payable at the end of the year	10.56	9.06	0.98	0.47
Contract Liabilities	-	-	9.83	-
Advances from customer at the end of the year	0.13	0.01	0.01	0.09
Total payables to related parties	**10.69**	**9.07**	**10.82**	**0.56**
Advances recoverable at the end of the year'	3.78	-		
Receivable at the end of the year	6.69	-	21.52	6.48
Total receivables from related parties	**10.47**	**-**	**21.52**	**6.48**

h) During the current year, the Company has provided guarantee for loans availed by fellow subsidiary (Elgi Compressors Europe SRL) amounting to EUR 11 million. The financial guarantee commission for the year ended March 31, 2024 is amounting to INR 0.07 million, the same has been disclosed under other income.

i) Terms and Conditions

Transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates. There were no loans outstanding at any point of time during the year.

All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash.

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37 A Disclosures pursuant to Section 186 of The Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Financial guarantee - Balance as at the year end		
Elgi Compressors Europe S.R.L	995.50	-

38 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

(a) Contingent liabilities

i) Claims against the company not acknowleged as debts

Nature of dues	As at March 31, 2024		
	Demand amount	Amount paid under protest	Forum where the dispute is pending
Service Tax	32.72	2.73	CESTAT, Chennai
Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	5.27	0.47	Commissioner (GST&CE), CGST, CBE
Total	37.99	3.20	

Nature of dues	As at March 31, 2023		
	Demand amount	Amount paid under protest	Forum where the dispute is pending
Service Tax	32.72	2.73	CESTAT, Chennai

The Company has filed appeals with the appropriate authorities of Central Excise and Sales Tax Department against their claims.

ii) The Company has evaluated the impact of the recent Supreme Court Judgment in case of "Vivekananda Vidyamandir And Others Vs The Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (II) West Bengal" and the related circular (Circular No. C-I/1(33)2019/Vivekananda Vidya Mandir/284) dated March 20, 2019 issued by the Employees' Provident Fund Organisation in relation to non-exclusion of certain allowances from the definition of "basic wages" of the relevant employees for the purposes of determining contribution to provident fund under the Employees' Provident Funds & Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952. Based on the assessment, appropriate provision has been made in the books of accounts.

38A Whistle blower

The Company has received whistle-blower complaints during the year and for certain matters which were open as at March 31, 2024 (pertaining to employee related matters), based on preliminary findings these are not considered to have any significant impact on the financial statements of the Company. For the matters closed, the entity has assessed that there is no impact on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024.

38B Audit Trail Compliance

The Company uses two software for maintenance of its books of accounts. Consequent to proviso Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, for the financial year commencing on or after the 1st day of April 2023, the Company is required to ensure that the accounting software and payroll software have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and also ensure that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company had undertaken steps to ensure compliance with the above requirement from the beginning of the year and also considered the evolving guidance in this regard.
1. In payroll software, audit trail for changes by end user is completely enabled from February 2024. However, due to limitation in the software, the audit log does not capture some specific changes and pre-modified values.
2. In respect of the accounting software, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled from November 06, 2023 meeting all the statutory requirements.

Further, the log of audit trail has not been tampered with throughout the period wherever they were enabled.

39 Commitments

(a) Capital Commitments

Capital expenditure contracted for at the end of the reporting period but not recognised as liabilities is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	20.18	7.57
Intangible assets	-	3.08

40 Details of dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	50.51	58.32
Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	0.08	0.07
Principal amount paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	2.39	-
Interest paid under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for the payments already made	0.01	0.00
Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	0.07	0.06
Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act	-	-

The information has been given in respect of vendors to the extent they could be identified as "Micro and Small enterprises" on the basis of information available with the Company.

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(All amounts are in Millions in INR, unless otherwise stated)

41 **Earnings per share**

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	2,216.57	2,142.33
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Diluted earnings per share attributable to the equity holders of the Company	2,216.57	2,142.33
(c) Reconciliations of earnings used in calculating earnings per share		
Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	199.49	192.81
Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company		
- used in calculating basic earnings per share	199.49	192.81
- used in calculating diluted earnings per share	199.49	192.81
Profit attributable to equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	199.49	192.81
(d) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	0.09	0.09
Adjustments for calculation of diluted earnings per share:	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating diluted earnings per share	0.09	0.09

42 **Segment Reporting**

The Managing Director of the Company has been identified as being the chief operating decision maker. Based on the internal reporting to the Chief operating decision maker, the Company has identified that the Company has only one segment (manufacture and sale of automotive equipments) and accordingly there are no other reportable segments.

The Company is domiciled in India. Information about entity wide disclosures as mandated under Ind AS 108 are as below:

(a) The amount of revenue from external customers broken down by locations of customers is as below:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Revenue from sale to external customers		
- India	2,480.75	2,189.09
- Outside India	87.58	72.83
Total	**2,568.33**	**2,261.92**

Revenue from no single customer contributes to more than 10% of the total revenue.

(b) The total of non-current assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets (if any) and post-employment benefit assets broken down by the location of the assets is as below:

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Non Current Assets		
- India	321.39	302.65
- Outside India	-	-
Total	**321.39**	**302.65**

43 **Analytical ratios:**

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2024	March 31,2023	Variance
(a) Current ratio (times)	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.78	2.48	12%
(b) Debt-equity ratio (times)*	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
(c) Debt service coverage ratio (times)*	Earnings available for debt service	Total debt service	Not applicable	Not applicable	-
(d) Return on equity (%)	Net profit	Average shareholders equity	16.83%	18.02%	-7%
(e) Inventory turnover ratio (times)	COGS	Average closing Inventory	5.49	5.24	5%
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio (times)	Revenue	Average trade receivables	7.67	8.46	-9%
(g) Trade payable turnover ratio (times)	Purchases	Average trade payables	4.97	4.91	1%
(h) Net capital turnover ratio (times)	Revenue	Current assets - Current liabilities	2.90	2.86	1%
(i) Net profit ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	Revenue	7.60%	8.39%	-9%
(j) Return on capital employed (%)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	21.64%	23.02%	-6%
(k) Return on investment (%)	Earnings from fixed income investment	Fixed Income investments	6.20%	5.01%	24%

* The entity has not considered lease liabilities and related cash flows as debt.

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44 Other Accounting Policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment
Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.
Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.
An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other income / (expense).
Refer Note 3(a) for entity specific accounting policies on Property, plant and equipment.

(b) Leases
As a lessee
Leases are recognised as a right of use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for the use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components.
Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:
- fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantees
- the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option, and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising that option.

Lease payments to be made under reasonably certain extension options are also included in the measurement of the liability. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If that rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.

To determine the incremental borrowing rate, the Company:
- where possible, uses recent third-party financing received by the individual lessee as a starting point, adjusted to reflect changes in financing conditions since third party financing was received
- uses a build-up approach that starts with a risk-free interest rate adjusted for credit risk for leases held by Elgi equipments limited, which does not have recent third party financing, and
- makes adjustments specific to the lease, such as term, country, currency and security.

Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.
Right-of-use assets are measured at cost comprising the following:
- the amount of the initial measurement of lease liability
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received
- any initial direct costs, and
- restoration costs.

Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying asset's useful life.

Payments associated with short-term leases of equipment and vehicles and all leases of low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss. Short-term leases are leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Low-value assets comprise office equipment and small items of office furniture.
As a lessor
Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. Initial direct costs incurred in obtaining an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the underlying asset and recognised as expense over the lease term on the same basis as lease income. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(c) Business Combinations
A business combination is a transaction or other event in which an acquirer obtains control of one or more businesses and results in the consolidation of the assets and liabilities acquired. Business combinations are accounted for by applying the acquisition method. The Company also elects to apply the optional test (the concentration test) which permits a simplified assessment of whether an acquired set of activities and assets is not a business on each transaction basis.

The consideration transferred is the sum of the acquisition-date fair values of the assets transferred, equity instruments issued or liabilities incurred by the acquirer to former owners of the acquiree. Deferred consideration payable is measured at its acquisition-date fair value. Contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at the acquisition date fair value. At each reporting date subsequent to the acquisition, contingent consideration payable is measured at its fair value with any changes in the fair value recognised in profit or loss unless the contingent consideration is classified as equity, in which case the contingent consideration is carried at its acquisition-date fair value.

While applying the concentration test and other requirements, in case of an acquisition of an asset or a group of assets that does not constitute a business, the entity identifies and recognises the individual identifiable assets acquired (including those assets that meet the definition of, and recognition criteria for, intangible assets in Ind AS 38, Intangible Assets) and liabilities assumed. The cost of the group shall be allocated to the individual identifiable assets and liabilities on the basis of their relative fair values at the date of purchase. Such a transaction or event does not give rise to goodwill.

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(d) Impairment of assets
The Company does not have goodwill or indefinitely lived intangible assets. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

(e) Inventories
Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods
Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of raw materials and traded goods comprises cost of purchases. Cost of work-in-progress and finished goods comprises direct materials, direct labour and an appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(f) Investments and other financial assets
(i) Classification
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:
a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
b) those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows. For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, this will depend on whether the Company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.
(ii) Measurement
At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset excluding trade receivables which do not contain significant financing component at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Debt instruments
Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:
a) 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised direct in profit or loss and presented in other gains/(losses). Impairment losses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.

b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other income/ (expense). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

c) Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss within other income/ (expense) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.
The Company did not have any financial assets that were fair valued through profit or loss or OCI during and as of year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. Note 35 details how the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognised only when
a) The Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
b) The Company retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the Company has transferred an asset, it evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the Company has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognised if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Income recognition - Interest Income
Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost is calculated using the effective interest rate method is recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial assets except for financial assets that subsequently become credit impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of loss allowance).

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(g) Revenue recognition
Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a promised goods or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the goods or service in an amount that reflects the consideration (transaction price) to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services. For each contract with a customer, the company applies the below five step process before revenue can be recognised:
- identify contracts with customers
- identify the separate performance obligation
- determine the transaction price of the Contract
- allocate the transaction price to each of the separate performance obligations, and
- recognise the revenue as each performance obligation is satisfied.

Duty drawback : Income from duty drawback is recognised on an accrual basis.

(h) Cash and cash equivalents
For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, 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.

(i) Contributed Equity
Equity shares are classified as equity.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(j) Income taxes
The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

(k) Trade and other Payables
These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. 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 using the effective interest method.

(l) Provisions
Provisions for legal claims, service warranties, volume discounts and returns are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

Where there are a number of similar obligations, the likelihood that an outflow will be required in settlement is determined by considering the class of obligations as a whole. A provision is recognised even if the likelihood of an outflow with respect to any one item included in the same class of obligations may be small.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

(m) Employee Benefits
(i) Short-term obligations
Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as other financial liabilities in the balance sheet.

(ii) Other long-term employee benefit obligations
The liabilities for earned leave that are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

The amount of non-current and current portions of leave obligation is normally determined by a qualified actuary and presented accordingly.

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(iii) Post-employment obligations
The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:
(a) defined benefit plans such as gratuity and
(b) defined contribution plans such as provident fund and Superannuation fund.

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

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

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss.
Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

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

Defined contribution plans
The Company pays provident fund and superannuation fund contributions to Employee Provident Fund Account as per Employees Provident Fund Act, 1952 and a Life Insurance Corporation of India respectively. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.
(iv) Bonus plans
The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

(v) Termination benefits
Termination benefits are payable when employment is terminated by the Company before the normal retirement date, or when an employee accepts voluntary redundancy in exchange for these benefits. The Company recognises termination benefits at the earlier of the following dates: (a) when the Company can no longer withdraw the offer of those benefits; and (b) when the Company recognises costs for a restructuring that is within the scope of Ind AS 37 and involves the payment of terminations benefits. In the case of an offer made to encourage voluntary redundancy, the termination benefits are measured based on the number of employees expected to accept the offer. Benefits falling due more than 12 months after the end of the reporting period are discounted to present value.

(n) Contributed Equity
Equity shares are classified as equity.
Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(o) Dividends
Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period

(p) 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.

(q) Research and development
Development costs that are directly attributable to the design and testing of identifiable and unique products controlled by the Company are recognised as intangible assets when the following criteria are met:
-it is technically feasible to complete the asset so that it will be available for use
-management intends to complete the asset and use or sell it
-there is an ability to use or sell the product
-it can be demonstrated how the asset will generate probable future economic benefits
-adequate technical, financial and other resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset are available, and
-the expenditure attributable to the asset during its development can be reliably measured.
Directly attributable costs that are capitalised as part of the products include employee costs and an appropriate portion of relevant overheads. Capitalised development costs are recorded as intangible assets and amortised from the point at which the asset is available for use. Research and development expenditure that do not meet the criteria for recognition as intangible assets are recognised as an expense as incurred. Development costs previously recognised as an expense are not recognised as an asset in the subsequent period.

(r) Segment reporting
Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker.
The Managing Director (MD) of the company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker of the Company. He assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions.
The business activities of the Company comprise of manufacturing and sale of automotive equipments. Accordingly, there is no other reportable segment as per Ind AS 108 Operating Segments.

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(s) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income/other expenses.

Non-monetary items that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using exchange rates at the date when the fair value was determined. Translation differences on assets and liabilities carried at fair value are reported as a part of the fair value gain or loss.

(t) Offsetting financial instruments

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

(u) Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

a) the profit attributable to owners of the Company

b)by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year. (note 41).

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

a) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and

b) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(v) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest millions as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

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45 Other Disclosures

(i) The entity does not have any borrowings, accordingly borrowings secured against current assets disclosure is not applicable.

(ii) Utilisation of funds:

The entity has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The entity has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

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

b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

(iii) There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(iv) The entity has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(v) The entity has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(vi) The entity has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(vii) The entity has no downstream investments and accordingly compliance with number of layers of companies is not applicable.

(viii) The entity has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

For Price Waterhouse Chartered Accountants LLP
Firm Registration Number: 012754N/N500016

BASKAR PANNERSELVAM
Partner
Membership No: 213126

Place: Chennai
Date: May 27, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

JAIRAM VARADARAJ
Chairman
DIN: 00003361

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024

PRAVEEN TIWARI
Managing Director
DIN: 07527226

Place: Coimbatore
Date: May 27, 2024