

Our opinion on the Standalone Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance for conclusion thereon.

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

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements 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 Standalone Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Standalone 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.

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

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



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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss 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 Standalone Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2021 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2022 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure "A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting.
 - g) With respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of the information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration (Other than sitting fee) is paid by the company to its directors during the year and hence the compliance with the provisions of the section 197 does not arise.
 - 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 Auditor's) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Standalone Financial Statements. (Refer Note 4.7)
 - ii. The company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at March 31, 2022.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.



iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("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, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("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.

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

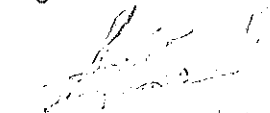
v. There was no dividend declared / paid during the year by the company.

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

For M.S. Krishnaswami & Rajan

Chartered Accountants

Registration No. 015545



M.S. Murali - Partner

Membership No. 26453

UDIN: 22026453AISKHP9777

Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Chennai



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of Gulf Ashley Motors Limited)

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Gulf Ashley Motor Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2022 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the



auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Standalone 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 over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

7. Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected.

Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

8. In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has maintained, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as of March 31, 2022 based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M.S. Krishnaswami & Rajan

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 01554S

M.S. Murali

Partner

Membership No. 26453

UDIN: 22026453AISKHP9777

Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Chennai



ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date on the Standalone financial statements of Gulf Ashley Motor Limited ("the Company") for the year ended March 31, 2022).

1. In respect of the Company's Property Plant and Equipment:

(a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use-assets.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets.

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

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of registered sale deeds/ transfer deeds/ conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that the title deeds, of all the freehold immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date, except in respect for freehold land at Jainamore (Jharkhand) aggregating Rs 8.10 lakhs and building thereon Rs 56.45 lakhs as per books. In respect of the immovable property taken on lease and disclosed as Right of Use Assets in the Standalone Financial Statements, the lease agreement is in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

2. (a) As explained to us, the inventories, other than goods in transit, have been physically verified at year end by the management and coverage and procedure adopted for verification is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed during the year on such verification were given effect to in the books of accounts and does not exceed 10% for each class of inventory.



(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements, as revised, filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions during the year are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.

3. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties.
4. According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, furnished guarantees or provided security to any party covered by provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence reporting on whether there is a compliance with the said provisions does not arise.
5. According to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits during the year and there are no unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2022 to which the provisions of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act are applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
6. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the requirement for maintenance of cost records pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014 specified by the Central Government of India under section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
7. According to the information and explanations given to us and the books of account examined by us, in respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) The company is generally regular in depositing amounts of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Goods and Service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Cess, and other material statutory dues as applicable to the appropriate authorities during the year. There were no material undisputed amounts payable in respect of the aforesaid statutory dues outstanding as at March 31, 2022, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - (b) There are no statutory dues referred to in above sub-clause, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute with the relevant authorities, except dues of service tax, goods and service tax and value added tax, that has not been deposited on account of a dispute is as detailed under



Name of the Statute	Nature of the dues	Amount Rs in lakhs	Period to which the amount relates to	Forum Where it is pending
Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	87.85	FY 2012 -13 to 2015-16	Commissioner of GST & Excise
Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	GST Payable (SGST) and penalty	44.46	FY 17-18	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax Cum Assistant Commissioner of Taxes, Guwahati, Assam.
Gujarat VAT	Value Added Tax	3.63	FY 16-17	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Rajkot.
Gujarat VAT	Value Added Tax	3.26	FY 17-18	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Rajkot.
Gujarat VAT	Value Added Tax	1522.75	FY 15-16 to FY 17-18	Deputy Commissioner of State Tax, Rajkot.

Details of taxes deposited on account of dispute is disclosed in Note 1.10 to the Standalone Financial Statements.

8. As per the information and explanation given to us, there are no transactions that are not recorded 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 (43 of 1961).
9. a) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues to any financial institution or bank. The Company does not have any borrowings from government or by way of Debentures.
- b) As per the information and explanation given to us, the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) As per the information and explanation given to us, the monies raised by way of term loans have been applied for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its Joint venture.
- f) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its Joint venture.



10. a) As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised any monies by way of initial public offer or further public offers (including debt instruments) or term loans during the year and hence reporting under the provisions of Clause 3(x)(a) of the Order does not arise .
- b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares (covered by section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013) or fully or partly convertible debentures and hence reporting under Clause 3 (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
11. a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.
- c) As per the information and explanation given to us, there is no whistle-blower complaints received during the year by the company up to the date of this report.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and accordingly the provisions of Clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable. The details of the transactions during the year have been disclosed in the Standalone Financial Statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards. (Refer note 4.5 to Standalone Financial Statements).
14. a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
15. In our opinion, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions during the year, with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
16. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45- IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and is not Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xvi) (a),(b), (c) and (d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.



17. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs 4.73 crores and Rs 2.51 Crores in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year respectively.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of (i) the financial ratios, (ii) aging and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, (iii) other information accompanying the financial statements, (iv) our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and (v) based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumption, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating 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. For this purpose, we have considered and relied upon the support letter provided by the holding company to discharge the liabilities of the company as and when they fall due, if required. 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.
20. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3(xx) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For M.S.Krishnaswami & Rajan

Chartered Accountants

Registration No: 0157/S

M.S.Murali

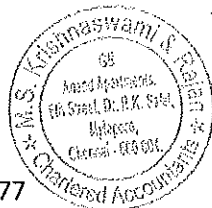
Partner

Membership No: 26453

UDIN: 22026453AISKHP9777

Date: May 10, 2022

Place: Chennai



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Statement of Assets and Liabilities

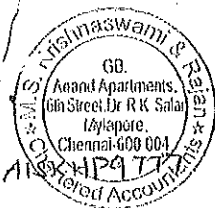
Particulars	Note	As at	As at
		March 31, 2022 Audited	March 31, 2021 Audited
		Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and equipment	1.1	8.31	9.38
Capital work-in-progress	1.1	-	-
Right-of-use asset	1.2	3.04	6.06
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	1.3	0.02	0.02
(ii) Other financial assets	1.4	1.19	1.23
Advance Income Tax (net)		1.31	1.53
		13.87	18.22
Current assets			
Inventories	1.5	9.04	101.80
Financial Assets			
(i) Trade receivables	1.6	42.40	49.88
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	1.7A	0.65	2.88
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	1.7B	3.60	2.00
(iv) Other financial assets	1.8	0.07	0.16
Contract Assets	1.9	0.20	0.19
Other current assets	1.10	4.62	27.78
		60.88	184.69
TOTAL ASSETS		74.45	202.91
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	1.11	29.70	29.70
Other equity	1.12	(18.62)	(10.30)
		11.08	19.40
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities- Lease Liability		3.31	5.00
Provisions	1.13	0.88	0.38
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	1.14	0.01	0.40
		4.20	5.78
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	1.15	31.00	39.00
(ii) Lease Liability		0.58	2.06
(iii) Trade payables		-	-
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.16	-	-
b) Total outstanding dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1.16	19.81	132.34
(iv) Other financial liabilities	1.17	1.58	1.24
Contract liabilities	1.18	5.29	2.41
Provisions	1.19	0.11	0.08
Other current liabilities	1.20	0.80	0.60
		58.17	177.73
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		74.45	202.91

Accompanying notes forms an integral part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
This is the Balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For M.S.Krishnaswami & Rajan
Chartered Accountants
FRN NO 015546

M.S.Murali
Partner
Membership No: 028463
UDIN: 22020453

Place: Chennai
Date: May 10, 2022



For and behalf of the Board

Sanjeev Kumar
Chairman
DIN: 07255308

Suvendu Moltra
Director and CEO
DIN: 07256105

Ratnacharan V
Company Secretary

Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2022

S.No	Particulars	Note	Year ended	Year ended
			March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
			Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1	Income			
	Revenue from operations	2.1	368.45	283.13
	Other Income	2.2	0.52	0.52
	Total Income		368.97	283.65
2	Expenses			
	Purchases of stock-in-trade	2.3	257.57	360.98
	Changes in Inventories of finished goods and stock-in-trade	2.4	92.76	(97.14)
			350.33	263.84
	Employee benefits expense	2.5	9.52	9.47
	Finance costs	2.6	3.65	1.87
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	2.7	3.50	3.04
	Other expenses	2.8	10.66	9.65
	Total Expenses		377.66	287.87
3	Profit before exceptional items and tax		(8.69)	(4.22)
4	Exceptional items	2.9	-	-
5	Profit before tax		(8.69)	(4.22)
6	Tax expense:			
	Current tax			-
	Prior period tax		0.00	0.17
	Deferred tax - Charge/ (Credit)		(0.39)	1.73
			(0.39)	1.90
7	Profit for the year		(8.30)	(6.12)
8	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
	A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
	- Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plans - Net		(0.02)	0.08
	(ii) Income tax relating to the above		-	-
	B (i) Items that will be reclassified to Profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to the above		-	-
9	Total Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)		(0.02)	0.08
10	Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(8.32)	(6.04)
11	Earnings per share (Face value Re.1 each) Basic and Diluted		(27.95)	(20.61)
	(Refer Note 4.3 to the Financial statements)			

Accompanying notes forming part of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

For M.S.Krishnaswami & Rajan
Chartered Accountants
FRN No: 017/2015

M S Murali
Partner
Membership No: 026453
UDIN: 22026453 AISKPP9777



Place: Chennai
Date: May 10, 2022

For and behalf of the Board

Sanjeev Kumar
Chairman
DIN: 07255308

Suvendu Molra
Director and CEO
DIN: 07256105

Ram. Ch. Prasan V
Company Secretary

Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Statement of Cash flows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022 Audited Rs. Crores	Year ended March 31, 2021 Audited Rs. Crores
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit for the year	(8.69)	(4.22)
Adjustments for :		
Depreciation - Right of use assets	2.30	1.77
Depreciation - Other assets	1.19	1.27
Loss / (Profit) on disposal of tangible assets	0.06	0.12
Provision for Receivables	0.90	0.89
Provision for Other Receivables	0.08	0.27
Provision for Obsolete parts	-	0.91
Finance costs	3.65	1.87
Interest Income	(0.16)	(0.24)
Remeasurement of Defined benefit plans	(0.02)	0.08
Operating profit before working capital changes	(0.69)	2.72
Adjustments for changes in :		
Trade receivables	6.63	(35.07)
Inventories	92.76	(98.04)
Non-current and current financial assets	(0.89)	1.54
Other non-current and current assets	23.19	(24.97)
Trade payables	(112.52)	128.78
Non-current and current financial liabilities	1.61	(1.24)
Other non-current and current liabilities	0.18	(1.33)
Other non-current and current provisions	0.53	(0.07)
Cash generated from operations	10.80	(27.68)
Income tax paid (net of refund)	0.22	0.34
Net cash from / (used in) operating activities	[A] 11.02	(27.34)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Payments for acquisition of assets	(0.45)	(0.25)
Proceeds on sale of fixed assets	0.28	0.70
Payment for investment in Fixed deposits	-	(2.00)
Investment of ROU Assets	0.88	2.47
Interest received	0.17	0.23
Net cash (used in) / from investing activities	[B] 0.88	1.15
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	25.00	50.50
Repayments of current borrowings	(33.00)	(22.50)
Repayment of Lease Liability - Principal	(2.48)	(1.59)
Repayment of Lease Liability - Interest	(0.54)	(0.50)
Finance cost paid	(3.11)	(1.36)
Net cash from / (used in) financing activities	[C] (14.14)	24.54
Net cash (Outflow) / Inflow	[A+B+C] (2.23)	(1.64)
Opening cash and cash equivalents	2.88	4.52
Closing cash and cash equivalents	0.65	2.88

For M.S.Krishnaswami & Rajan
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 1017

M.S.Murali
Partner
Membership No: 026453
UDIN: 22026453

Place: Chennai
Date: May 10, 2022



Sanjeev Kumar
Chairman
DIN: 07256308

Suvendu Mohtra
Director and CEO
DIN: 07256105

Ramachandran V
Company Secretary

Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Statement of Changes In Equity for the period ended Mar 31, 2022

A. Equity Share Capital

Rs. in Crores

(1) Current reporting period

Balance at the beginning of April 01, 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior year error	Restated balance at the beginning of the current year	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of March 31, 2022
29.70	-	29.70	-	29.70

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of April 01, 2020	Changes in equity share capital due to prior year error	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous period	Balance at the end of March 31, 2021
29.70	-	29.70	-	29.70

B. Other Equity

Rs. in Crores

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2020	(4.59)	0.33	(4.26)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(6.12)	-	(6.12)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	-	0.08	0.08
Balance at the end of Mar 31, 2021	(10.71)	0.41	(10.30)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(8.30)	-	(8.30)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income	-	(0.02)	(0.02)
Balance at the end of Mar 31, 2022	(19.01)	0.39	(18.62)

Other comprehensive income comprise of Actuarial Gain/(Loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plans.

Notes: (a) Dividends declared/paid during the year and Amounts transferred to Retained Earnings Rs.NIL (FY 2021-21 Rs.NIL)
(b) Share application money pending allotment, Equity Component of Compound Financial Instrument, Capital Reserves, Securities Premium, Debt/Equity instruments through OCI, Effective portion of Cash Flow hedges, Revaluation surplus, etc. Rs.NIL (FY 2020-21 Rs.NIL)

Accompanying Notes form an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

This is the statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our report of even date.

For M. S. Krishnaswami & Rajan
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No. 01554S

For and on behalf of the Board

M S MURALI
Partner
Membership No: 26453
UDIN: 22026183



Sanjeev Kumar
Chairman
DIN: 07255308

Suvendu Molra
Director and CEO
DIN: 07256105

Place: Chennai
Date: May 10, 2022

R. Chandran V
Company Secretary

Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

3A. General information

Gulf Ashley Motor Limited ("the Company") is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and governed by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act"). The Company's registered office is situated at 1, Sardar Patel Road, Guindy, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India. The main activities of the Company are those relating to sale and service of Commercial Vehicle and sale of Spare Parts.

3B. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.) and all values are rounded to the nearest Crores, except where otherwise indicated.

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

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

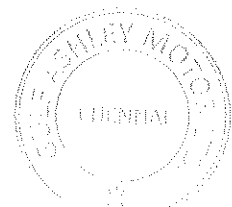
All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation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

Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notified new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment - The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in



fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

Statement of profit and loss:

- Additional disclosures relating to Code of Social security, undisclosed income and crypto or virtual currency specified under the head 'additional information' in the notes forming part of the standalone financial statements.

The amendments are extensive and the Company will evaluate the same to give effect to them as required by law.

3.2 Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customer

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable.

Ind AS 115 applies, with limited exceptions, to all revenue arising from contracts with its customers and establishes a five-step model to account for revenue arising from contracts with customers and requires that revenue be recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring goods or services to a customer. Ind AS 115 requires entities to exercise judgement, taking into consideration all of the relevant facts and circumstances when applying each step of the model to contracts with their customers. It also specifies the accounting for the incremental costs of obtaining a contract and the costs directly related to fulfilling a contract.

3.2.1 Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of products is recognised at the point in time when control of the asset is transferred to the customer, generally when the product is shipped to the customer. The revenue from sale of vehicles is based on the terms of the tender.

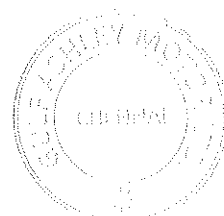
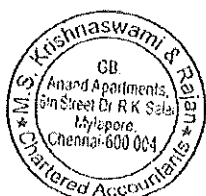
The Company receives short-term advances from its customers. Using the practical expedient in Ind AS 115, the Company does not adjust the promised amount of consideration for the effects of a significant financing component if it expects, at contract inception, that the period between the transfer of the promised good or service to the customer and when the customer pays for that good or service will be one year or less. Thus, there is no significant financing component.

3.2.2 Rendering of services

Revenue from services is recognised over a period of time as and when the services are rendered in accordance with the specific terms of contract with customers.

3.2.3 Other Operating Revenues

Other operating revenues comprise of income from ancillary activities (eg: scrap sales) incidental to the operations of the Company and is recognised when the right to receive the income is established as per the terms of the contract.



3.2.4 Revenue in excess of invoicing (referred to as Unbilled revenue) are classified as Contract assets while invoicing in excess of revenues (referred to as Unearned revenue) are classified as Contract liabilities.

3.2.5 Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

3.2.6 Provisions for estimated losses, if any, on uncompleted contracts are recorded in the period in which such losses become probable based on the estimated efforts or costs to complete the contract.

3.3 Employee benefits

3.3.1 Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Payments to defined contribution plans i.e., Company's contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance and other funds are determined under the relevant schemes and/ or statute and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of incurrence when the services are rendered by the employees.

For defined benefit plans i.e. Company's liability towards gratuity (funded), other retirement/ terminations benefits and compensated absences, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Defined benefit costs are comprised of:

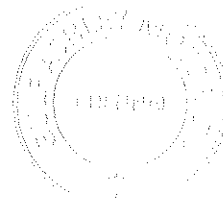
- Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- Net interest expense or income; and
- Re-measurement.

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

Re-measurement of net defined benefit liability/ asset is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Re-measurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss.

3.3.2 Short-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of salaries, wages, performance incentives, medical benefits and other short term benefits in the period the related service is rendered, at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.



3.4 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax. Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.4.1 Current tax

Current tax is determined on taxable profits for the year chargeable to tax in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 including other applicable tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted.

3.4.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised.

Deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

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

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

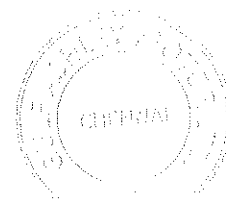
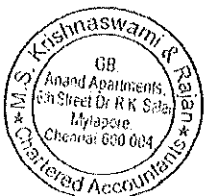
The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

3.5 Segment Information

The company's primary segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is identified as business segment based on nature of products, risk, returns and internal reporting business systems the company is principally engaged in a single business segment viz. sale and service of Commercial Vehicle and sale of Spare Parts.

3.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost (net of eligible credit for GST) less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Cost of all civil works (including electrification and fittings) is capitalised.



Properties in the course of construction for production, supply or administrative purposes are carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Cost includes professional fees. Such properties are classified to the appropriate categories of property, plant and equipment when completed and ready for intended use. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use.

Property, plant and equipment (including patterns and dies) where the cost exceeds Rs.10,000 is capitalised and stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in statement profit or loss.

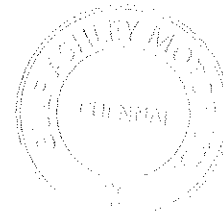
3.7 Impairment of assets:

Plant, Property and Equipment are tested annually for impairment, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. 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 Company's 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.

At the end of each reporting period, the Company determines whether there is any indication that its tangible assets carried at cost have suffered an impairment loss with reference to their carrying amounts. If any indication of impairment exists, the recoverable amount of such assets is estimated and impairment is recognised, if the carrying amount exceeds the recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is higher of the fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

3.8 Investment:

Investment in joint venture is measured at deemed cost. However, provision for diminution is made to recognize a decline, if any, other than temporary, in the carrying value of the investment.



3.9 Leases

The Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 116 is applicable from FY 2019-20 and it replaces Ind AS 17.

Ind AS 116 requires entity to determine whether a contract is or contains a lease at the inception of the contract.

Ind AS 116 requires lessee to recognise a liability to make lease payments and an asset representing the right to use asset during the lease term for all leases except for short term leases and leases of low-value assets.

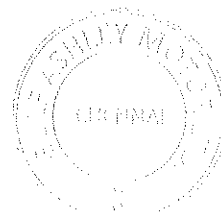
Ind AS 116 requires Lessee Company to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

At the commencement date, Company recognized a Right-Of Use asset measured at cost and a lease liability measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at that date. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the company has used its incremental borrowing rate.

The cost of the right-of-use asset comprised of, the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received, any initial direct costs incurred by the lessee.

At the commencement date, the lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise (a) fixed payments less any lease incentives receivable; (b) variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date (c) amounts expected to be payable by the company under residual value guarantees; (d) the exercise price of a purchase option if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and (e) payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease

Depreciation on Right to use asset and impairment losses if any is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss. Computed on a straight-line basis over the period of lease. Also, the company separately recognises interest on lease liability as a component of finance cost in Statement of Profit and Loss.



3.10 Inventories

Inventories are stated at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Cost of Vehicles and spares comprises cost of purchases and includes taxes and duties. Cost of inventories also includes all other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Cost of inventories are determined as follows,

- Stores, Spares, Consumable tools and components: on moving weighted average basis;
- Traded goods: on weighted average basis;

Cost of obsolete/ slow moving inventories are adequately provided for.

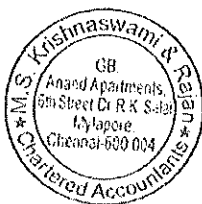
3.11 Provisions

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

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, it's carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- A present obligation arising out of past events, when it is not probable that there will be an outflow of resources that will be required to settle the obligation.
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible.
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.
- Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance sheet date.
- Provision for litigation related obligation represents liabilities expected to materialise in respect of matters in appeal.



3.12 Exceptional Items:

On certain occasions, the size, the type or incidence of an item of expense or income, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, in that event such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly disclosed in notes to the financial statements.

3.13 Fair Value Measurement:

The Company measures financial instruments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability,
- Or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

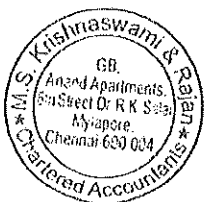
The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- ▶ Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- ▶ Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- ▶ Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable



For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

3.14 Financial instruments:

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

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

3.15 Financial assets

All regular purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace.

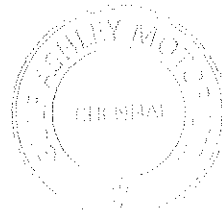
3.15.1 Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost:

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

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at FVTOCI:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding



The Company has determined the classification of debt instruments in terms of whether they meet amortised cost criteria or the FVTOCI criteria based on the facts and circumstances that existed as of the transition date. Accordingly, the Company has classified all debt instruments as of the transition date at amortised cost.

The Company measures its investments in equity instruments of joint venture at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27. At transition date, the Company had elected to continue with the carrying value of such investments measured as per the previous GAAP and use such carrying value as its deemed cost.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

3.15.2 Impairment of financial assets:

A Financial asset is regarded as credit impaired or subject to significant increase in credit risk, when one or more events that may have a detrimental effect on estimated future cash flows of the asset have occurred. The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets (i.e. the shortfall between the contractual cash flows that are due and all the cash flows (discounted) that the company expects to receive).

3.15.3 De-recognition of financial assets:

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss.

3.16 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

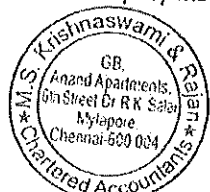
3.16.1 Classification as debt or equity

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

3.16.2 Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by a group entity are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.



3.16.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method or at FVTPL.

3.16.3.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

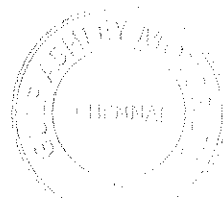
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other Income' line item.

3.16.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the "Finance Costs" line item.

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability, or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.



3.17. Critical accounting judgments and key sources of estimation uncertainty:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Company's Management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities recognised in the financial statements that are not readily apparent from other sources. The judgements, estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors including estimation of effects of uncertain future events that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates (accounted on a prospective basis) and recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods of the revision affects both current and future periods.

The following are the critical judgements and estimations that have been made by the Management in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements and/or key sources of estimation uncertainty at the end of the reporting period that may have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year.

3.17.1 Taxation

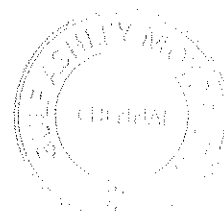
Determining of income tax liabilities using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantially enacted requires the Management to estimate the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, unabsorbed depreciation and unused tax credits could be utilized.

In respect of other taxes which are in disputes, the Management estimates the level of tax that will be payable based upon the Company's/ expert's interpretation of applicable tax laws, relevant judicial pronouncements and an estimation of the likely outcome of any open tax assessments including litigations or closures thereof.

3.17.2 Provisions against receivables

The Management makes judgement based on experience regarding the level of provision required to account for potentially uncollectible receivables using information available at the balance sheet date.



1.1
 A PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS

FY 2021-22
 Rs. Crores

DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT (COST)				DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION				NET CARRYING AMOUNT
	01.04.2021	Additions	Disposals / Adjustment	31.03.2022	Upto 01.04.2021	Charge during the year	Disposals / Adjustment	31.03.2022	31.03.2022
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)									
Freehold land	0.83			0.83					0.83
Buildings	4.58		0.02	4.58	0.72	0.39	0.01	1.10	3.48
Plant and equipment	4.32	0.01	0.48	4.07	1.62	0.35	0.23	1.74	2.34
Furniture and fixtures	2.61	0.05	0.37	2.29	1.43	0.25	0.32	1.38	0.93
Vehicles	1.43	0.37	0.12	1.68	0.87	0.20	0.09	0.88	0.79
Office Equipment	0.83	-	0.07	0.56	0.62	0.01	0.07	0.58	0.08
TOTAL	14.85	0.43	1.03	14.05	5.26	1.20	0.73	6.73	7.31

Capital Work-in-progress

1.1

B Notes

1. Title to Freehold Land at Jinnahmore, Jharbhand (Carrying value Rs 0.00 Crores) is yet to be conveyed to the Company.
2. Impairment loss recognised during the year Rs. Nil (2021-22 Rs. Nil)
3. Amount of contractual commitments for acquisition of property, plant and equipment: Nil
4. Refer Note 4.6 for details of Property, plant and equipment given as security against borrowings
5. Exchange Loss / (Gain) capitalised, borrowing cost capitalised and expenditure in the course of construction Rs. Nil (2020-21 Rs. Nil)
6. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2022 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.



Gulf Ashley Hotel Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the standalone financial statements

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND CAPITAL WORK IN PROGRESS					DEPRECIATION / AMORTISATION				NET CARRYING AMOUNT
DESCRIPTION	GROSS CARRYING AMOUNT			31.03.2021	Upto 31.03.2021				
	01.04.2020	Additions	Disposals / Adjustment		Upto 31.03.2020	Charge during the year	Disposals / Adjustment	Upto 31.03.2021	
Property, plant and equipment (PPE)									
Freehold land	0.89	-	-	0.89	-	-	-	-	0.89
Buildings	4.50	-	-	4.50	0.50	0.22	-	0.72	3.88
Plant and equipment	4.69	0.23	0.40	4.52	1.35	0.37	0.10	1.62	2.90
Furniture and fittings	2.81	0.02	0.22	2.61	1.09	0.45	0.11	1.43	1.18
Vehicles	1.95	-	0.52	1.43	0.76	0.22	0.11	0.87	0.56
Office Equipment	0.84	-	0.01	0.83	0.62	0.01	0.01	0.62	0.01
TOTAL	15.51	0.25	1.15	14.64	4.31	1.28	0.33	5.28	9.36

Capital work-in-progress



1.2 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation				Net Carrying Amount
	01.04.2021	Additions	Closure / Pre closure	31.3.2022	Upto 31.3.2021	Depreciation	Adjustments	31.03.2022	31.03.2022
Building (Right to Use of Asset)	10.60	0.88	1.60	9.78	4.44	2.30	-	6.74	3.04
Total	10.60	0.88	1.60	9.78	4.44	2.30	-	6.74	3.04

1.2 RIGHT-OF-USE ASSET

Description	Gross Carrying Amount				Amortisation				Net Carrying Amount
	01.04.2020	Additions	Closure / Pre closure	31.3.2021	Upto 31.3.2020	Depreciation	Adjustments	31.03.2021	31.03.2021
Building (Right to Use of Asset)	9.68	2.47	1.65	10.60	2.82	1.77	0.15	4.44	6.08
Total	9.68	2.47	1.65	10.60	2.82	1.77	0.15	4.44	6.08

Note:

Building infrastructure is a recognition of value of asset pursuant to application of IND AS 116 - Leases effective from April 1, 2019. The lease agreements is for composite use of infrastructure and doesn't segregate between the use of the class of underlying assets.



1.3 NON-CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - INVESTMENTS

DESCRIPTION	As at March 31, 2022		As at March 31, 2021	
	Nos	Rs. Crores	Nos	Rs. Crores
Investments in Equity Instruments				
Investment in Joint Venture (unquoted) Equity Shares of Rs.0.01 each fully paid up in Ashok Leyland John Deere Construction Equipment Company Private Limited	16,064,853	0.02	16,064,853	0.02
	16,064,853	0.02	16,064,853	0.02
Total		0.02		0.02
Note:				
(i) Aggregate amount of unquoted investment		0.02		0.02
(ii) Ashok Leyland John Deere Construction equipment Company Private Limited is under Liquidation.				
(iii) Aggregate of Impairment In value of Investment				



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1.5 INVENTORIES	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Stock-in-trade		
(i) Commercial vehicles	5.71	98.60
(ii) Spare parts and auto components	4.23	4.10
	9.94	102.70
Less: Allowance for obsolescence	0.90	0.90
	9.04	101.80

- a) Stock-in-Trade includes
- | | | |
|------------------|------|-------|
| Goods in transit | 5.43 | 60.38 |
|------------------|------|-------|
- b) Cost of inventory recognised as an expense during the year
- | | | |
|--|--------|--------|
| | 350.33 | 263.85 |
|--|--------|--------|
- c) Movement in allowances in Spare parts and auto components

	As at March 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Opening balance	0.90	0.58
Provision created / (Reversal)	-	0.32
Closing balance	0.90	0.90

- d) The net movement in provision for obsolete/ slow moving stock during the previous year has been considered under purchases of stock in trade - Traded goods in Note 2.3



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1.0 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - TRADE RECEIVABLES (Unsecured, Undisputed)	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Considered good		
Related parties (Refer Note 3.8)	1.85	3.89
Others	40.65	45.99
Credit Impaired		
Related parties		3.02
Others	1.83	0.71
	44.23	53.61
Less: Loss allowance	1.83	3.73
	42.40	49.88

Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Party							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.13	1.20	0.44	-	-	-	1.85
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	38.63	1.05	0.67	0.23	0.17	40.66
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.08	0.69	-	0.48	1.83

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Party							
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	0.32	3.57	-	-	-	-	3.89
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	0.07	0.08	1.55	1.32	-	3.02
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	45.23	0.47	0.28	0.00	-	45.99
(iv) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	0.71	-	-	0.71
(v) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Notes :

(a) Due from Related Parties - Considered Good 1.85 3.89

(b) Refer note 4.8 for details of Trade Receivables pledged as security for Facilities

(c) Movement in allowances:

Movement in Provision for doubtful debts is as follows:	As at March 31, 2022	As at Mar 31, 2021
Opening Balance	3.73	2.84
Provision Made - Refer Note 2.8 (n)	0.90	0.89
Provision written back - Refer Note 2.8 (p)	(2.80)	-
Closing Balance	1.83	3.73



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
1.7 A. CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
i) Balance with banks: In current accounts	0.56	2.80
ii) Cash and stamps on hand	0.09	0.08
	0.65	2.88
1.7 B. BANK BALANCES OTHER THAN (A) ABOVE		
i) In deposit accounts #	3.51	2.00
ii) Bank accounts with transfer restrictions	0.09	-
	3.60	2.00

This represents deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity less than 12 months. These are at amortised cost.



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.8 CURRENT FINANCIAL ASSETS - OTHERS (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a) Interest accrued on bank deposits	0.03	0.02
b) Employee advances	0.04	0.13
c) Bank balances with maturity more than 12 months	-	0.01
d) Other receivables - Considered doubtful	0.31	0.31
	0.38	0.47
Less : Allowance for doubtful receivable	0.31	0.31
	0.07	0.16



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.9 CURRENT CONTRACT ASSETS		
Unbilled revenue (Refer Note 4.14)	0.20	0.19
	0.20	0.19



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.10 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
a) Balances with Government Authorities	1.67	9.90
b) Amount paid under protest :		
- VAT	0.51	0.50
- Service Tax	0.10	0.07
- Goods and Service Tax	0.05	-
	0.66	0.57
c) Supplier advances		
Considered good	0.23	0.16
Considered doubtful	0.07	0.05
	0.30	0.21
Less: Allowance for doubtful advances	(0.07)	(0.05)
	0.23	0.16
d) GST on Hold	1.86	16.90
e) Prepaid Expenses		
- Prepaid Rent	0.05	0.12
- Others	0.15	0.13
	4.62	27.78



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
1.12 OTHER EQUITY		
Retained Earnings (Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss)		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(10.30)	(4.26)
Add/(Less): Current year profit/(loss)	(8.30)	(6.12)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income arising from remeasurement of defined benefit obligation net of Income Tax	(0.02)	0.08
Balance as at the end of the year	(18.62)	(10.30)

Refer "Statement of Changes In Equity" for details of additions / deletions in each reserve.



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.13 NON-CURRENT PROVISIONS		
a) Provision for employee benefits		
i. Compensated absences (Also, refer note 1.18)	0.36	0.38
b) Provision for other contingencies - Disputed tax	0.52	-
	0.88	0.38



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
1.14 DEFERRED TAX ASSETS/LIABILITIES (NET)	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Deferred tax assets	0.92	0.66
b) Deferred tax (liabilities)	(0.93)	(1.06)
	(0.01)	(0.40)

Refer Note 4.1



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.16 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - BORROWINGS		
Secured borrowings	31.00	39.00
Working Capital Demand Loans from banks		
	31.00	39.00

Notes

- Refer Note 4.8 for security and other details of borrowings
- The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and the quarterly returns or statements, as revised, filed by the company with such banks or financial institutions during the year are materially in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- The Company has used the borrowings from banks/ financial institutions for the purpose for which it was taken.



1.16 CURRENT FINANCIAL LIABILITIES - TRADE PAYABLES	As at March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	As at March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Trade payables - including acceptances		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note 4.0)	19.81	132.34
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	19.81	132.34

Trade Payables ageing schedule

Current Year Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	0.61	0.02	19.18	-	-	-	19.81

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Parties	-	0.02	15.68	-	-	-	15.70
Others	0.61	-	3.50	-	-	-	4.11

Previous Year Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii)Others	0.50	0.06	130.95	0.83	-	-	132.34

Particulars	Outstanding as at March 31, 2021 for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Unbilled	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Related Parties	-	0.66	130.32	0.69	-	-	131.07
Others	0.50	-	0.63	0.14	-	-	1.27



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.17 CURRENT - OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES		
a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	0.04	-
b) Employee benefits	1.32	1.20
c) Gratuity Fund	0.19	0.03
d) Refund liabilities	0.03	0.01
	1.58	1.24



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the standalone financial statements

1.18 CURRENT CONTRACT LIABILITIES	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Advance from customers	5.29	2.41
	5.29	2.41



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.19 CURRENT PROVISIONS		
Provision for employee benefits - Compensated absences	0.11	0.08
	0.11	0.08

Note :

Movement in provisions (Refer Notes 1.13 and Note 1.19)

	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2021
Provision for compensated absences		
Opening	0.46	0.53
Add: Provision made	0.14	0.09
Less: Utilisation	(0.13)	(0.16)
Closing	0.47	0.46

	As at March 31,2022	As at March 31,2021
Provision for Litigation matters		
Opening	-	-
Add: Provision made	0.52	-
Less: Utilisation	-	-
Closing	0.52	-



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
1.20 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES		
Statutory liabilities	0.80	0.60
	0.80	0.60



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.1 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Sale of products		
- Commercial vehicles	360.35	259.84
- Spare parts and others	23.64	22.42
(A)	383.99	282.26
b) Revenue from services	(B) 5.50	6.31
c) Other operating revenues		
- Commission	0.04	0.20
- Incentives	0.67	1.57
- Scrap sales	0.29	0.14
(C)	1.00	1.91
(A+B+C)	390.49	290.48
Less: Commission, rebate and discounts	22.04	7.35
	368.45	283.13



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.2 OTHER INCOME	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Interest income from:		
i. Fixed deposit	0.12	0.08
ii. Income Tax Refund	0.04	0.16
	0.16	0.24
b) Other non-operating income		
i. Gain or loss on modification/ termination of lease contracts	0.28	0.15
ii. Net (loss) / gain arising on financial asset mandatorily measured at FVTPL	0.05	0.05
iii. Others (Including Unclaimed balances written back)	0.03	0.08
	0.36	0.28
	0.52	0.52



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.3 PURCHASES OF STOCK-IN-TRADE	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Commercial vehicles	238.85	342.23
b) Spare parts and auto components	18.72	18.75
	257.57	360.98



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.4 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year Ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
Opening Stock		
Finished goods and stock-in-trade		
- Commercial vehicles	98.60	-
- Spare parts and auto components	3.20	4.66
	101.80	4.66
Closing Stock		
Finished goods and stock-in-trade		
- Commercial vehicles	5.71	98.60
- Spare parts and auto components	3.33	3.20
	9.04	101.80
Net Movement	92.76	(97.14)



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.5 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS EXPENSE	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Salaries, Wages and bonus	8.29	8.41
b) Contribution to provident, gratuity and other funds	0.76	0.75
c) Staff welfare expenses	0.47	0.31
	9.52	9.47



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.6	FINANCE COSTS	Year ended	Year ended
		March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
		Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
	Interest on bank borrowings	3.11	1.37
	Interest on lease liability	0.54	0.50
		3.65	1.87



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.7 DEPRECIATION AND AMORTISATION EXPENSE	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
A) Property, plant and equipment		
(i) Buildings	0.39	0.22
(ii) Plant and equipment	0.35	0.37
(iii) Furniture and fittings	0.25	0.45
(iv) Vehicles	0.20	0.22
(v) Office equipment	0.01	0.01
	(A) 1.20	1.27
B) Right Of Use assets		
ROU ASSET	2.30	1.77
	(B) 2.30	1.77
	(A+B) 3.50	3.04

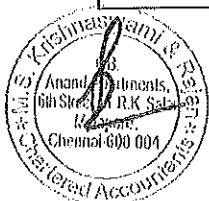


Gulf Ashley Motor Limited
Notes annexed to and forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

2.8 OTHER EXPENSES	Year ended March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	Year ended March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
(a) Power and fuel	0.37	0.34
(b) Rent	0.22	1.23
(c) Repairs and maintenance	0.83	0.84
(d) Security Charges	0.93	0.74
(e) Diesel for Service Van	0.09	0.07
(f) Selling and distribution expenses - net	0.60	0.22
(g) Consultancy Charges	0.89	0.90
(h) Administration Expenses	1.81	1.03
(i) Contract Labour Charges	0.18	0.23
(j) Bank Charges	0.06	0.13
(k) Transportation, Loading and unloading charges	0.90	0.39
(l) Audit Fees (Refer Note 4.10)	0.08	0.10
(m) Outsourced Service Expenses	1.38	1.53
(n) Allowance for doubtful debts - Trade Receivables	0.90	0.89
(o) Allowance for doubtful advances and deposits	0.08	0.27
(P) Bad Debts/Advances - Written off	2.80	0.03
Less: Allowance for doubtful debt written back	(2.80)	(0.03)
(q) Loss on Sale of Assets	0.06	0.12
(r) Insurance Expenses	0.32	0.45
(s) Consumables-Stores & spares	0.49	0.00
(t) Local Conveyance	0.20	0.16
(u) Postage & Courier	0.00	0.01
(v) Miscellaneous expenses	0.27	0.00
	10.66	9.65



4.1 Income taxes relating to continuing operations		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores
a) Income tax recognised in profit or loss		
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	0.17
	-	0.17
Deferred tax		
In respect of the current year	(0.39)	1.73
	(0.39)	1.73
Total income tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	(0.39)	1.90
b) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive Income		
Current tax	-	-
Total income tax recognised in other comprehensive Income	-	-
c) The income tax expense for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations and OCI	(8.69)	(4.22)
Income tax expense calculated at 33.384% (2020-21: 33.384%)	-	-
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Effect of Prior period tax	-	0.17
Effect of deductible temporary differences	(0.39)	1.73
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	(0.39)	1.90
The tax rate used for the reconciliations above is the corporate tax rate of 33.384% (for the year 2021-22) and 33.384% (for the year 2020-21) payable by corporate entities in India on taxable profits under tax law in Indian jurisdiction.		
d) Deferred tax balances		
The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the consolidated statement of financial position:		
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Deferred tax assets	0.92	0.66
(Deferred tax liabilities)	(0.93)	(1.06)
Deferred tax Liability - Net	(0.01)	(0.40)
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for the future tax consequences of temporary differences between the carrying values of assets and liabilities and their respective tax bases, and unutilized business loss and depreciation carry-forwards and tax credits. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are computed separately for each taxable entity and for each taxable jurisdiction. Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilized. There is no tax for the current year as per the Income tax act, 1961, Considering the allowances/exemptions and consequently, the tax effect on the components in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) is Nil.		



Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 2021-22(Rs Crores)					
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other equity	Utilisation of unused tax credits	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:					
(i) Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(1.06)	0.13	-	-	(0.93)
(ii) Right of use of asset net of Lease Liability	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Expenditure allowed upon payments	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Other temporary differences	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unabsorbed depreciation	0.66	0.26	-	-	0.92
	(0.40)	0.39	-	-	(0.01)

Movement of deferred tax expense during the year ended March 2020-21 (Rs Crores)					
	Opening balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in Other equity	Utilisation of unused tax credits	Closing balance
Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:					
(i) Property, plant, and equipment and Intangible Assets	(0.95)	(0.11)	-	-	(1.06)
(ii) Right of use of asset net of Lease Liability	0.32	(0.32)	-	-	-
(iii) Expenditure allowed upon payments	0.31	(0.31)	-	-	-
(iv) Other temporary differences	1.28	(1.28)	-	-	-
(v) unabsorbed depreciation	0.36	0.30	-	-	0.66
	1.33	(1.73)	-	-	(0.40)

4.2 Unrecognised deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits

Particulars	Rs in Crores	
	March 31,2022	March 31,2021
Deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses and unused tax credits for which no deferred tax assets have been recognised are attributable to the following		
(i) Unused tax losses	9.37	6.9
(ii) Right of use of asset net of Lease Liability	0.85	0.99
(iii) Expenditure allowed upon payments	0.91	0.79
(iv) Other temporary differences	3.98	1.35

Note: The unused tax losses will expire in various years till financial year as tabulated below

Assessment Year	Unabsorbed business loss	AY in which it expires
2020-21	6.9	2088-29
2021-22	2.47	2029-30



4.2 Retirement benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

In accordance with Indian law, eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits in respect of provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary.

The total expense recognised in profit or loss of Rs.0.62 Crores (for the year ended March 31, 2021: Rs.0.62 Crores) represents contribution payable by the Company.

Defined benefit plans

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. The Company accounts for the liability for gratuity benefits payable in the future based on an actuarial valuation. The Company makes annual contributions to a funded Company gratuity scheme administered by the SBI Life Insurance Company Limited.

Company's liability towards gratuity (funded) and compensated absences are actuarially determined at each reporting date using the projected unit credit method.

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate determined by reference to the market yields on government bonds denominated in Indian Rupees. If the actual return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability. However, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.



Gratuity

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows.

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate(s)	7.00%	6.77%
Expected return on plan assets	6.77%	6.77%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Current service cost	0.14	0.13
Net interest expense	0.60	(0.05)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	0.14	0.11
Reassessment on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.01)	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from experience adjustments	0.03	(0.05)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	(0.00)	(0.01)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in other comprehensive income	0.02	(0.06)
Total	0.16	0.05

The above current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss excluding full and final settlement cases.

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

The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.92	0.88
Fair value of plan assets	0.73	0.82
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	0.19	0.06
Funded	0.19	0.03
Unfunded	-	-
Total	0.19	0.03

The above expenses for the year are included under 'Salaries, wages and bonus' in the 'Employee Benefits Expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The net liability is reflected under 'Gratuity Fund' in Other Current Financial Liabilities - Refer Note 1.17

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.88	0.90
Current service cost	0.14	0.13
Interest cost	0.05	0.08
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.01)	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains) losses arising from experience adjustments	0.03	(0.05)
Benefits paid	(0.14)	(0.16)
Closing defined benefit obligation	0.92	0.88

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Opening fair value of plan assets	0.82	0.82
Interest income	0.65	0.60
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	(0.14)	(0.16)
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	0.00	0.01
Closing fair value of plan assets	0.73	0.82

The Company funds the cost of the gratuity expected to be earned on a yearly basis to SBI Life Insurance Company Limited, which manages the plan assets.

The actual return on plan assets was Rs.0.05 Crores (2020-21: Rs.0.09 Crores).

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

If the discount rate is 1% basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs.0.06 Crores (increase by Rs.0.06 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: decrease by Rs.0.07 Crores and increase by Rs.0.06 Crores)

If the expected salary increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs.0.61 Crores (decrease by Rs.0.55 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase by Rs.0.06 Crores and decrease by Rs.0.08 Crores)

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

The Company expects to make Rs.0.21 Crores contribution (as at March 31, 2021: 0.03 Crores) to the defined benefit plans during the next financial year.

The average duration of the benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022 is 6.92 years (as at March 31, 2021: 7.40 years).



Compensated Balances

The principal assumptions used for the purposes of the actuarial valuations were as follows:

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Discount rate(s)	7.00%	6.77%
Expected rate(s) of salary increase	5.00%	5.00%

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Amounts recognised in total comprehensive income in respect of these defined benefit plans are as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Current service cost	0.08	0.08
Net interest expense	0.03	0.03
Recognition of (Gain)/Losses - Other Long term benefits	0.02	(0.02)
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.09</u>
Remeasurement on the net defined benefit liability comprising:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
Total	<u>0.13</u>	<u>0.09</u>

The above current service cost and the net interest expense for the year are included in the 'employee benefits expense' in profit or loss. The amount included in the statement of financial position arising from the Company's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Present value of defined benefit obligation	0.47	0.46
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	<u>0.47</u>	<u>0.46</u>
Funded	-	-
Unfunded	0.47	0.46
Total	<u>0.47</u>	<u>0.46</u>

The above provisions are reflected under 'Provisions' [Refer notes 1.13 and 1.16].

Movements in the present value of the defined benefit obligation in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Opening defined benefit obligation	0.46	0.53
Current service cost	0.08	0.08
Interest cost	0.03	0.03
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from changes in financial assumptions	(0.01)	(0.01)
Actuarial (gains)/losses arising from experience adjustments	0.03	(0.02)
Benefits paid	(0.12)	(0.16)
Closing defined benefit obligation	<u>0.47</u>	<u>0.46</u>

Movements in the fair value of the plan assets in the current year were as follows:

	March 31, 2022 Rs. Crores	March 31, 2021 Rs. Crores
Opening fair value of plan assets	-	-
Interest Income	-	-
Return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest expense)	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-
Others	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

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

If the discount rate is 100 basis points higher (lower), the defined benefit obligation would decrease by Rs.0.03 Crores (increase by Rs. 0.03 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: decrease by Rs.0.04 Crores and increase by Rs. 0.03 Crores).

If the expected salary increases (decreases) by 1%, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs.0.03 Crores (Decrease by Rs.0.03 Crores) (as at March 31, 2021: increase and decrease by Rs. 0.03 Crores).

If the life expectancy increases (decreases) by 1 year, the defined benefit obligation would increase by Rs.0.00 Crores (as at March 31, 2021: decrease by Rs.0.00 Crores)

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

Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis from previous year.

The average duration of the benefit obligation as at March 31, 2022 is 6.92 years (as at March 31, 2021: 7.48 years).



4.3 Earnings per share	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
Basic and Diluted earnings per share		
From continuing operations	(27.95)	(20.61)
Basic earnings per share		
The earnings and weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of basic earnings per share are as follows.		
	Year ended March 31, 2022 ₹ Crores	Year ended March 31, 2021 ₹ Crores
Profit/(loss) for the year attributable to owners of the Company	(8.30)	(6.12)
Adjustments	-	-
Earnings used in the calculation of basic earnings per share	(8.30)	(6.12)
	Year ended March 31, 2022 Nos.	Year ended March 31, 2021 Nos.
Weighted average number of ordinary shares for the purposes of basic earnings per share	2,969,999	2,969,999
Adjustments	-	-
Weighted average number of ordinary shares used in the calculation of diluted earnings per share	2,969,999	2,969,999



4.4 Financial Instruments

Capital management

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

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual operating plans and long-term product and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, non-convertible debt securities, and other long-term/short-term borrowings. The Company is required to comply with certain covenants under the arrangements executed for its borrowings and the Company has complied with all such covenants.

The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

<u>Gearing Ratio:</u>	Rs Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Debt (Including Lease Liability)	34.89	46.05
Total equity	11.08	19.40
Net debt to total equity ratio	3.15	2.37

<u>Categories of Financial Instruments:</u>	Rs Crores	
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets		
<u>a. Measured at amortised cost:</u>		
Cash and bank balances	4.25	4.88
Trade Receivables	42.40	49.88
Investments	0.02	0.02
Security Deposits	1.19	1.23
Others	0.07	0.16
Financial liabilities		
<u>a. Measured at amortised cost:</u>		
Borrowings	31.00	39.00
Trade Payables	19.81	132.34
Lease Liabilities	3.89	7.05
Others	1.58	1.24

Financial risk management objectives

The treasury function provides services to the business, co-ordinates access to domestic financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations through internal risk reports which analyse exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including interest rate risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, liquidity and other factors that could have an adverse effect on realizable fair values or future cash flows to the Company. The Company's activities expose it primarily to the financial risks of changes in interest rates as future specific market changes cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.



Interest rate risk management

The Company is exposed to interest rate risk because it borrow funds at floating interest rates. The risk is managed by the Company by maintaining an appropriate mix between fixed and floating rate borrowings .

The exposure of companys borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Rs . Crores	Rs . Crores
Variable rate Borrowings	31.00	39.00

Interest rate sensitvity analysis

The sensitvity analyses below have been determined based on the exposure to interest rates for non-derivative Instruments at the end of the reporting period. For floating rate liabilities, the analysis is prepared assuming the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 25 basis point increase or decrease is used when reporting interest rate risk Internally to key management personnel and represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rates.

If interest rates had been 25 basis points higher/lower and all other variables were held constant, the Company's profit for the year ended March 31, 2022 would decrease/increase by Rs.0.11 Crores (March 31, 2021: decrease/increase by Rs.0.10 Crores). This is mainly attributable to the Company's exposure to interest rates on its variable rate borrowings.

Credit risk management

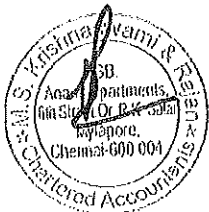
Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse industries and geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable. The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivable based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjustment is determined to be NIL. The Company makes an allowance for doubtful debts on a case to case basis wherever applicable. Expected credit loss for other than trade receivables has been assessed and based on life-time expected credit loss, loss allowance provision has been made where applicable.

The company operates predominantly on cash and carry basis for vehicles and services excepting the cases where local operating team recommend credit for a party based on credit worthiness and approved.

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure is the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, short term deposits with banks, trade receivables and other financial assets excluding equity investments.



Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements.

The Company has obtained fund based working capital loans from various banks. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit which carry minimal mark to market risks. Where available, there are no restrictions on the amount of undrawn borrowing facilities that are available for operating and capital commitments as at March 31, 2022.

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of reporting period:

Particulars	Rs Crores	
	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
Expiring within one year (bank overdraft and other facilities)	-	-
Secured	69.00	66.00
UnSecured	-	-
Total	69.00	66.00

The Company also constantly monitors funding options available in the debt and capital markets with a view to maintaining financial flexibility.

Liquidity tables:

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay.

	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Rs Crores Carrying amount
March 31, 2022				
Trade payables	19.81	-	-	19.81
Lease Liability	0.88	2.98	1.10	4.96
Other financial liabilities	1.58	-	-	1.58
Borrowings (including interest accrued thereon upto the reporting date)	31.00	-	-	31.00
	53.26	2.98	1.10	57.34
March 31, 2021				
Trade payables	132.34	-	-	131.84
Lease Liability	2.55	3.79	2.33	8.67
Other financial liabilities	1.24	-	-	7.90
Borrowings (including interest accrued thereon upto the reporting date)	39.00	-	-	39.00
	175.13	3.79	2.33	187.41

Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities that are not measured at fair value (but fair value disclosures are required):

Management consider that the carrying all amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.



4.5 Related party disclosure

a) List of parties having transactions with Gulf Ashby Motor Limited

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Ashok Leyland Limited	Holding Company
Gulf Oil Lubricants Limited	Former Subsidiary to Holding Company
Mr. Sufaj Kumar Dhab	Director
Mr. Sarfraz Khuram	Director (From February 02, 2022)
Mr. K H Babji	Director (From February 02, 2022)
Mr. Suresh Babu	Director (From February 02, 2022)
Mr. Anil Malik, Chief Operating Officer	Key Managerial Personnel
Mr. J. C. Sathyanarayana, Chief Financial Officer	Key Managerial Personnel (From February 02, 2022)
Mr. Dora Rao	Key Managerial Personnel (From February 02, 2022)
Mr. N. Ramachandran, Company Secretary	Key Managerial Personnel

b) List of parties not having transactions with Gulf Ashby Motor Limited

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Hinduja Automobiles Limited, United Kingdom	Parent of Holding Company
Ocean Trust	Parent of Holding Company
Machan Holdings SA	Parent of Holding Company
Machan Development Corporation, Panama	Parent of Holding Company
Ansa Holdings SA	Parent of Holding Company
Hinduja Leyland Finance Limited	Former Subsidiary
Hinduja Horizon Finance Limited	Former Subsidiary
Optare PLC	Former Subsidiary
Optare UK Limited	Former Subsidiary
Swish Mobility Limited (formerly known as Optare Group Limited)	Former Subsidiary
Jayaraman Investments Limited	Former Subsidiary
Optare Holdings Limited	Former Subsidiary
Optare (Leeds) Limited	Former Subsidiary
East Lancashire Bus Works Limited	Former Subsidiary
Optare Australia PTY LTD	Former Subsidiary
Ashok Leyland (UAE) LLC	Former Subsidiary
LLG Ashok Leyland Russia	Former Subsidiary
Ashok Leyland West Africa	Former Subsidiary
Ashok Leyland (Brazil) Limited	Former Subsidiary
Ashok Leyland (China) S.A.	Former Subsidiary
Global TVS Bus Body Builders Limited	Former Subsidiary
HLP Sankoa Limited	Former Subsidiary
Ashby Aviation Limited	Former Subsidiary
Wahne Buses and Coaches	Former Subsidiary
Albonay (India) Private Limited	Former Subsidiary
Albonay GmbH, Germany	Former Subsidiary
Albonay (Tanzania) Automobiles Technology Co. Limited, China	Former Subsidiary
Hinduja Tech India	Former Subsidiary
Hinduja Tech Inc. USA	Former Subsidiary
Hinduja Tech Inc. GmbH	Former Subsidiary
Ashok Leyland Defence Systems Limited	Associate of Holding Company
Paragon Retail Services Limited	Associate of Holding Company
Lanka Ashok Leyland PLC	Associate of Holding Company
Ashby Alabama (India) Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company
Ashok Leyland John Deere Construction Equipment Company Private Limited	Joint Venture of Holding Company
Hinduja Energy (India) Limited	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
DA Solar India Private Limited	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Hinduja Renewables Private Limited	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Iran (Iran)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Power (Iran)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Hinduja Hydroval Power Corporation Limited (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Sangam Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Hij Investment BV (Netherlands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International Limited (Cayman Islands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Yantai Limited (China)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International UK Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International Middle East (Cayman Islands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Japan Limited (Hong Kong)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International Lubricants Limited (Cayman Islands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International Middle East Limited (UAE & GCC Countries) (Cayman Is)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil PH (India) Pvt (Private India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Bangladesh (Bangladesh)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil China Limited (China)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil India Pvt	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Soudi Company Limited	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Indonesia (Indonesia)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
P T Gulf Oil Lubricants (Indonesia)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Corporation Limited (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
HIGH Holdings Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Mauritius Inc (Mauritius)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Basa Oil Supply Limited (Cayman Islands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Argentina SA (Argentina)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Pakistan Oil (Pakistan)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Pakistan, SA (Pakistan)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Marketing GmbH (Austria)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Selective Asia Limited (Cayman Islands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil International Lubricants Limited (Bahrain)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Bosphorus B.V. (Netherlands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Houston (Norway AS (Norway)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Houston Overseas Limited (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Gulf Oil Bosphorus B.V. (Netherlands)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Houston Chemicals (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Houston Oil & Chemicals (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
IDL Explosives Limited	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
IDL Specialty Chemicals Limited (India)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
QHGL London Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
QHGL Lubricants Holdings Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
QHGL, Hinduja Limited (United Kingdom)	Former Subsidiary of Holding Company
Rajasthan Wind Energy Limited	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Educational Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Crested Bayley & Co	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Hinduja Foundries Holding Limited	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Employees Gratuity Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Superannuation Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Employees Pension Provident Fund Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Senior Executives Provident Fund Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Employees Honor Provident Fund Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Employees Bhadrata Provident Fund Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Ashok Leyland Employees Ahar Provident Fund Trust	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Enanta Foundries Limited Employees Provident Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Enanta Foundries Gratuity Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Enanta Foundries Employees Pension trust trust trust Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
Enanta Foundries Senior Executives Superannuation Fund	Entity where control exist by Holding Company
The Hinduja Foundation (United Kingdom)	Entity where control exist by Holding Company

Notes: As per sec 149(9) of Companies Act, 2013 Independent directors are not considered as RUP. Also considering the roles & functions of Independent director stated under sub-section IV of Companies Act 2013 they have not been disclosed as RUP for the purpose of disclosure requirement as per Ind AS 24 Related Party.



Related party disclosure (Continued)

Details of Transactions with Related Parties :

Name of Related Party	Particulars	Rs Crores	
		2021-22	2020-21
Ashok Leyland Limited	<i>Transactions during the year ended March 31</i>		
	Purchase of Traded Goods (Net of Discount)	226.86	343.99
	Management/Other Service Expense	0.88	1.18
	Sales and Services Income (Net of GST)	6.89	7.60
	Other Operating Income	2.80	3.43
			-
Ashok Leyland Limited	<i>Outstanding balances as at March 31</i>		
	Trade Receivables	1.85	3.89
	Trade Payables	15.45	131.15
Gulf Oil Lubricants Limited	<i>Transactions during the year ended March 31</i>		
	Purchase of Traded Goods (Net of Discount)	3.98	3.35
			-
			-
Gulf Oil Lubricants Limited	<i>Outstanding balances as at March 31</i>		
	Trade and Other payables/ Receivable	0.25	(0.08)



4.6 Leases

The Company adopted IND AS 116 Leases with effect from 1st April, 2019. The lease arrangements subsisting as on that date and eligible for recognition as right of use of asset under IND AS 116 is disclosed in Note no:1.1A. All other lease arrangements as on that date were either Low value asset or short term leases and the lease rentals recognised as an expenses in the statement of Profit and loss. The following are the disclosures in terms of IND AS 116 :

4.6.1 Payments recognised as expense for the Non-cancellable lease:

Non-cancellable lease commitments	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-22	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-21
Maturity analysis of future lease payments :		
Not later than 1 year	0.88	2.55
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	2.97	3.79
Later than 5 years	1.11	2.33

4.6.2 Rental payment for which exemption is availed under IND AS 116

Particulars	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-22	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-21
Lease asset for low value asset (less than Rs.5 Crores)	0.01	0.01
Short term leases	0.07	1.22

4.6.3 Other disclosures

Particulars	Note Ref	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-22	Rs. Crores 31-Mar-21
a.Carrying value of right of use of (ROU) asset	1.2	3.04	6.06
b.Depreciation charge for ROU asset	2.7	2.30	1.77
c.Interest expense on lease liability	2.6	0.54	0.50
d.Total cashflow during the year for leases		3.02	2.08
e.Additions to ROU (Other than upon transition)	1.2	0.88	2.47
f. Lease commitments for short term leases		-	-
g.Lease liability outstanding		3.89	7.05

Lease terms are negotiated on an individual basis and contain a range of different terms and conditions. The lease agreements do not impose any covenants other than that the company cannot provide the leased premises as security for its borrowings etc, nor can it be subleased without the permission of the lessor.

The lease payment are discounted using the company's expected incremental borrowing rate @8.5% being the rate that the company would have to pay to borrow long term funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to ROU asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions

Company as lessee

Leasing arrangements

Operating leases relate to leases of land and building with lease term ranging from 11 months to 15 years.

4.7 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Contingent liabilities	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (net)		
Sales tax / VAT*	15.80	-
Service Tax	0.46	0.98
Goods and Service Tax	0.49	
These have been disputed by the Company on account of issues of applicability and classification.	16.75	0.98

Future cash outflows in respect of the above are determinable only on receipt of judgement / decisions pending with various forums / authorities.

Sales Tax/ Vat demand was in the earlier year pending with assessment authorities for adjudication and hence not considered as Contingent liability.



4.8 Details of Short Term Borrowings	March 31, 2022		Particulars of Borrowing	March 31, 2021	
	₹ Crores			₹ Crores	
- HDFC	6.00		Working Capital Demand Loan repayable on demand carry interest rates ranges from 7.20%-7.25% p.a	39.00	
- Federal	25.00		Working Capital Demand Loan repayable on demand carry interest rates at 6.20% p.a	-	
	31.00			39.00	

The above loans are secured by way of hypothecation of Inventories aggregating to Rs.9.04 Crores (2021: Rs.101.80 Crores), Bills receivable, Book Debts to the extent of Rs.41.45 Crores (2021: Rs.53.32 Crores) and all other movables both present and future of the Company reduced by the Trade Payable in the book Rs.19.09 Crores (2021 Rs.131.04 Crores). No Fixed asset has been provided as security against the short term borrowings. The weighted average rate of interest of these loans is around 6.39%

4.9 The Company has not received any intimation from its suppliers regarding the status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 and disclosures, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/payable, as required under the said Act, have not been furnished.

4.10 Auditor's Remuneration :	Rs. Crores		
	PARTICULARS	2022	2021
1. for Statutory audit		0.03	0.03
2. for Taxation matters		0.02	0.02
3. GST Audit of FY 2017-18		-	-
4. GST Audit of FY 2018-19		-	0.02
5. GST Audit of FY 2019-20		-	0.02
6. GST Audit of FY 2020-21		0.02	-
6. for Other services		0.01	0.01

4.11 The company's primary segment as per Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" is identified as business segment based on nature of products, risk, returns and internal reporting business systems the company is principally engaged in a single business segment viz, sale and service of Commercial Vehicle and sale of Spare Parts.

Rs. in Crores

Year	Particulars	In India	Outside India	Total
2021-22	Revenue from external customers	368.07	-	368.07
2020-21	Revenue from external customers	283.65	-	283.65

4.12 Net debt reconciliation

Net debt reconciliation:	Rs. Crores	
	As at March 31, 2022	As at March 31, 2021
	Rs.	Rs.
1. Cash and cash equivalents	0.85	2.88
2. Current borrowings	(31.00)	(39.00)
2. Lease Liability	(3.89)	(7.05)
Net debt	(34.24)	(43.17)

	Other assets	Liabilities from financing activities	Liabilities from financing activities	Total
	cash and bank overdraft	Current borrowings	Lease Liability	
Net debt as at March 31, 2021	2.88	(39.00)	(7.05)	(43.17)
Cash flows	(2.23)	0.00	3.02	8.79
Interest expense		3.11	0.54	3.66
Interest paid		(3.11)	(0.54)	(3.66)
Adjustment		-	0.14	0.14
Net debt as at March 31, 2022	0.85	(31.00)	(3.89)	(34.24)



Gulf Ashley Motor Limited

Notes annexed to and forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2022

4.13. The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021

Sl.No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended March 31, 2022			Year ended March 31, 2021			Variance	Remarks
				Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Ratio	Rs. Crores	Rs. Crores	Ratio		
1	Current Ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	60.68	59.17	1.02	184.69	177.72	1.04	-1.5%	
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt (including lease liabilities)	Shareholder's Equity	34.69	11.08	3.15	46.05	10.40	2.37	-32.7%	The ratio is adverse due to loss during the year partly compensated by reduction in debt.
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service(1)	Debt Service(2)	-1.15	38.85	(0.03)	(1.21)	(20.63)	0.08	-163.6%	The ratio is adverse due to decrease in EBITDA during the period
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-8.30	11.08	(0.75)	(8.12)	19.40	(0.32)	137.5%	The ratio looks improved due to reduction in Shareholders equity due to loss in current and previous years.
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	388.46	55.42	6.85	283.13	53.23	5.32	25.0%	The ratio has improved due to increase in sales.
6	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	388.45	48.14	7.99	283.13	34.51	8.20	-2.7%	The ratio has improved due to increase in sales and mostly compensated by proportionate increase in receivable balance.
7	Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchases of goods, services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	350.33	76.07	4.61	283.85	67.69	3.90	10.2%	The ratio has improved due to increase in purchase and payment to creditors on due date.
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	388.45	1.41	291.67	203.13	6.97	40.63	544.0%	Ratio increased due to reduction in inventory holding days and inventory level and increase in sales.
9	Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	-8.30	388.45	(0.02)	-6.12	283.13	(0.02)	4.2%	
10	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed(3)	-1.55	42.08	(0.04)	0.69	58.40	0.01	-410.0%	The ratio has decreased due to lower margins during the year.
11	Return on Investment	Income generated from investments	Time weighted average investments			NA			NA		

1 Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc.

2 Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments

3 Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt



4.14 Revenue from contracts with customers:

(a) Disaggregated revenue information

Particulars	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Type of goods and service		
a) Sale of products		
- Commercial Vehicles	380.35	259.84
- Spare parts	23.84	22.42
b) Revenue from services	6.50	6.31
c) Other operating revenues		
- Scrap sales	0.29	0.14
Less: Commission, rebates and discounts	22.04	7.35
Total revenue from contract with customers	387.75	281.37
India	387.75	281.37
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	387.75	281.37

Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2022	
	At a point in time	Over a period of time
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
- Sale of products	393.99	-
- Revenue from Services	5.50	-
- Other operating revenue	0.29	-
Less: Rebates and discounts	(22.04)	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	367.75	-

Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	March 31, 2021	
	At a point in time	Over a period of time
	₹ Crores	₹ Crores
- Sale of products	282.28	-
- Revenue from Services	6.31	-
- Other operating revenue	0.14	-
Less: Rebates and discounts	(7.35)	-
Total revenue from contract with customers	281.37	-

(b) Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of "Cash and Carry" for Vehicles and the credit period for services rendered are on the basis of credit worthiness of the customers.

(c) Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
	Rs Crores	Rs Crores
Revenue as per contracted price	387.75	281.37
Adjustments		
Commission	0.05	0.20
Incentives	0.97	1.57
Revenue from contract with customers	388.76	283.14

(d) Contract Balances

	31-Mar-22	31-Mar-21
i) Trade Receivables	42.40	49.88
ii) Contract Assets	0.20	0.19
iii) Contract Liabilities	5.29	2.41

4.15 The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post-employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the certain provisions of the Code will come into effect and the rules thereunder has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.

4.16 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 lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries'). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) ('Funding Party') with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

4.17 The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other

4.18 The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits.

4.19 There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

4.20 The company did not had any transactions with companies struck off under section 246 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

4.21 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

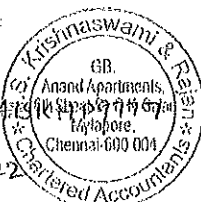
4.22 The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

4.23 Previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary to conform to current year classification.

For M.S. Murall & Partners
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 01/045

M.S. Murall
Partner
Membership No: 20453
UDIN: 22026153

Date: May 10, 2022
Place: Chennai



For and behalf of the Board

Sanjeev Kumar
Chairman
DIN: 07255308

Suvendu Moitra
Director and CEO
DIN: 07268105

R. Madhaiyan V
Company Secretary