



ABCD & Co

Chartered Accountants

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Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Refex Green Mobility Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Refex Green Mobility Limited ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Reporting of Key audit matters as per SA 701 is not applicable to the company as it is an unlisted company.



Branch

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

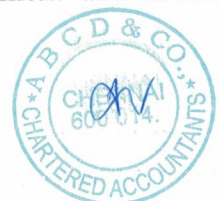
In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

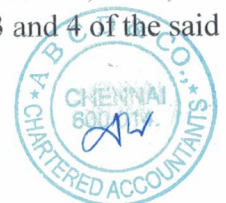
Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (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.

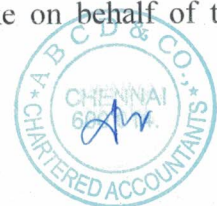
Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we enclose in the Annexure – B, a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.



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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A" to this report; Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (g) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, managerial remuneration has not been paid /provided. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable; and
- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts,
 - i. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities 'Intermediaries', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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; and



- ii. No funds have been received by the company from any person or entity, including foreign entities 'Funding Parties', with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, 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.
- iii. Based on audit procedures carried out by us, that we have 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) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the year and accordingly reporting on the compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable for the year under consideration.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated from 26th April 2023, for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **ABCD & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S



Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16th May 2024

UDIN: 24214520BKCWUN5589

Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of Refex Green Mobility Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Refex Green Mobility Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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") and the Standards on Auditing as specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
- (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with Reference to these Ind AS Financial Statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these Ind AS financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

For **A B C D & Co.**,
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S



Vinay Kumar Bachhawat

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai,

Date: 16th May 2024

UDIN: 24214520BKCWUN5589

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the members of Refex Green Mobility Limited of even date)

1. Fixed assets:

- a) In our opinion and according to the information and Explanation given to us, the company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.
- b) The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once every year which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, certain property, plant and equipment and right-of-use assets were due for verification during the year and were physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records examined by us, we report that, the Company does not hold any freehold and leasehold immovable properties of land and building as at the balance sheet date
- d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including right of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

2. Inventories:

- a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable, and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of Inventory.
- b) The Company has not 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 at any point of time during the year.

3.

- a) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has made investments in, provided guarantee or security and granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to Companies. The aggregate amount of transaction during the year and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date with respect to loans and guarantees to subsidiaries and associates is mentioned in the following table:



(Rs. In Lakhs)

	Investments	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/ provided during the year		
- Subsidiaries	522.72	19.92
- Holding company	-	-
- Associates	-	-
- Fellow subsidiaries	-	-
- Others	-	-
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases		
- Subsidiaries	522.72	19.92
- Holding company	-	-
- Associates	-	-
- Fellow subsidiaries	-	-
- Others	-	-

- b) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the investments made, and the terms and conditions of the grant of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantees provided are not prejudicial to the company's interest.
- c) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, in respect of loans and advances in the nature of loans, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts are regular.
- d) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, there are no amount overdue for more than ninety days.
- e) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, there are no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties.
- f) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment
4. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 regarding to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
6. The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under sub – section (1) of section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company. However, the overall turnover from all its products and services is less than 35 crores in the preceding financial year. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) is not applicable to the company.



7. In respect of statutory dues:

- a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Good and Service tax (GST), Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
- b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.
- c) According to the information and explanations given to me, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, Good and Service tax (GST) outstanding on account of any dispute.

8. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions 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.

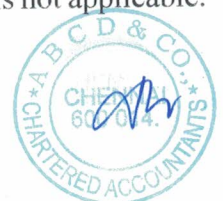
- a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of dues to banks or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the term loans obtained during the year were applied for the purpose for which they were availed.
- d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long-term purposes.
- e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary companies (as defined under the Act).

10.

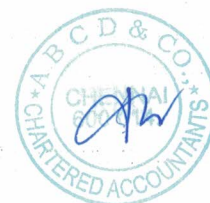
- a) In our opinion and according to the Information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised monies by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has made rights issue of shares during the year and the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.

11.

- a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company by any person has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, clause(xi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.



- b) No report under subsection (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the central government, during the and up to the date of this report.
- c) During the year, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
12. The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause(xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
13. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the standalone Ind AS Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- 14.
- a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.
- b) The company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.
15. Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of section 192 and clause(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- 16.
- a) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause(xvi) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable
- b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) and it does not have any other companies in the Group as a CIC. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi)(c) and (d) of the of the Order are not applicable
17. The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 414.31 (Rs.in Lakhs) in the financial year and Rs. 0.28 (Rs.in Lakhs) in the previous financial year.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
19. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the board of directors and management plans, there are no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on facts up to the date of 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, section 135 of the Companies act is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the order is not applicable for the year.
21. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **A B C D & Co.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 016415S




Vinay Kumar Bachhawat-Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai,
Date: 16th May 2024
UDIN: 24214520BKCWUN5589

REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Notes	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	4.A	2,116.38	-
Intangible assets	4.B	179.01	-
Right of use Assets	5	2,903.67	-
Financial assets			
Investments	6	1,438.04	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	35	175.29	-
Total Non-current assets		6,812.39	-
Current Assets			
Inventories	7	3.65	-
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	8	78.14	-
Cash and cash equivalents	9	14.87	5.81
Other Financial assets	10	24.85	-
Contract Asset	11	83.80	-
Current Tax Assets (Net)	12	56.69	-
Other Current assets	13	277.08	29.18
Total Current assets		539.08	34.99
Total Assets		7,351.47	34.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	14	750.00	10.00
Other equity	15	(496.08)	(0.28)
Total equity		253.92	9.72
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	16	2,799.77	-
Lease Liability	17	2,498.71	-
Deferred Tax liabilities (Net)	35	-	-
Provisions	18	4.37	-
Total Non Current Liabilities		5,302.84	-
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	19	696.29	25.00
Lease Liability	20	743.76	-
Trade Payables	21		
Outstanding dues to MSME		10.64	-
Outstanding dues to other than MSME		145.63	-
Other Financial Liabilities	22	35.58	0.01
Contract Liability	23	0.22	-
Short Term Provisions	24	0.44	-
Other Current liabilities	25	162.16	0.25
Total Current Liabilities		1,794.71	25.26
Total Equity and Liabilities		7,351.47	34.99

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-46

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S



Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16.05.2024

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

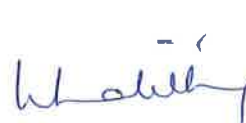


Sachin Navtosh Jha

Director

DIN: 09840791

Place: Chennai



Uthayakumar Lalitha

Director

DIN: 07331094

Place: Chennai



REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

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

(Rs. In lakhs)

	Notes	For the Year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
Income			
Revenue from operations	26	1,231.77	-
Other income	27	176.68	-
Total Income		1,408.44	-
Expenses			
Purchases of Stock-in trade	28	11.11	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock in trade	29	(3.65)	-
Direct Cost	30	723.55	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	31	400.55	-
Finance Cost	32	322.76	0.01
Depreciation and amortization expenses	33	471.83	-
Other Expenses	34	153.68	0.26
Total expenses		2079.84	0.28
Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		(671.40)	(0.28)
Expetional items		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		(671.40)	(0.28)
Less: Tax Expense	35		
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		(175.29)	-
Profit / (Loss) for the Year		(496.11)	(0.28)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss in subsequent periods:			
Remeasurements of defined benefit obligations, net	42	0.30	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(495.80)	(0.28)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-46

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16.05.2024


Sachin Navtosh Jha

Director

DIN: 09840791

Place: Chennai


Uthayakumar Lalitha

Director

DIN: 07331094

Place: Chennai



REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Net Profit/ (Loss) before tax	(671.40)	(0.28)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	471.83	-
Profit from Investment in Sub Lease	(112.56)	-
Bad Debts Written off	0.94	-
Gratuity Expense	5.46	-
Earned Leaves	4.81	-
Interest expense	322.76	0.01
Operating Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	21.85	(0.26)
Changes in working capital		
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	(3.65)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	(79.08)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Other current Financial Assets	(24.85)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Current Tax Assets	(56.69)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Other current Assets	(227.98)	(29.18)
Decrease / (Increase) in Contract Asset	(83.80)	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Trade Payables	156.27	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Other financial liabilities	35.56	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Provisions	(5.16)	-
(Decrease) / Increase in Contract Liability	0.22	-
(Decrease) / Increase in other current liabilities	161.91	0.25
Net cash flow from / (used) in operating activities	(105.41)	(29.19)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements:1-46

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S


Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16.05.2024

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

Sachin Navtosh Jha

Director

DIN: 09840791

Place: Chennai


Uthayakumar Lalitha

Director

DIN: 07331094

Place: Chennai



REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Purchase of PPE	(2,561.50)	-
Loans given	(19.92)	-
Purchase of investments (Shares purchased)	(1.00)	-
Purchase of investments (Fixed Deposit)	(13.92)	-
Purchase of investments (OCD)	(521.72)	-
Investment in PPE (for Leasing)	(236.39)	-
Investment in Planned Asset	(1.33)	-
Lease Rentals	(346.11)	-
Direct Cost incurred for Lease Vehicles	(203.31)	-
Net cash flow from / (used) investing activities	(3,905.20)	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Borrowings	3,471.06	25.00
Equity Shares	740.00	10.00
Finance cost	(191.39)	-
Net cash flow from / (used) in financing activities	4,019.66	35.00
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	9.06	5.81
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	5.81	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	14.87	5.81
Cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement	14.87	5.81
Cash In Hand	-	-
Balance with banks in current account	14.87	5.81
Cash and cash equivalents as per Balance sheet	14.87	5.81

Notes

1. The cash flow statement is prepared under Indirect Method as set out in Ind AS 7, Statement of Cash Flows notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements:1-46

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S



Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16.05.2024

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

Sachin Navtosh Jha

Director

DIN: 09840791

Place: Chennai

Uthayakumar Lalitha

Director

DIN: 07331094

Place: Chennai



REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

(Rs. In lakhs)

A. Equity Share Capital**A. Equity Share Capital**

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount in Rs
Equity shares INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 31st March 2022	-	-
Issue of equity shares	1.00	10.00
As at 31st March 2023	1.00	10.00
Issue of equity shares	74.00	740.00
As at 31st March 2024	75.00	750.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total equity attributable to equity holders
		Remeasurement of Net Defined benefit Liability / Asset	
As at 31 March 2022	-	-	-
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.28)	-	(0.28)
As at 31 March 2023	(0.28)	-	(0.28)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(496.11)	-	(496.11)
Add: Other Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	0.30	0.30
As at 31 March 2024	(496.38)	0.30	(496.08)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-45

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 016415S

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner

Membership No: 214520

Place: Chennai

Date: 16.05.2024


Sachin Navtosh Jha

Director

DIN: 09840791

Place: Chennai


Uthayakumar Lalitha

Director

DIN: 07331094

Place: Chennai



REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED

CIN: U74909TN2023PLC158849

Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

1. Corporate Information

REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED has started off with its operations in Bengaluru in March 2023 and is gunning to expand into Chennai and aiming into other cities with demand and thereby associated feasibility. In addition to the technology laden offering, the company also provides well experienced, well-mannered trained drivers prioritising the service recipients' safety and security.

The Company provides EV fleet to transport people. Currently, the company is serving corporates and is in discussion with other institutional groups. The offering comprises a technology integrated fleet management service to ensure transparency to the service recipients including centralised vehicle command and control centre.

2. Basis of Preparation

a. Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended)] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

b. Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:
- certain financial assets and liabilities as stated in the respective policies, that are measured at fair value.

c. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

d. Functional and presentation currency

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

e. Measurement of fair values

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and /or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36. In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

3. Material Accounting Policies

a. Current / Non-Current classification

The 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 Act. 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 ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

Cash or cash equivalent is treated as current, unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

b. Revenue Recognition

Revenue from providing services is recognized in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognized based on the actual service provided to the end of the reporting period as a proportion of the total services to be provided. Any promise made in the contract, which are identified distinct is accounted for as a separate performance obligation. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices. Where these are not directly observable, they are estimated based on expected cost-plus margin. It is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of revenue recognised will not occur.

Estimates of revenues, costs or extent of progress toward completion are revised if circumstances change. Any resulting increases or decreases in estimated revenues or costs are reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the circumstances that give rise to the revision become known by management. In case of fixed-price contracts, the customer pays the fixed amount based on a payment schedule. If the services rendered by the company exceed the payment, a contract asset is recognised. If the payments exceed the services rendered, a contract liability is recognised.

Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligations and receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional.

c. Interest income

Interest income from, if any, non-current financial assets are recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. Interest income from fixed deposits in banks is recognised on time proportion basis, determined by the amount outstanding and the rate applicable. Fair value gains on current investments carried at fair value are included in Other income. Other items of income are recognised as and when the right to receive arises.

d. Property, plant and equipment

i. Tangible

Tangible property, plant and equipment (PPE) acquired by the Company are reported at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The acquisition cost includes any cost attributable for bringing an asset to its working condition net of tax/duty credits availed, which comprises of purchase consideration and other directly attributable costs of bringing the assets to their working condition for their intended use. PPE is recognised when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

ii. Capital work-in-progress

PPE not ready for the intended use on the date of the Balance Sheet are disclosed as "capital work-in-progress" and carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest.

iii. Intangible

Intangible assets are recognised when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at original cost net of tax/duty credits availed, if any, less accumulated amortisation and cumulative impairment. Administrative and other general overhead expenses that are specifically attributable to the acquisition of intangible assets are allocated and capitalised as a part of the cost of the intangible assets. Expenses on software support and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year in which such costs are incurred.

iv. Depreciation and Amortisation

Depreciable amount for tangible property, plant and equipment is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the written down method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation method is reviewed at each financial year end to reflect expected pattern of consumption of the future economic benefits embodied in the asset.

The estimated useful life and residual values are also reviewed at each financial year end with the effect of any change in the estimates of useful life/residual value is accounted on prospective basis. Depreciation for additions

to/deductions on owned assets is calculated pro rata to the remaining period of use. Depreciation charge for impaired assets is adjusted in future periods in such a manner that the revised carrying amount of the asset is allocated over its remaining useful life. All capital assets with individual value less than Rs. 5,000 are depreciated fully in the year in which they are purchased.

Estimated useful lives considered by the company are:

Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Plant & Machinery	2 to 5 Years
Laptop	3 Years
Phones	2 Years
Vehicles	5 Years
Software	15 Years

v. Intangible assets under development

Intangible assets not ready for the intended use on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as “Intangible assets under development”.

vi. Impairment of assets

Upon an observed trigger or at the end of each accounting year, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its PPE, investment property and intangible asset to determine whether there is any indication that the asset have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the PPE, investment property and intangible assets are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any.

Impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less cost of disposal and value in use.

vii. De-recognition of property, plant and equipment and intangible asset

An item of PPE and intangible assets 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 PPE is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e. Inventories

Inventories are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventory includes cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average method. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale

f. Borrowing Costs

The Company capitalises borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying asset as a part of the cost of the asset. The Company recognises other borrowing costs as an expense in the period in which it incurs them. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period to get ready for its intended use or sale.

To the extent the Company borrows generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, amount of borrowing cost eligible for capitalization is computed by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditure incurred. The capitalization rate is determined based on the weighted average of borrowing costs, other than borrowings made specifically towards purchase of a qualifying asset. All the other borrowing costs are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

g. Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts.

h. Foreign Currency Transaction

Transactions in foreign currencies entered into by the Company are accounted at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction or at rates that closely approximate the rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences that arise on settlement of monetary items or on reporting of monetary items at each Balance Sheet date at the closing rate are adjusted in the cost of fixed assets specifically financed by the borrowings contracted, to which the exchange differences relate. Exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

i. Employee Benefits

Employee benefits include provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund, compensated absences, long service awards and post-employment medical benefits.

a. Short Term obligations

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. The benefits like salaries, wages, short term compensated absences etc. and the expected cost of bonus, ex-gratia are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

b. Post-employment obligation

The company operates the following post-employment benefit schemes. Defined benefit plans such as gratuity for its eligible employees and defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

c. Defined Benefit Plan (Gratuity)

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by Actuaries using the projected unit credit method. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on the government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Re-measurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the year in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in profit or loss as past service cost.

d. Defined Contribution Plan (Provident Fund)

The State governed provident fund linked with employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/ payable under the scheme is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service.

e. Other long-term employee benefits

The obligation for other long-term employee benefits such as long term compensated absences, liability on account of Retention Pay Scheme are recognised in the same manner as in the case of defined benefit plans as mentioned above.



j. Income Taxes

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

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. The Company measures its tax balances for uncertain tax positions either based on the most likely amount or the expected value, depending on which method provides a better prediction of the resolution of the uncertainty.

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss). Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

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

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

Current and deferred tax for the year

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

k. Provisions, and Contingencies

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

The amount recognized 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, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as interest expense. A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources or an obligation for which the future outcome cannot be ascertained with reasonable certainty. When there is a possible or a present obligation where the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

Provision for onerous contracts i.e., contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on reliable estimate of such obligation.

l. Earnings Per Share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing: - the profit attributable to owners of the Company - by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year and excluding treasury shares.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- potentially issuable equity shares, that could potentially dilute basic earnings per share, are not included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share when they are anti-dilutive for the period presented.

m. Cash Flow Statements

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

n. Financial Assets: Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those measured subsequently at fair value through other comprehensive income (in case of investments in equity instruments) through profit or loss (in case of investments in mutual funds),
- Those measured at amortised cost.

The classification is based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flow for assets measured at fair value, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income.

Measurement

Initial Measurement

The Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt Instruments

i) Financial Assets carried at Amortized Cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition is recognised directly in profit or loss. Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in statement of profit and loss.

ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss and recognised under other income/ other expenses. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognized in profit or loss and presented net in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

iv) Other Financial Assets

After Initial Measurement, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium and fees or cost that are an integral part of EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

v) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses on a forward-looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables (If any), the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected credit losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

vi) De recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired.

vii) Financial Liabilities

a. Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

b. Initial recognition and measurement

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

c. Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

d. Derecognition

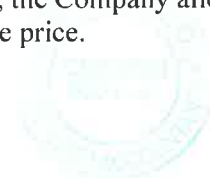
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e. Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

o. Leases

At inception of contract, the Company assesses whether the contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative standalone price.



As a Lessee

i) Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease. Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and estimate of costs to dismantle.

ii) Lease Liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the discount rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. The carrying amount is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in index or rate. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) short term leases and leases of low value of assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases. It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor:

At the inception of a lease, the lease arrangement is classified as either a finance lease or an operating lease, based on contractual terms and substance of the lease arrangement. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recognised as receivables at the amount of the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the Company's net investment outstanding in respect of the leases.

Rental income from operating leases is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

p. Critical Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make certain estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities as of the balance sheet date and reported revenue and expenses for the year and disclosure of contingent liabilities as of the date of balance sheet. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon the management's evaluation of the relevant circumstances as of the date of financial statements. Actual amounts could differ from these estimates. This note provides an overview of the areas that involve a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which may be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed. Detailed in about each of these estimates and judgments is included in the relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation of each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:

- i. Estimation of current tax expense and payable.
- ii. Estimation of defined benefit obligation – Note 33 in notes to accounts
- iii. Estimation of useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangibles.



(Rs. In lakhs)

4. Property, Plant and Equipment

A. Tangible Asset

Description	Plant & Machinery	Laptop	Phones	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block					
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	9.79	25.30	0.91	2,566.25	2,602.26
Deletions	-	-	-	(232.20)	(232.20)
Balance as at 31st March 2024	9.79	25.30	0.91	2,334.05	2,370.06
Depreciation and amortization					
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	1.60	4.66	0.35	247.07	253.67
Deletions during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	1.60	4.66	0.35	247.07	253.67
Net Book					
Balance as at 31st March 2024	8.19	20.64	0.57	2,086.98	2,116.38
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	-	-

B. Intangible

Description	Software	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-
Additions	191.44	191.44
Deletions	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	191.44	191.44
Depreciation and amortization		
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	12.43	12.43
Deletions during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2024	12.43	12.43
Net Book		
Balance as at 31st March 2024	179.01	179.01
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-

5. Right-of-Use Assets

Description	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block		
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-
Addition	3,660.52	3,660.52
Deletions during the year	(551.12)	(551.12)
Balance as at 31st March 2024	3,109.40	3,109.40
Accumulated Depreciation		
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	(205.73)	(205.73)
Balance as at 31st March 2024	(205.73)	(205.73)
Net Block		
Balance as at 31st March 2024	2,903.67	2,903.67
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-



(Rs. in lakhs)

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
6. Investments		
Investment in subsidiary Companies(Fully paid-up)(at cost) - Unquoted		
(a) 9996 equity shares of Rs. 10 each of Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited (Formerly Known as O3 Mobility Private Limited)	1.00	-
0.01% Unsecured Optionally Convertible Debentures of 52,17,238		
(b) Debentures of Rs. 10/- each of Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited (Formerly Known as O3 Mobility Private Limited)	521.72	-
Other investments		
Unquoted, at cost		
Investment in Sub Lease ¹	625.06	-
Investment in Leased Asset ²	275.00	-
Fixed Deposit	13.92	-
Investment in Gratuity Planned Asset	1.33	-
Total	1,438.04	-

¹ Investment in Sub Lease represents 39 Leased vehicles sub leased to Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited.

² Investment in Leased Asset represents 17 Own Vehicles given on Lease to Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited.

7. Inventories

Stock in Trade	3.65	-
Total	3.65	-

8. Trade Receivable

Considered Good-Unsecured	78.14	-
Total	78.14	-

Ageing of Trade Receivables:

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3 years and above	
As at 31st March 2024						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -- considered good	78.14	-	-	-	-	78.14
Total	78.14	-	-	-	-	78.14
As at 31st March 2023						
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables -- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

9. Cash and Cash Equivalent

Balance with Banks		
- In current accounts	14.87	5.81
Cash in Hand	-	-
Total	14.87	5.81



	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	
	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
10. Other Financial Asset – Current <i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Loan to Related Parties	19.92	-
Security Deposit to Related Parties	1.20	-
Security Deposit - Others	3.05	-
Receivable from Related Party (Interest on ICD & OCD)	0.14	-
Accrued Interest on FD	0.37	-
Others Current Financial Assets	0.17	-
Total	24.85	-
11. Contract Assets		
Unbilled Revenue	83.80	-
Total	83.80	-
12. Current Tax Assets (Net)		
TDS receivable	25.07	-
TCS receivable	31.62	-
Total	56.69	-
13. Other Current Assets <i>(Unsecured and Considered Good)</i>		
Advances to Supplier	77.87	24.27
Balance with Customs, Central Excise, GST and State Authorities	123.74	0.75
Prepaid Expenses	70.13	4.16
Other Current Asset	5.35	-
Total	277.08	29.18

14. Share Capital

	As at 31 Mar 2024		As at 31 Mar 2023	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
Authorised Capital				
Equity Share of Rs.	100.00	1000.00	1.50	15.00
	100.00	1000.00	1.50	15.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up				
Equity Share of Rs. 10/- each	75.00	750.00	1.00	10.00
	75.00	750.00	1.00	10.00
a. Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period				
	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
Equity Shares	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
At the commencement of the year	1	10	-	-
Shares issued during the year	74	740	1	10
At the end of the year	75	750	1	10

b. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has a single class of equity shares. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time after subject to dividend to preference shareholders. The voting rights of an equity shareholder on a poll (not show of hands) are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the company.



(Rs. in lakhs)

On winding up of the company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

c. Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number	(% of total shares)	Number	(% of total shares)
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid held by Refex Industries Limited	75,00,000	100.00%	1,00,000	99.99%
	75,00,000	100.00%	1,00,000	99.99%

d. Particulars of shareholding of Promoters	As at 31st March 2024			As at 31st March 2023		
	Number	(% of total shares)	(% of change during the year shares)	Number	(% of total shares)	(% of change during the year shares)
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid held by Refex Industries Limited	75,00,000	100%	0.01%	1,00,000	99.99%	0.00%
	75,00,000	100%	0.01%	1,00,000	99.99%	0.00%

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
15. Other Equity		
Retained Earning	(496.38)	(0.28)
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	0.30	-
Total	(496.08)	(0.28)

A. RETAINED EARNINGS

Opening Balance	(0.28)	-
Add: Surplus / (Loss) during the year	(496.11)	(0.28)
Closing Balance	(496.38)	(0.28)

B. OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

I. Remeasurement of Net Defined benefit Liability/ Asset

Opening Balance	-	-
Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	0.30	-
Closing Balance	0.30	-
Total	(496.08)	(0.28)

16. Borrowings

SECURED

Bank Borrowings	2,096.06	-
Less: Current Maturities of Long term Borrowings	(696.29)	-
Total	1,399.77	-

The company has obtained loans from various financial institution for the acquisition of new vehicles, the terms of the loan has been mentioned in the below table:



(Rs. in lakhs)

Details of borrowings:

Particulars	Maturity date	Term of repayment	Rate of Interest	Outstanding as on 31.03.2024
HDFC Bank - 10 Vehicles	05-08-26	Monthly Instalment	8.90%	78.69
Axis Bank - 25 Vehicles	10-10-26	Monthly Instalment	9.20%	234.14
HDFC Bank - 7 Vehicles	07-12-26	Monthly Instalment	9.00%	65.35
HDFC Bank - 17 Vehicles	07-11-26	Monthly Instalment	9.00%	154.46
HDFC Bank - 13 Vehicles	05-11-26	Monthly Instalment	9.00%	118.12
ICICI - 40 Vehicles	10-11-26	Monthly Instalment	9.45%	392.26
Sundaram Finance - 25 Vehicles	29-09-26	Monthly Instalment	9.90%	234.84
Axis Bank - 17 Vehicles	05-01-27	Monthly Instalment	9.20%	205.62
SBI - 25 Vehicles	10-07-26	Monthly Instalment	10.35%	199.96
SBI - 41 Vehicles	25-07-28	Monthly Instalment	9.90%	412.60

During the financial year, Refex Industries Limited provided a corporate guarantee of ₹.15.02 Cr and Sherisha Technologies Private Limited provided a corporate guarantee of ₹.6.57 Cr for the Secured loans taken by Refex Green Mobility Ltd.

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
UNSECURED		
Loans and from Related Parties	1,400.00	-
Total	1,400.00	-
TOTAL	2,799.77	-

Inter Corporate Loans are taken for working capital requirements. The loan carries an interest rate of 9% per annum on the outstanding amount. (Refer Note.37)

17. Lease Liabilities – Non-Current

Lease Liabilities	2,498.71	-
Total	2,498.71	-

During the financial year, Refex Industries Limited provided a corporate guarantee of ₹.12.5 Cr and Sherisha Technologies Private Limited provided a corporate guarantee of ₹30 Cr for the Leases taken by Refex Green Mobility Ltd.

18. Provision

Leave Encashment	4.37	-
Total	4.37	-

19. Borrowings - Current

Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings	696.29	-
Total	696.29	-

20. Lease Liabilities- Current

Lease Liabilities	743.76	-
Total	743.76	-



21. Trade Payables

Micro and Small Enterprises	10.64	-
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises	145.63	-
Total	156.27	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Ageing of Trade Payables:

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than one year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3 years and above	
As at 31st March 2024					
(i) Undisputed - Due to MSMSE	10.64				10.64
(ii) Undisputed - Due to other than MSMSE	145.63				145.63
Total	156.27	-	-	-	156.27
As at 31st March 2023					
(i) Undisputed - Due to MSMSE	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed - Due to other than MSMSE	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

(Refer Note.38)

	As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
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22. Other Financial Liabilities – Current

Interest payable on Borrowings	35.58	0.01
Total	35.58	0.01

23. Contract Liability

Contract Liability (Deferred Revenue)	0.22	-
Total	0.22	-

24. Short Term Provisions

Leave Encashment	0.44	-
Total	0.44	-

25. Other Current Liabilities

Advance form Customers	2.98	-
Statutory Dues (GST, TDS, etc.)	22.07	-
Accured Expenses	135.46	0.25
Secuity Deposit	0.60	-
Others Current Liability	1.04	0.00
Total	162.16	0.25



	For the year ended 31-Mar-24	For the year ended 31-Mar-23
26. Revenue from Operation		
Sale of Products	11.82	-
Sale of Service	1,219.95	-
Total	1,231.77	-
27. Other Income		
Commission for Vehicles	56.44	-
Interest Income from ICD	0.13	-
Interest Income from FD	0.41	-
Interest Income from OCD	0.02	-
Finance Income from Lease	7.12	-
Profit on Recognition of Investment of Lease	112.56	-
Total	176.68	-
28. Purchase of Stock-in-trade		
Purchases of stock in trade	11.11	-
Total	11.11	-
29. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Stock-in-trade		
Opening Stock	-	-
Less: Closing Stock	3.65	-
Total	(3.65)	-
30. Direct Expenses		
EV Fleet running expenses	692.32	-
<i>Driver Charges</i>	512.75	-
<i>Cloud Server Management Expenses</i>	30.28	-
<i>Vehicle Hiring Charges</i>	0.57	-
<i>Repair and Maintenance Expenses Vehicles</i>	63.92	-
<i>Fleet Operation Expenses</i>	69.29	-
<i>Subscription & Membership Fees</i>	15.51	-
Total	692.32	-
Drive platform expenses	31.23	-
<i>Online Platform Commission</i>	3.82	-
<i>Black Box Devices Rental Expenses</i>	6.90	-
<i>SIM Card Charges</i>	19.05	-
<i>SMS Charges</i>	1.46	-
Total	31.23	-
TOTAL	723.55	-



31. Employee Benefit Expenses

Salaries & Wages	352.15	-
Bonus & exgratia	6.12	-
ESI, PF & other contributions	22.24	-
Staff welfare	9.77	-
Employee Benefits (Gratuity and Leave Encashment)	10.27	-
Total	400.55	-

32. Finance Cost

Interest Cost	312.68	0.01
<i>Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits</i>	26.73	-
<i>Interest on Loan from Director</i>	27.78	0.01
<i>Interest on Vehicle Loan</i>	126.81	-
<i>Lease Interest</i>	131.36	-
Others Borrowing Cost	10.07	-
Total	322.76	0.01

33. Depreciation

Depreciation	471.83	-
Total	471.83	-

34. Other Expenses

Traveling and Accommodation Expenses	39.90	-
Communication Expenses	2.79	-
Printing & Stationery	2.13	-
Professional Fees	19.36	-
Branding & Marketing cost	16.00	-
Repair and Maintenance Expenses	0.68	-
Insurance Premium Vehicle	29.78	0.01
Rent	32.01	-
Payment to Auditors	3.00	0.25
Bad debts	0.94	-
Bank Charges	2.03	0.00
Rates & Taxes	1.28	-
Repair & Maintenance	0.06	-
Forex Gain/Loss	0.18	-
Installation Charges	0.61	-
Registration Charges	0.36	-
Computer Accessories	0.57	-
Postage & Courier	0.32	-
Fire Extinguisher	0.61	-
Miscellaneous expenses	1.09	0.00
Total	153.68	0.26

Payment to Auditors

Statutory Audit	3.00	0.25
	3.00	0.25



35. Tax Expenses

Current tax	-	-
Tax Relating to earlier	-	-
Deferred Tax	(175.29)	-
Tax expense in profit and loss	(175.29)	-

**As at
31-Mar-24** **As at
31-Mar-23**

A. Deferred Tax Liability (NET): -**Expenses deductible in future years**

Due to Difference in Depreciation	161.08	-
Due to Difference in Lease transactions	80.10	-
Due to carry forward of losses	(415.31)	-
Due to Temporary Difference	(1.16)	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability	(175.29)	-

B. Deferred Tax Liabilities: -**Opening Deferred Tax Liabilities**

Deferred Credit recorded in Statement of Profit & Loss	175.29	-
Deferred Tax change recorded in OCI	-	-
Closing Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	175.29	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

**For the year ended
31-Mar-24** **For the year ended
31-Mar-23**

36. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

<i>Face Value per Equity Share</i>	10.00	10.00
Continuing Operations		
Basic / Diluted Earnings per share	(11.97)	(0.28)
Continuing Operations		
Net profit/(loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of Basic EPS	(495.80)	(0.28)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period	41.44	1.00

37. Related Party Transactions**A. List of Related Parties¹****Name of the related party and nature of relationship**

Nature of Relationship	Name of the Related Party
Holding Company	Refex Industries Limited
Subsidiary Company	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Ltd (Formerly Known as O3 Mobility Private Limited)
Directors	Uthayakumar Lalitha
	Sachin Navtosh Jha
	Yash Jain

¹ as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors

B. Transaction with Related Parties

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	For the year ended 31-Mar-2024	For the year ended 31-Mar-2023
Interest on Borrowing	Refex Industries Limited	26.73	-
Interest on Borrowing	Yash Jain	27.78	0.01
Interest on ICD & OCD	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	0.15	-
Rental Expense	Refex Industries Limited	32.01	-
Interest income from Lease	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	7.12	-
Loan Received	Refex Industries Limited	1,832.00	-
Loan Repaid	Refex Industries Limited	432.00	-
Loan Received	Yash Jain	792.00	25.00
Loan Repaid	Yash Jain	817.00	-
Loan to Subsidiary Company	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	19.92	-
Investment in equity shares of Subsidiary company	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	1.00	-
Investment in OCD of Subsidiary company	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	521.72	-
Rental Deposit given	Refex Industries Limited	1.20	-

*(Rs. in lakhs)***C. Balance at Year end**

Nature of the Transaction	Name of Related Party	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Loan Payable	Refex Industries Limited	1,400.00	-
Loan Payable	Yash Jain	-	25.00
Interest on Borrowing Payable	Refex Industries Limited	24.05	-
Interest on Borrowing Payable	Yash Jain	-	0.01
Interest on ICD & OCD receivable	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	0.14	-
Loan Receivable	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	19.92	-
Lease rent receivable	Refex EV Fleet Services Private Limited	2.87	-
Rental Deposit	Refex Industries Limited	1.20	-

38. Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The management has identified certain enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company, and which qualify under the definition of 'Micro and Small Enterprises' as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act"). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of the amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31st March 2024 and 31st March 2023 have been made in the financial statements based on information available with the Company and relied upon by the auditors.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	10.64	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-



39. Additional information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Particulars	As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
Expenditure in Foreign currency on:		
(i) Salary and allowance	-	-
(ii) Tours and Travels	-	-
(iii) Import of Materials/ Equipment (CIF Value)		
a) Capital goods	-	-
b) Components and spares	-	-
c) Finished goods/Semi Finished goods	-	-
d) Raw Materials (Refrigerant Gases)	-	-
e) Others	12.53	-
Total Expenditure in Foreign currency	12.53	-
Earnings in Foreign Exchange	-	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

40. Fair Value Measurements

A. Financial Instrument by Category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024			Level of input used in		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Carrying Amount	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Investments	-	-	1,438.04	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	-	-	78.14	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	14.87	-	-	-
Other Financial assets	-	-	24.85	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1,555.89	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	3,496.06	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	156.27	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	-	-	3,242.47	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	35.58	-	-	-
Total	-	-	6,930.37	-	-	-

Particulars	As at 31 March 2023			Level of input used in		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Carrying Amount	Level I	Level II	Level III
Financial Assets						
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	5.81	-	-	-
Total	-	-	5.81	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	25.00	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.01	-	-	-
Total	-	-	25.01	-	-	-

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1 - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., Derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

Accordingly, these are classified as level 3 of fair value hierarchy.



B. Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose to limited financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers and investment securities. Credit risk arises from cash held with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposure to clients, including outstanding accounts receivable. The maximum exposure to credit risk is equal to the carrying value of the financial assets. The objective of managing counterparty credit risk is to prevent losses in financial assets. The company assesses the credit quality of the counterparties, taking into account their financial position, past experience and other factors.

(Rs. in lakhs)

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure which is as follows:

	Carrying Amount	
	As at	As at
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Trade Receivables	78.14	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	14.87	5.81
Other Financial assets	24.85	-
	117.85	5.81

Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings or fair values or future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The company is exposed to market risk primarily related to foreign exchange rate risk (currency risk), Interest rate risk and the market value of its investments.

Trade receivables

The company has outstanding trade receivables amounting to Rs. 78.14 Lakhs as at March 31,2024. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The company is not exposed to concentration of credit risk to any one single customer. Default on account of Trade Receivables happens when the counterparty fails to make contractual payment when they fall due.

Further for amounts overdue are constantly monitored by the management and provision towards expected credit loss are made in the books. Management estimated of expected credit loss for the Trade Receivables are provided below with the classification on debtors.

Overdue period	Expected Credit Loss
< 1 year	0%
1 - 2 Years	25%
2 - 3 Years	50%
> 3 Years	100%

The above % has been arrived by taking a simple average of 3 Variants. The 3 variants have arrived on by the management on the basis of Conservative, Moderate and aggressive estimates.

Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks as at the reporting dates which has been measured on the 12-month expected loss basis. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions are evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good with low credit risk.

ii. Liquidity Risk

Our liquidity needs are monitored based on the monthly and yearly projections. The company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents, cash generated from operations, Term loan from Banks, and Contribution in the form of share capital. We manage our liquidity needs by continuously monitoring cash inflows and by maintaining adequate cash and cash equivalents. Net cash requirements are compared to available cash in order to determine any shortfalls. Short term liquidity requirements consist mainly of sundry creditors, expense payable, employee dues, repayment of loans and retention & deposits arising during the normal course of business as of each reporting date. We maintain a sufficient balance in cash and cash equivalents to meet our short-term liquidity requirements.

We assess long term liquidity requirements on a periodical basis and manage them through internal accruals. Our non-current liabilities include Unsecured Loans from Promoters, Term Loans from Banks, Retentions & deposits. The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of non-derivative financial liabilities. The table 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.

(Rs. in lakhs)

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings	696.29	2,147.25	652.52	3,496.06
Trade Payables	156.27	-	-	156.27
Lease Liabilities	743.76	813.03	1,685.68	3,242.47
Other Financial Liabilities	35.58	-	-	35.58
Total	1,631.90	2,960.27	2,338.20	6,930.37

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Less than one year	1-2 years	2 years and above	Total
Borrowings	25.00	-	-	25.00
Other Financial Liabilities	0.01	-	-	0.01
Total	25.01	-	-	25.01

iii. Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates does not have material impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets / liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. The company evaluates the impact of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by assessing its exposure to exchange rate risks and the impact of which is found to be immaterial.

Interest Rate Risk

At the reporting date the interest rate profile of the company's interest – bearing financial instruments as follows, all being fixed rate of borrowing, the company is not assuming any risk on interest increase.

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Financial Liabilities		
Vehicle Loan from Bank - Secured	8.9% to 10.35%	-

The period end balances are not necessarily representative of the average debt outstanding during the period.

Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the number of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets or by adequate funding by the shareholders to absorb the losses of the Company.

The Company's capital comprises equity share capital, retained earnings and other equity attributable to equity holders. The primary objective of Company's capital management is to maximize shareholders value. The Company manages

its capital and makes adjustment to it considering the changes in economic and market conditions. The total share capital as on March 31, 2024 is Rs. 750.00 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 10.00 Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-2023
Total Debt	3,496.06	25.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	14.87	5.81
Net Debt	3,481.19	19.19
Equity Share Capital	750.00	10.00
Other equity	(496.08)	(0.28)
Total Equity	253.92	9.72
Net debt to equity ratio (No of times)	13.71	1.97

41. Financial Ratios

The Ratios for the years ended March 31,2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at 31-Mar-2024	Variance (in %)
a) Current ratio	Current Asset	Current Liability	0.30	NA
b) Debt-Equity ratio	Total Liabilities (Debt)	Shareholders Equity	26.54	NA
c) Debt service coverage ratio	EBITDA	Principal + Interest	0.23	NA
d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profit	Shareholders Equity	-195.38%	NA
e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods sold	Average Inventory	0.00	NA
f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	31.53	NA
g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchase	Average Trade Payables	0.10	NA
h) Net capital turnover ratio	Turnover	Working Capital	-0.98	NA
i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Turnover	-40.28%	NA
j) Return on capital employed	EBIT	Capital Employed	-6.27%	NA

Note:-

EBITDA - Earnings before Interest, Taxes, Depreciation and Amortization

EBIT - Earnings before Interest and Taxes

Working Capital - Current Assets less Current Liabilities

Capital Employed - Total Assets less Current Liabilities

Shareholders Equity - Share capital plus Other Equity

42. Employee Benefits

(i) **General description of various defined employee's benefits schemes is as under:**

a) Provident Fund:

The company's Provident Fund is managed by Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at pre-determined rate.

b) Gratuity:

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan, provided in respect of past services based on the actuarial valuation carried out by LIC of India and corresponding contribution to the fund is expensed in the year of such contribution. The scheme is funded by the company and the liability is recognized on the basis of contribution payable to the insurer, i.e., the Life Insurance Corporation of India, however, the disclosure of information as required under Ind AS-19 have been made in accordance with the actuarial valuation.



(ii) The summarized position of various defined benefits recognized in the Statement of Profit & Loss, Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) and Balance Sheet & other disclosures are as under:

(Rs. in lakhs)

GRATUITY

Assets and Liability (Balance Sheet Position)

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Present value of Obligation	5.46	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	6.79	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	1.33	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling, if any	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability)	1.33	-

Movement in Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	5.46	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Re-measurements - actuarial loss/(gain)	-	-
Past service cost/ others	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	5.46	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Changes in the Fair Value of Plan Assets

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the beginning	-	-
Investment Income	-	-
Employer's Contribution	6.49	-
Employee's Contribution	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Return on plan assets , excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	0.3	-
Transfer In / (Out)	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets as at the end	6.79	-

Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Current service cost	5.46	-
Past service cost	-	-
Loss/Gain on settlement	-	-
Net Interest cost/(income) on Net Defined Benefit Liability/(assets)	-	-
Cost Recognized in P&L	5.46	-



Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to assumption changes	-	-
Change in financial assumptions	-	-
Experience variance (i.e., Actual experience Vs assumptions)	-	-
Change in Demographic assumption	-	-
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	(0.30)	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss recognized in OCI	(0.30)	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Defined benefit obligation (base)	5.46	-

Assumption	Change in Assumption	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Discount Rate	0.01	4.91	-
	(0.01)	6.11	-
Salary growth Rate	0.01	4.92	-
	(0.01)	6.08	-
Attrition Rate	0.50	4.17	-
	(0.50)	7.31	-
Mortality Rate	0.10	5.46	-
	(0.10)	5.46	-

*(Rs. in lakhs)***Actuarial Assumption**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Discount rate	7.15%	-
Rate of salary increase	10.00%	-
Retirement Age	58 Years	-
Average remaining working life (years)	22.03	-

Leave Encashment**Assets and Liability (Balance Sheet Position)**

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Present value of Obligation	4.81	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(4.81)	-
Effects of Asset Ceiling, if any	-	-
Net Asset / (Liability)	(4.81)	-



Movement in Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Present value of obligation	4.81	-
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Surplus/ (Deficit)	(4.81)	-
Effects of asset ceiling, if any	-	-
Net asset/(liability)	(4.81)	-

Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Present value of obligation as at the beginning	-	-
Present value of obligation as the end	4.81	-
Benefit payment	-	-
Actual return on plan assets	-	-
Transfer in / (out)	-	-
Cost Recognized in P&L	4.81	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Defined benefit obligation (base)	4.81	-

Assumption	Change in Assumption	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Discount Rate	0.01	4.44	-
	(0.01)	5.23	-
Salary growth Rate	0.01	5.22	-
	(0.01)	4.44	-
Attrition Rate	0.50	4.54	-
	(0.50)	5.29	-
Mortality Rate	0.10	4.80	-
	(0.10)	4.81	-

(Rs. in lakhs)

Actuarial Assumption

Particulars	As at 31-Mar-2024	As at 31-Mar-2023
Discount rate	7.15%	-
Rate of salary increase	10.00%	-
Retirement Age	58 Years	-
Average remaining working life (years)	22.03	-



43. Note on Leases

A. As a Lessee:

The Company leases a number of Vehicles, certain of which have a purchase option in the normal course of the business. Extension and termination options are included in a number of leases across the Company. The majority of extension and termination options held are exercisable only by the Company and not by the respective lessor. The Company assesses at lease commencement whether it is reasonably certain to exercise the extension or termination option. The Company re-assesses whether it is reasonably certain to exercise options if there is a significant event or significant change in circumstances within its control. It is recognised that there is potential for lease term assumptions to change in the future and this will continue to be monitored by the Company where

relevant. The Company's leases mature between 2026 and 2028. The IRR applied by the company approximates between 8.46 % to 14.29%.

The following amounts are included in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	31-Mar-24
Current Lease Liabilities	743.76
Non Current Lease Liabilities	2,498.71
Total	3,242.47

The movement in lease liabilities during the period year ended March, 2024 is as follows:

Description	Vehicles	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-
Additions during the year	3,457.21	3,457.21
Finance Cost accrued during the year	131.36	131.36
Deletions during the year	-	-
Repayment of Lease Liability	346.11	346.11
Balance as at 31 Mar 2024	3,242.47	3,242.47

The details of the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at Mar 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis are as follows

Particulars	31-Mar-24
Not Later than one year	743.76
Later than one year and not later than Five Years	2,498.71
Later Than Five Years	-
Total	3,242.47

B. As a Lessor

There are certain vehicles which are being given by the company to its subsidiary along with operations and maintenance of the same. These are accounted as finance lease as the material risks and rewards are transferred to the lessee. The IRR contracted approximates between 8.46% to 10.90% per annum.

The following amounts are included in the Balance Sheet:

Particulars	31-Mar-24
Current Lease Receivable*	2.87
Investment in Sub Lease#	625.06
Investment in Leased Asset#	275.00

*Lease rent receivable included in other current asset

#Refer Note No. 6

(Rs. in lakhs)

The following amounts are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Finance income on the net investment in finance leases	7.12	-
Profit on Recognition of Investment of Lease	112.56	-

44. Additional regulatory information

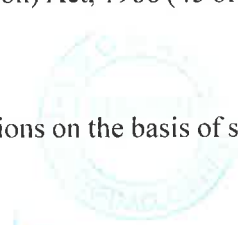
a) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988)) and Rules made thereunder.

b) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company does not have borrowing limits sanctioned from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

c) Wilful defaulter



The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

d) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

e) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Restriction of number of layers) Rules, 2017.

f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

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

- a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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

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

g) Undisclosed income

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

h) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

i) Valuation of property, plant and equipment, intangible asset and investment property

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

j) Other regulatory information Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

45. The Company has a process whereby periodically all long-term contracts are assessed for material foreseeable losses. At the year-end, the company has reviewed all such contracts and confirmed that no provision is required to be created under any law / accounting standard towards any foreseeable losses.

46. Previous year's figures are regrouped / rearranged, where necessary, to confirm to the current year's classification / disclosure.

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements: 1-46

As per our report of even date

For A B C D & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm No: 0164155



Vinay Kumar Bachhawat - Partner
Membership No: 214520
Place: Chennai
Date: 16.05.2024

For REFEX GREEN MOBILITY LIMITED



Sachin Navtosh Jha
Director
DIN: 09840791
Place: Chennai



Uthayakumar Lalitha
Director
DIN: 07331094
Place: Chennai

