

Independent Auditor’s Report

To the Members of Schaeffler India Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

1.

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Schaeffler India Limited** (‘the Company’), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at **31 December 2024**, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’) in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards (‘Ind AS’) specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 December 2024, and its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (‘ICAI’) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

4.

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement 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 financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.
5.

We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Revenue Recognition (refer note 25 and 48 of the accompanying standalone financial statements) The Company’s revenue principally comprises sale of goods. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised at point in time when the control of the goods is transferred to the customers, which is on dispatch/ delivery in accordance with the terms of sales contracts. We have identified the recognition of revenue as a key audit matter since the Company has various customers with different terms of trade which increase the risk of error in the timing of revenue recognition. Revenue is determined to be an area involving significant risk in line with the requirements on Standards of Auditing and hence requiring significant auditor attention. The Company and its external stakeholders focus on revenue as a key performance indicator and therefore there could be a risk of material misstatement in so far as revenue recognition is concerned. Considering the aforesaid significance to our audit and the external stakeholders, revenue recognition has been considered as a key audit matter for the current year’s audit.	Our key audit procedures around revenue recognition included, and not limited to, the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none">Obtained an understanding of and assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management’s key internal financial controls in relation to revenue recognition;Assessed the appropriateness of the revenue recognition accounting policies of the Company including those relating to variable consideration, by evaluating compliance with the applicable accounting standards;Selected samples of revenue transactions during the year and inspected underlying customer contracts and shipping documents to identify the terms and conditions relating to the transfer of control of the products sold and assessed the Company’s timing of revenue recognition;Performed analytical review procedures on revenue recognized during the year to identify any unusual and/or material variances;Tested selected samples of revenue transactions recorded before and after the financial year end date to determine whether the revenue has been recognised in the appropriate financial period. Evaluated the appropriateness and adequacy of disclosures in the standalone financial statements in respect of revenue recognition with the applicable standards

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Key audit matter	How our audit addressed the key audit matter
Related Party Transactions (refer note 38 of the accompanying standalone financial statements) <p>The Company has entered into several transactions with related parties during the year ended 31 December 2024 and has outstanding balances as the year-end.</p> <p>The Company's related party transactions comprises purchase and sale of goods, purchase of tangible assets, payments for royalty, information technology services and other services, guarantee commission and reimbursements.</p> <p>Each related party operates under different jurisdiction and applies its own pricing model to be compliant with the respective legal and tax (transfer pricing) framework of the respective jurisdiction.</p> <p>We have identified transactions with related parties as a key audit matter due to quantum of transactions, completeness of the disclosures made in the financial statements, compliance with various tax requirements and judgements involved to ensure arm's length pricing, compliance with statutory regulations governing related party transactions such as Companies Act, 2013 and Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 ('the SEBI listing regulations').</p>	<p>Our key audit procedures around Related party transactions included, and not limited to, the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Obtained an understanding and assessed the design, implementation and operating effectiveness of management's key internal financial controls in relation to identification and disclosure of related party transactions and arm's length assessment. Assessed the compliance with the SEBI listing regulations and the regulations under the Companies Act, 2013, including authorisation and approvals as specified in sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to the related party transactions, as applicable. Evaluated the compliance with Indian Transfer Pricing Regulations with respect to arm's length based on the transfer pricing documentation prepared by the Company. This also involved obtaining views from the auditor's internal tax experts regarding the arm's length pricing. On a sample basis, inspected relevant ledgers, agreements and other information that may indicate the existence of related party relationships or transactions. We also assessed the completeness of related parties with reference to the various statutory registers and declarations maintained by the Company's management. <p>Evaluated the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures on related party transactions in the standalone financial statements with the requirements of the applicable accounting standard.</p>

Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

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

10. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.
11. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal 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 Board of Directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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; and
 - Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
12. 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.
13. 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.
14. From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

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Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

15. As required by section 197(16) of the Act based on our audit, we report that the Company has paid remuneration to its directors during the year in accordance with the provisions of and limits laid down under section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act.
16. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
17. Further to our comments in Annexure A, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 purpose of our audit of the accompanying standalone financial statements;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in paragraph 17(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Further, the back-up of the books of account and other books and papers of the Company maintained in electronic mode has not been maintained on servers physically located in India, on a daily basis. Although, the Company has created a backup of data for the entire year ended December 31, 2024 as of such date.
 - c) The standalone financial statements dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 December 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 17(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 17(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements of the Company as on 31 December 2024 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure B wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed in note 36 to the standalone financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 December 2024;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 December 2024;
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2024;
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 52(5) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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- b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 52(6) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. a) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year ended 31 December 2024 in respect of such dividend declared for the previous year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend and
- b) As stated in note 17 to the accompanying standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed final dividend for the year ended 31 December 2024 which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.
- vi. As stated in note 53 to the standalone financial statement and based on our examination, which included enquiries and relevant procedures performed by us on a test check basis, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 January 2024, the Company used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same is operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except at the database level. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail (edit log) feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such a feature has been enabled.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423
UDIN: 25042423BMNQYN8195

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 February 2025

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Annexure A

referred to in paragraph 16 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Schaeffler India Limited on the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of two years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment, capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets were verified during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties held by the Company (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in note 3.1 to the standalone financial statements, are held in the name of the Company, except for the following properties, which were transferred as a result of merger of companies wherein the title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (Rs.)	Held in name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held	Reason for not being held in name of company
Freehold Land	21.3	LuK India Private Limited	No	Since 8 October, 2018	Property received as a result of merger of companies as stated in note 3.1 to the financial statements wherein the title deeds are in the name of the erstwhile company.

- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment including right-of-use assets or intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, except for goods-in-transit and inventory lying with third parties. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed as compared to book records. In respect of inventory lying with third parties, these have substantially been confirmed by the third parties and in respect of goods-in-transit, these have been confirmed from corresponding receipt.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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- (iii) (a) The Company has made investment in and provided loan to subsidiary during the year as per details given below:

Particulars	Investment	Loan
Aggregate amount granted during the year:		
- Subsidiary	Nil	530.5
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:		
- Subsidiary	1,424.0	700.0

- (b) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the investment made and terms and conditions of the grant of the loan are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (c) In respect of loans granted by the Company, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments/ receipts of principal and interest are regular.
- (d) There is no amount which is overdue for more than 90 days in respect of loan granted to such company.
- (e) The Company has not granted any loans which has fallen due during the year. Further, no fresh loans were granted to any party to settle the overdue loans or advances in nature of loan that existed as at the beginning of the year.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loan, which is repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- (iv) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of loans and investments made and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 of the Act.

- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited with the appropriate authorities by the Company, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

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Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in million)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	27.6	AY 2009-10	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal
		0.8	AY 2010-11	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
		4.2	AY 2011-12	
		4.0	AY 2015-16	
		8.4	AY 2016-17	
		29.3	AY 2017-18	
		46.4	AY 2018-19	
		60.7	AY 2020-21	
State and Central Sales Tax Act	Value added tax and Central sales tax	9.5	FY 2008-09	Sales Tax Tribunal, Ahmedabad
Central Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and service tax	25.2	FY 2017-18 and FY 2018-19	Additional Commissioner, Tamil Nadu
		6.7	FY 2017-18	JC Appeal, Vadodara
		10.4	FY 2019-20	
The Customs Act, 1962	Customs Duty	322.0	FY 2017-18 to FY 2022-23	CESTAT, Chennai
		11.9	FY 2018-19 to FY 2022-23	
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	2.7	FY 2016-17 and FY 2017-18	CESTAT, Mumbai

Above amounts are net of amounts paid under protest for Income-tax aggregating to ₹ 39.0 million, Value added tax and Central sales tax aggregating to ₹ 5.8 million, Goods and service tax aggregating to ₹ 4.9 million, Customs Duty aggregating to ₹ 13.1 million and for Service tax aggregating to ₹ 0.3 million.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

- (ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has received whistle blower complaints during the year, which have been considered by us while determining the nature, timing and extent of audit procedures.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable. Further, the details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements, as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

- (xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business as required under the provisions of section 138 of the Act.
- (b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditor of the Company till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. Further based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year as well as the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) 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 in the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423
UDIN: 25042423BMNQYN8195

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 February 2025

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Annexure B

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of Schaeffler India Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 December 2024, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

2. The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the Company's 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 Act.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the ICAI prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical

requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Standalone Financial Statements

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

Independent Auditor's Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 December 2024

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such controls were operating effectively as at 31 December 2024, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423
UDIN: 25042423BMNQYN8195

Place: Mumbai
Date: 27 February 2025

Standalone Balance Sheet

as at December 31, 2024

		(₹ in million)	
	Notes	2024	2023
A. ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3.1	17,184.4	11,842.9
b) Right-of-use assets	3.2	855.3	951.6
c) Capital work-in-progress	3.3	4,491.1	4,907.7
d) Intangible assets	3.4	6.0	8.3
e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments in subsidiary	4	1,424.0	1,424.0
(ii) Loans	5	700.0	169.5
(iii) Security deposits	6	166.8	142.0
(iv) Other financial assets	6	5.3	5.0
f) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	405.0	451.8
g) Non-current tax assets (net)	8	670.0	779.1
h) Other non-current assets	9	974.8	1,100.8
Total non-current assets		26,882.7	21,782.7
2 Current assets			
a) Inventories	10	14,541.3	13,111.2
b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	12,738.2	10,492.3
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	4,634.0	690.9
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	8,860.9	15,159.5
(iv) Other financial assets	14	560.7	409.1
c) Other current assets	15	763.4	1,044.2
Total current assets		42,098.5	40,907.2
TOTAL ASSETS		68,981.2	62,689.9

		(₹ in million)	
	Notes	2024	2023
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
a) Equity share capital	16	312.6	312.6
b) Other equity	17	53,520.4	47,841.0
Total equity		53,833.0	48,153.6
Liabilities			
2 Non-current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	18 (a)	325.7	406.5
(ii) Other financial liabilities	19	140.1	108.8
b) Provisions	20	26.5	44.8
Total non-current liabilities		492.3	560.1
3 Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	18 (b)	98.5	104.5
(ii) Trade payables	21		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		776.2	1,525.9
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		10,411.1	8,988.7
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	1,970.4	2,120.0
b) Other current liabilities	23	384.1	416.9
c) Provisions	24	776.2	681.4
d) Current tax liabilities (net)		239.4	138.8
Total current liabilities		14,655.9	13,976.2
Total liabilities		15,148.2	14,536.3
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		68,981.2	62,689.9
Material accounting policies	2		
Notes to the standalone financial statements	3 - 57		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N / N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky

Partner

Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai

Date: February 27, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

E.V. Sumithasri

Chairperson

DIN: 07087197

Place: Bengaluru

Date: February 27, 2025

Harsha Kadam

Managing Director

DIN: 07736005

Hardevi Vazirani

Director-Finance & CFO

DIN: 10212814

Ashish Tiwari

VP - Legal & Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

for the year ended December 31, 2024

		(₹ in million)	
	Notes	2024	2023
Income			
Revenue from operations	25	80,762.9	72,261.3
Other income	26	1,219.3	1,248.9
Total income (I)		81,982.2	73,510.2
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	27	32,884.7	30,834.7
Purchases of stock-in-trade	28	18,674.4	14,689.7
Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress	29	(1,454.4)	(738.4)
Employee benefits expense	30	5,226.0	4,583.4
Finance costs	31	35.1	41.7
Depreciation and amortisation expense	32	2,687.6	2,190.9
Other expenses	33	10,754.1	9,624.3
Total expenses (II)		68,807.5	61,226.3
Profit before exceptional items and tax (I - II)		13,174.7	12,283.9
Exceptional items (refer Note 51)		-	(47.0)
Profit before tax		13,174.7	12,236.9

		(₹ in million)	
	Notes	2024	2023
Tax expense	34		
Current tax		3,312.5	3,172.9
Deferred tax (credit)		58.1	(52.4)
Tax in respect of prior years		27.4	26.1
Profit for the year (A)		9,776.7	9,090.3
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss:			
Loss on remeasurement of post employment benefits obligation		(52.9)	(59.3)
Income tax relating to these items		13.3	14.9
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax) (B)		(39.6)	(44.4)
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		9,737.1	9,045.9
Earnings per equity share [Nominal value of share ₹ 2 each]	35		
Basic (in ₹)		62.6	58.2
Diluted (in ₹)		62.6	58.2
Material accounting policies	2		
Notes to the standalone financial statements	3 - 57		

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N / N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky

Partner

Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai

Date: February 27, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

E.V. Sumithasri

Chairperson

DIN: 07087197

Place: Bengaluru

Date: February 27, 2025

Harsha Kadam

Managing Director

DIN: 07736005

Hardevi Vazirani

Director-Finance & CFO

DIN: 10212814

Ashish Tiwari

VP - Legal & Company Secretary

Standalone Statement of Cash Flows

for the year ended December 31, 2024

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	13,174.7	12,236.9
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	2,687.6	2,190.9
Finance costs	35.1	41.7
Interest income	(928.7)	(989.0)
Profit on sale of assets (net)	(2.5)	(25.4)
Provisions no longer required written off / (written back)	0.6	(13.4)
Unrealised exchange (gain) (net)	(0.6)	(14.6)
Bad debts written off	0.1	-
	1,791.6	1,190.2
Operating cash flow before changes in working capital	14,966.3	13,427.1
Changes in working capital		
(Increase) in inventories	(1,206.3)	(478.2)
(Increase) in trade and other receivables	(2,185.5)	(342.0)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	590.9	(477.5)
(Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(180.7)	(156.5)
	(2,981.6)	(1,454.2)
Cash generated from operating activities	11,984.7	11,972.9
Income tax paid (net of refunds)	(3,141.5)	(2,972.6)
A Net cash generated from operating activities	8,843.2	9,000.3
Cash flows from investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (tangible and intangible, capital work-in-progress, capital advance and capital creditors)	(7,419.4)	(5,195.3)
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment	14.0	6.0
Purchase of investments	-	(1,424.0)
Loan to related parties	(530.5)	(169.5)
Proceeds from / (Investment in) bank deposits (with original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months)	6,298.3	(245.1)
Interest received	923.3	913.9
B Net cash (used) in investing activities	(714.3)	(6,114.0)

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N / N500013

Khushroo B. Panthaky

Partner

Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai

Date: February 27, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

E.V. Sumithasri

Chairperson

DIN: 07087197

Place: Bengaluru

Date: February 27, 2025

Harsha Kadam

Managing Director

DIN: 07736005

Hardevi Vazirani

Director-Finance & CFO

DIN: 10212814

Ashish Tiwari

VP - Legal & Company Secretary

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance costs paid	(9.1)	(12.1)
Principal payment of lease liabilities	(86.8)	(62.8)
Interest on lease liabilities	(26.0)	(29.6)
Dividends paid on equity shares	(4,063.9)	(3,751.3)
C Net cash used in financing activities	(4,185.8)	(3,855.8)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	3,943.1	(969.5)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year (see note 2 below)	690.9	1,660.4
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (see note 2 below)	4,634.0	690.9
	3,943.1	(969.5)

Notes:

- The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in 'Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 - Statement of Cash Flow
- Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:

	2024	2023
With scheduled banks as at December 31 :		
Current accounts	769.1	629.9
Deposit accounts (with original maturity of three months or less)	3,864.9	61.0
	4,634.0	690.9

Material accounting policies 2

Notes to the standalone financial statements 3 - 57

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(A) Equity Share Capital

	(₹ in million)
	Amount
As at January 1, 2023	312.6
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at December 31, 2023	312.6
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at December 31, 2024	312.6

(B) Other equity

	(₹ in million)				
	Reserves and surplus				
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
As at January 1, 2023	617.8	600.0	4,218.4	37,110.2	42,546.4
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,090.3	9,090.3
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(44.4)	(44.4)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	9,045.9	9,045.9
Dividends	-	-	-	(3,751.3)	(3,751.3)
As at December 31, 2023	617.8	600.0	4,218.4	42,404.8	47,841.0

	(₹ in million)				
	Reserves and surplus				
	Capital reserve	Securities premium	General reserve	Retained earnings	Total
Profit for the year	-	-	-	9,776.7	9,776.7
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	(39.6)	(39.6)
Change of valuation (net of deferred tax liability ₹ 2.0 million)	-	-	-	6.2	6.2
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	9,743.3	9,743.3
Dividends	-	-	-	(4,063.9)	(4,063.9)
As at December 31, 2024	617.8	600.0	4,218.4	48,084.2	53,520.4

Nature and purpose of reserves:

- Capital reserve on account of Scheme of Amalgamation (refer Note 47).
- Securities premium is used to record premium received on issue of equity shares and it will be utilised in accordance with provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.
- General reserve is created out of profits earned by the Company by way of transfer from surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company can use this reserve for payment of dividends and/or issue of fully paid-up shares.
- Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to General reserve and payment of dividend. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Material accounting policies 2

Notes to the standalone financial statement 3 - 57

The notes referred to above form an integral part of the standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N / N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Khushroo B. Panthaky

Partner

Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai

Date: February 27, 2025

E.V. Sumithasri

Chairperson

DIN: 07087197

Place: Bengaluru

Date: February 27, 2025

Harsha Kadam

Managing Director

DIN: 07736005

Hardevi Vazirani

Director-Finance & CFO

DIN: 10212814

Ashish Tiwari

VP - Legal & Company Secretary

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

1. Corporate information

Schaeffler India Limited ('the Company') is a public limited company domiciled and incorporated in India and having its registered office at 15th Floor, ASTP (Amar Sadanand Tech Park), Baner, Pune - 411045. Maharashtra. The Company's shares are listed on BSE Limited (BSE) and National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) in India.

The Company is engaged in the development, manufacturing and distribution of high-precision roller and ball bearings, engine systems and transmission components, chassis applications, clutch systems and related machine building manufacturing activities. The Company's manufacturing units are located in the State of Gujarat at Vadodara and Savli, in the State of Maharashtra at Talegoan (Pune) and in the State of Tamilnadu at Hosur.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

- (i) These financial statements of Schaeffler India Limited ('the Company') have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these financial statements are consistent for all the periods presented.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees, which is the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest million with one decimal place, except when otherwise indicated.

- (ii) The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost convention basis, except for the following:

- certain financial assets and liabilities (including derivatives) that are measured at fair value;
- defined benefit plans - net defined benefit (asset) / liabilities – Fair value of plan assets less present value of defined benefit obligation.

2.2 Current and non-current classification

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities.

2.3 Material accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Company's management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and judgements are reviewed on an ongoing basis. They are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstance. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimating uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below:

a) Impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of external factors (significant decline in asset's value, significant changes in the technological, market, economic or legal environment, market interest rates etc.) and internal factors (obsolescence or physical damage of an asset, poor economic performance of the asset etc.) which could result in significant change in recoverable amount of the assets.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

b) Determination of the estimated useful lives

The Company uses its technical expertise along with historical and industry trends for determining the economic life of an asset/component of an asset. The useful lives are reviewed by management periodically and revised, if appropriate. In case of a revision, the unamortised depreciable amount is charged over the remaining useful life of the assets.

c) Current and deferred taxes

Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of current and deferred taxes that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

d) Employee benefits

Management's estimate of the Company's obligation is determined based on actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, these liabilities are highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date.

The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the Company's management considers the interest rates of Government bonds. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates for India.

Refer Note 42 for details of the key assumptions used in determining the accounting of these plans.

e) Provision for inventory obsolescence

The inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for cost of obsolescence wherever considered necessary. Estimates of net realisable value are based on the most reliable evidence available at the time the estimates are made, of the amount the inventories are expected to realise. These estimates take into consideration fluctuations of price or cost directly relating to events occurring after the end of the period to the extent that such events confirm conditions existing at the end of the period.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment and intangible

Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) are stated at cost of acquisition or construction (including directly attributable expenses thereto), net of impairment loss if any, less depreciation / amortisation. Cost includes financing costs of borrowed funds attributable to acquisition or construction of qualifying fixed assets, up to the date the assets are put to use.

If significant parts of an item of PPE have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of PPE.

Capital work in progress is carried at cost, less any recognised impairment loss. Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Advances given towards acquisition or construction of PPE outstanding at each reporting date are disclosed as Capital Advances under "Other non-current Assets".

An item of PPE is de-recognised 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.

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the reporting date, is shown under capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as at reporting date are disclosed as "other non-current assets".

Intangible assets are initially recognised at cost.

Intangible assets with definite useful lives are amortised on a straight-line basis so as to reflect the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed.

Expenditure pertaining to research is expensed out as and when incurred. Expenditure incurred on development is capitalised if such expenditure leads to creation of an asset, otherwise such expenditure is charged to the statement of profit and loss.

Depreciation / amortization

- (i) Leasehold land is amortised over the period of lease using straight-line method (SLM) and included in depreciation and amortization in statement of profit and loss statement.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Useful lives are reviewed by the Company's management at each reporting date and revised, if appropriate.

- (ii) The useful lives have been assessed based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the PPE and the estimated usage of the asset on the basis of management's best estimation of obtaining economic benefits from those classes of assets. The estimated useful life is reviewed periodically, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

Such classes of assets and their estimated useful lives are as under:

No.	Nature	Estimated Useful Life
1	Buildings	25-30 Years
2	Plant and equipments	3-8 Years
3	Furniture & fixtures	5-10 Years
4	Office equipments	5 Years
5	Vehicles	5 Years
6	Software	3 Years

- (iii) Depreciation on additions / deletions to PPE during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of additions/deletions except low value of items costing INR 5,000 or less which are fully depreciated in the year when the assets are put to use.
- (iv) Depreciation on subsequent expenditure on PPE arising on account of capital improvement or other factors is provided for prospectively over the remaining useful life.
- (v) Intangible assets (software) are recorded at its acquisition price and amortised on the straight-line method over a period of three years.

2.5 Leases

Effective January 1, 2020, the Company has adopted Ind AS 116 Leases which introduces single accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases subject to recognition exemptions. The Company adopted Ind AS 116 Leases using modified retrospective approach.

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and buildings. The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right-to-use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). 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 recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. The useful life of Right-of-use assets varies from 2 to 10 years.

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees.

The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. 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

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of office equipment that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.6 Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. Assessment of indication of impairment of an asset is made at the year end. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the Company measures its 'value in use' on the basis of estimated discounted cash flows of projections based on current prices. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset or a cash-generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset earlier.

2.7 Inventories

Inventories comprise of all costs of purchase, conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Raw materials are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is ascertained on a moving weighted average basis, except for goods in transit which is ascertained on a specific identification basis.

Work-in-progress, finished goods and traded goods are carried at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis. In case of work-in-progress and manufactured finished goods, cost includes material, labour and production overheads. Fixed production overheads are allocated on the basis of normal capacity of production facilities.

Net realisable value of work-in-progress and finished goods is determined with reference to the estimated selling price less estimated cost of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale of related finished goods as applicable.

Stores, spares and tools other than obsolete and slow-moving items are carried at cost.

2.8 Foreign currency transactions

Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are translated in the functional currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount, the exchange rate between functional currency and foreign currency prevailing at the date of transaction.

Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items as at reporting date are translated using the closing exchange rate on that date.

Exchange differences

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year end exchange rates are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise, except exchange differences arising from the translation of qualifying cash flow hedge to the extent that the hedges are effective, which are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI).

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

2.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods. Company recognized revenue at a point-in-time. The point-in-time is determined when the control of the goods or services is transferred which is generally determined based on when the significant risks and rewards of ownership are transferred to the customer. Apart from this, the Company also considers its present right to payment, the legal title to the goods, the physical possession and the customer acceptance in determining the point in time where control has been transferred. The Company assesses promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of transaction price is allocated.

In determining the transaction price, the Company considers below, if any:

Variable consideration

This includes discounts, incentives, volume rebates, etc. It is estimated at contract inception and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognized will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at end of each reporting period.

Contract balances

Trade receivables: A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of consideration is due.

Contract assets: Contract assets recognised in accordance with Ind AS 115, effective from January 1, 2021, shall be amortise on systematic basis that is in consistence with the transfer to customer with goods or services to which assets relates.

Contract liabilities: A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Significant payment terms

Generally, the Company provides credit period ranging from 60 to 75 days.

Interest income

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

2.10 Employee benefits

a) Short-term employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits and are recognised in the period in which the employee renders the related service and comprises part of compensated absences paid on annual basis.

b) Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plans

All employees are covered under Employees' Group Gratuity Scheme, which is a defined benefit plan. The Company contributes to a fund maintained with Life Insurance Company (LIC) on the basis of the year end liability determined based on actuarial valuation using the Projected Unit Cost Method. Remeasurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains/losses, return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest) are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined contribution plans

All other employees are covered under contributory provident fund benefit of specific percentage contribution of basic salary. Certain employees are also covered by a Company managed superannuation fund. Both are defined contribution schemes and the contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss of the year, when the contributions to the respective funds are due. There are no obligations other than the contributions payable to the respective funds.

Long-term employee benefits

Provision for long-term employee benefits comprise of compensated absences. These are measured on the basis of year end actuarial valuation in line with the Company's rules for compensated absences. Remeasurement gains or losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

2.11 Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit and loss) are added to the fair value of financial assets. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit and loss are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

With the exception of trade receivables, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price as disclosed under Revenue recognition policy.

Subsequent measurement

For the purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into below categories:

- Financial assets at amortized cost;
- Financial assets including derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)
- Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

(i) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL:

- the financial asset is held within a business where the objective is to hold these assets 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.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables, loans and other financial assets.

(ii) Financial assets including derivatives at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(iii) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

Financial assets are measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and contractual terms of the financial asset give rise to cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Derivative instruments included in FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Movement in fair value is recognized in OCI.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized when the right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of the asset or has transferred control of the asset to a third party. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the differences between the carrying amounts at the date of derecognition and the consideration received is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment losses on trade receivables or any other financial assets that result from transactions that are within the scope of “Ind AS 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers”. The Company follows the simplified approach for recognition of impairment loss allowance on receivables (net of advances). The application of the simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Impairment loss allowance (or reversal) during the period is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This amount is reflected under the head ‘Other expenses (or other income)’ in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as measured at amortised cost or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading or is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. The Company’s financial liabilities include trade payables and other payables.

Equity instruments issued by the Company are classified as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities, including derivatives, which are designated for measurement at FVTPL are subsequently measured at fair value. Other financial liabilities such as deposits are measured at amortised cost using Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. 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.

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.

Derivative instruments

The Company uses foreign currency forward contracts to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to highly probable and forecast transactions. These forward contracts are stated at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in the fair value of these forward contracts that are designated and effective as hedges of future cash flows are recognised directly in cash flow hedge reserve under OCI, net of taxes and the ineffective portion is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Amounts accumulated in cash flow hedge reserve are reclassified to Surplus (Profit and loss balance) in the same period during which the forecasted transaction occurs.

Hedge accounting is discontinued prospectively when the hedging instrument expires or is sold, terminated, or exercised, or no longer qualifies for hedge accounting. For forecasted transactions, any cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument recognised in cash flow hedge reserve is retained until the forecasted transaction occurs. If the forecasted transaction is no longer expected to occur, the net cumulative gain or loss recognised in cash flow hedge reserve is immediately transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

2.12 Income and deferred taxes

Tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the provisions of the Indian Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is measured based on the tax rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognized outside Statement of Profit and Loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in Equity.

At each reporting date, the Company reassesses unrecognized deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognized deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

2.13 Investment in subsidiaries

Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture is carried at cost. Refer note 2.6 above for impairment of non-financial assets.

2.14 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimates required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure by way of a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Contingent assets are not recognised or disclosed in the financial statements.

2.15 Warranties

Provisions for the expected cost of warranty obligations are recognised at the time of sale of the relevant products, at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the Company's obligation.

2.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity and equivalent diluted equity shares outstanding during the year except where the results would be antidilutive.

2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cheques in hand, cash at bank and deposits with banks having original maturity of not more than three months.

2.18 Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Company's management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the Company's management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

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

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

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred. In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value includes discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result from general approximation of value and the same may differ from the actual realised value. Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair value is included in the Note 2.12 on financial instruments

2.19 Segment Reporting - Identification of Segments:

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the Company's Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM") to make decisions for which discrete financial information is available. Based on the management approach as defined in Ind AS 108, the CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments and geographic segments.

2.20 Business combinations

As part of its transition to Ind AS, the Company elected to apply "Ind AS 103 - Business Combinations", to only those business combinations that occurred on or after the date of transition to Ind AS i.e. January 1, 2016. Business combinations arising from transfers of interests in entities that are under the common control of the shareholder that controls the Company are accounted for as if the acquisition had occurred at the beginning of the earliest comparative period presented or, if later, at the date that common control was established; for this purpose comparatives are revised. The assets and liabilities acquired are recognised at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves is preserved as they appear in the financial statements of the Company in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the acquired entities. The difference, if any, between the consideration and the amount of share capital of the acquired entities is treated as capital reserve. Transaction costs are expensed as they are incurred in respective periods.

2.21 Exceptional items

When items of income and expense within statement of profit or loss from ordinary activities are of such size, nature or incidence that their disclosure is relevant to explain the performance of the enterprise for the period, the nature and amount of such material items are disclosed separately as exceptional items.

2.22 Recent accounting pronouncements

Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from January 1, 2025.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

3.1 Property plant and equipment

	(₹ in million)						
	Freehold land ¹	Buildings	Plant and equipments	Furniture & fixtures	Office equipments	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount							
As at January 1, 2023	40.7	2,975.9	16,378.2	678.3	318.8	4.3	20,396.2
Additions	-	880.0	2,323.4	386.0	154.8	1.0	3,745.2
Disposals	-	-	21.0	0.6	6.5	-	28.1
As at December 31, 2023	40.7	3,855.9	18,680.6	1,063.7	467.1	5.3	24,113.3
Additions	-	233.0	7,280.3	196.0	219.3	9.0	7,937.6
Disposals	-	-	75.7	30.3	93.7	-	199.7
As at December 31, 2024	40.7	4,088.9	25,885.2	1,229.4	592.7	14.3	31,851.2
Accumulated depreciation							
As at January 1, 2023	-	490.0	9,185.9	340.0	189.6	-	10,205.5
Depreciation for the year	-	139.8	1,662.7	206.8	76.1	1.6	2,087.0
Deletions	-	-	19.8	0.4	1.9	-	22.1
As at December 31, 2023	-	629.8	10,828.8	546.4	263.8	1.6	12,270.4
Depreciation for the year	-	162.4	2,017.1	274.4	127.5	3.2	2,584.6
Deletions	-	-	71.1	27.7	89.4	-	188.2
As at December 31, 2024	-	792.2	12,774.8	793.1	301.9	4.8	14,666.8
Net Block							
As at December 31, 2023	40.7	3,226.1	7,851.8	517.3	203.3	3.7	11,842.9
As at December 31, 2024	40.7	3,296.7	13,110.4	436.3	290.8	9.5	17,184.4

Note:

Buildings include ₹ 250, being cost of five ordinary shares of ₹ 50 each of Nariman Bhavan Premises Co-operative Society Limited and ₹ 500 being cost of ten ordinary shares of ₹ 50 each of Parekh Market Premises Co-operative Society Limited, which entitle the ownership.

¹The title deeds of immovable properties included in property plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company, except title deeds of immovable properties having gross carrying amount aggregating ₹ 21.3 million (2023: ₹ 21.3 million) and net carrying amount aggregating ₹ 21.3 million (2023: ₹ 21.3 million), which have been transferred to the Company, pursuant to the Schemes of Amalgamation (refer Note 47) and their title transfer proceedings are under progress.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

3.2 Right-of-use of assets¹

	(₹ in million)			
	Leasehold land	Buildings	Vehicles	Total
Cost				
As at January 1, 2023	540.6	742.1	5.5	1,288.2
Additions for the year	-	11.6	9.4	21.0
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2023	540.6	753.7	14.9	1,309.2
Additions for the year	15.5	-	-	15.5
Disposals	15.5	-	-	15.5
As at December 31, 2024	540.6	753.7	14.9	1,309.2
Accumulated amortisation				
As at January 1, 2023	3.4	248.6	5.5	257.5
Depreciation for the year	5.8	92.9	1.4	100.1
Deletions	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2023	9.2	341.5	6.9	357.6
Depreciation for the year	4.4	92.2	1.9	98.5
Deletions	2.2	-	-	2.2
As at December 31, 2023	11.4	433.7	8.8	453.9
Net Block				
As at December 31, 2023	531.4	412.2	8.0	951.6
As at December 31, 2024	529.2	320.0	6.1	855.3

¹Lease contracts entered by the Company majorly pertains to land and building taken on lease to conduct business activity in ordinary course of business (refer Note 49).

3.3 Capital work-in-progress

	(₹ in million)
	Total
As at January 1, 2023	2,493.4
Additions	6,165.9
Deductions	-
Assets capitalised during the year	3,751.6
As at December 31, 2023	4,907.7
Additions	7,523.2
Deductions	-
Assets capitalised during the year	7,939.8
As at December 31, 2024	4,491.1

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

	2024				
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,506.0	1,741.8	204.4	38.9	4,491.1
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,506.0	1,741.8	204.4	38.9	4,491.1

There is no capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

Capital work-in-progress ageing schedule

	2023				
Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4,191.8	516.2	198.8	0.9	4,907.7
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	4,191.8	516.2	198.8	0.9	4,907.7

There is no capital work-in-progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

3.4 Intangible assets

	(₹ in million)	
	Software	Total
Cost		
As at January 1, 2023	14.3	14.3
Additions	6.4	6.4
Disposals	-	-
As at December 31, 2023	20.7	20.7
Additions	2.2	2.2
Disposals	0.1	0.1
As at December 31, 2024	22.8	22.8
Accumulated amortisation		
As at January 1, 2023	8.6	8.6
Amortisation for the year	3.8	3.8
Deletions	-	-
As at December 31, 2023	12.4	12.4
Amortisation for the year	4.5	4.5
Deletions	0.1	0.1
As at December 31, 2024	16.8	16.8
Net Block		
As at December 31, 2023	8.3	8.3
As at December 31, 2024	6.0	6.0

4. Investments (non-current)

		(₹ in million)	
	No. of shares (face value of ₹ 10 each fully paid-up unless otherwise specified)	2024	2023
(i) Investments (at cost) (refer Note 38)			
Equity investments in subsidiary company, unquoted			
KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Private Limited	12,04,758	1,424.0	1,424.0
Total		1,424.0	1,424.0

In the year 2023 the Company has acquired 100% shares 1,204,758 of ₹ 10/- each of KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Private Limited (in the following “Koovers”) for a total purchase consideration of ₹ 1,424.0 million in 100% cash consideration. Consequently, Koover’s has become a subsidiary of the Company. (refer Note 51)

5. Loans (non-current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
(ii) Loans		
Loans to related parties		
Considered good - Unsecured	700.0	169.5
Credit impaired	-	-
Less: Allowance for credit losses	-	-
Total	700.0	169.5

Non-current loans to related parties represents loan given to KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Private Limited, Bengaluru (a subsidiary) ₹ 700.0 million (December 31, 2023: ₹ 169.5) for working capital requirement, out of which Nil (December 31, 2023: ₹ Nil) is impaired.

Name of the loanee	Rate of Interest / Due Date	Secured/ unsecured	2024	2023
KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Private Limited	8.5%-8.7%	Unsecured	700.0	169.5
	Various			

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

6. Financial assets (non-current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
(iii) Security deposits	166.8	142.0
Total	166.8	142.0
Breakup of security deposit		
Considered goods secured	-	-
Considered goods unsecured	166.8	142.0
Which have significant increase credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
(iv) Other		
Bank deposits with remaining maturity of more than 12 months ¹	5.3	5.0
Total	5.3	5.0
Total (iii)+(iv)	172.1	147.0

¹Includes deposits of ₹ nil million (2023: ₹ nil million) under lein.

7. Deferred tax assets (net)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities		
Amortisation of contract assets	70.4	45.0
Exchange loss on cash flow hedges	5.6	0.2
(A)	76.0	45.2
Deferred tax assets		
Excess of depreciation / amortisation on property, plant and equipment provided in accounts over depreciation / amortisation under tax laws	240.5	268.4
Provision for employee benefits	188.0	175.2
Provision for expenses and others	21.9	25.3
Allowance for expected credit loss	5.1	5.0
Leases	25.5	23.1
(B)	481.0	497.0
Net deferred tax assets (B - A)	405.0	451.8

Movement in deferred tax assets/(liabilities) net

	(₹ in million)						
	Depreciation	Provision for employee benefits	Provision for expenses and others	Allowance for expected credit loss	Leases	Amortisation of contract assets	Exchange gain / (loss) on cash flow hedges
As at January 1, 2023	234.2	145.7	25.4	8.4	19.0	(41.2)	(7.0)
<i>(Charged)/ credited to:</i>							
Statement of Profit and Loss	34.2	14.6	(0.1)	(3.4)	4.1	(3.8)	6.8
Other Comprehensive Income	-	14.9	-	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2023	268.4	175.2	25.3	5.0	23.1	(45.0)	(0.2)
<i>(Charged) / credited to:</i>							
Statement of Profit and Loss	(27.9)	(0.5)	(3.4)	0.1	2.4	(25.4)	(5.4)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	13.3	-	-	-	-	-
As at December 31, 2024	240.5	188.0	21.9	5.1	25.5	(70.4)	(5.6)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

8. Non-current income-tax assets (net)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Advance tax recoverable (net of provisions for tax ₹ 2,351.2 million, 2023: ₹ 2,289.5 million)	670.0	779.1
Total	670.0	779.1

9. Other non-current assets

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
VAT, excise and others receivable (paid under protest)	46.1	77.3
Stamp duty (paid under protest, refer note no. 36 d)	250.0	250.0
Other balance with government authorities	76.2	79.5
Capital advance, considered good	315.3	508.1
Contract assets	287.2	185.9
Total	974.8	1,100.8

10. Inventories

(Valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Raw materials and components (including goods-in-transit ₹ 1,819.4 million; 2023: ₹ 2,129.2 million)	3,645.0	3,766.8
Work-in-progress	801.3	612.7
Finished goods	3,341.4	3,387.3
Stock-in-trade (including goods-in-transit ₹ 2,662.0 million; 2023: ₹ 1,898.9 million)	5,982.2	4,670.5
Stores and spares (including goods-in-transit ₹ 3.3 million; 2023: ₹ 19.1 million)	771.4	673.9
Total	14,541.3	13,111.2

The Company follows suitable provisioning norms for writing down the value of Inventories towards slow moving and non-moving inventory. As at December 31, 2024, provision for write-down of inventories to net realisable value is ₹ 731.7 million (2023: ₹ 949.3 million).

11. Trade receivables

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Other than related parties ¹	10,590.9	8,601.8
From related parties (refer Note 38)	2,167.9	1,910.5
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(20.6)	(20.0)
	12,738.2	10,492.3
Of which;		
secured, considered good	18.6	19.9
unsecured, considered good	12,734.4	10,484.2
which have significant increase in credit risk	5.8	8.2
	12,758.8	10,512.3
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	(20.6)	(20.0)
Total	12,738.2	10,492.3

¹Includes receivable of ₹ 25.5 million (2023: ₹ 5.3 million), from a private limited companies in which an Independent Director is a Director.

The Company's exposure to currency risk and credit risk related to trade receivables are disclosed in Note 40 A(i) and C.

Trade receivables ageing

	(₹ in million)						
Particulars	2024						
	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	12,574.2	10.4	1.4	163.1	1.4	2.5	12,753.0
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk ¹	-	-	0.6	0.1	0.0	-	0.7
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	5.1	-	-	5.1
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables	12,574.2	10.4	2.0	168.3	1.4	2.5	12,758.8
Less: Allowance for credit losses							(20.6)
Net receivables							12,738.2

¹Values less than ₹ 1 million.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

	(₹ in million)						
Particulars	2023						
	Current but not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		< 6 months	6 months – 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	10,255.1	152.8	93.8	-	-	2.4	10,504.1
Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk ¹	-	1.7	-	-	-	-	1.7
Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	6.5	-	-	-	-	6.5
Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross receivables	10,255.1	161.0	93.8	-	-	2.4	10,512.3
Less: Allowance for credit losses							(20.0)
Net receivables							10,492.3

12. Cash and cash equivalents

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Balances with banks:		
on current accounts	769.1	629.9
on deposit accounts (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	3,864.9	61.0
Total	4,634.0	690.9

The Company has been sanctioned an unsecured working capital limit of ₹ 1,550 million by banks. The Company has utilised partial limit of ₹ 74 million for one day during the reporting period.

13. Bank balances other than Cash and cash equivalents

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Bank deposits with original maturity of more than 3 months and remaining maturity of less than 12 months ¹	8,846.6	15,148.1
Restricted deposits (unclaimed dividend)	14.3	11.4
Total	8,860.9	15,159.5

¹Includes deposits of ₹ 156.9 million (2023: ₹ 229.5 million) under lein.

14. Other current financial assets

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
(i) Security deposits	29.3	28.3
Total	29.3	28.3
Breakup of security deposit		
Considered goods secured	-	-
Considered goods unsecured	29.3	28.3
Which have significant increase credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
(ii) Other		
Other receivables - related parties (refer Note 38)	184.7	61.1
Interest accrued - fixed deposits	319.4	311.0
Interest accrued - others	4.9	4.8
Interest accrued on loans to related parties (refer Note 38)	-	3.1
Derivative forward exchange contracts	22.4	0.8
Total	531.4	380.8
Total (i)+(ii)	560.7	409.1

15. Other current assets

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Unsecured and considered good		
Balance with Government authorities	420.5	706.5
Advances for supply of goods and services	277.3	277.1
Export incentives receivable	48.0	51.1
Advances to employees	4.0	5.1
Prepaid expenses	13.6	4.4
Total	763.4	1,044.2

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

16. Equity share capital

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Authorised capital		
627,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each (2023: 627,500,000 equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	1,255.0	1,255.0
Total	1,255.0	1,255.0
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
156,303,670 fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 2 each (2023: 156,303,670 fully paid-up equity shares of ₹ 2 each)	312.6	312.6
Total	312.6	312.6

Details of Promoters shares holding

S. No.	Promoter name	2024		
		Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH	42,645,915	27.28%	-
2	Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH	32,142,865	20.56%	-
3	Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH	23,462,255	15.01%	-
4	Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH	17,612,200	11.27%	-
S. No.	Promoter name	2023		
		Number of shares held	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH	42,645,915	27.28%	-
2	Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH	32,142,865	20.56%	-
3	Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH	23,462,255	15.01%	-
4	Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH	17,612,200	11.27%	-

a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Equity shares	No. of shares	Amount
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	156,303,670	312.6
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	156,303,670	312.6

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares:

The Company has a single class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 2 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to one vote per share held. The dividends proposed by the Board of directors is subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, in the proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shares held by ultimate holding company and/ or their subsidiaries/ affiliates:

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Name of Shareholders	No. of Shares held (of ₹ 2 each)	Amount
Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH (affiliates)	42,645,915	85.3
Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH (affiliates)	32,142,865	64.3
Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH (affiliates)	23,462,255	46.9
Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH (affiliates)	17,612,200	35.2
Total	115,863,235	231.7

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

d) Particulars of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares:

Name of Shareholders	2024		2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of shareholding	No. of Shares held	% of shareholding
Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH	42,645,915	27.28%	42,645,915	27.28%
Schaeffler Buhl Verwaltungs GmbH	32,142,865	20.56%	32,142,865	20.56%
Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH	23,462,255	15.01%	23,462,255	15.01%
Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH	17,612,200	11.27%	17,612,200	11.27%

- e) The Company in aggregate has not issued, any equity shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without consideration received in cash, bonus shares issued and shares bought back during the period of 5 years immediately preceding the financial year.

17. Other equity

		(₹ in million)	
		2024	2023
Capital reserve		617.8	617.8
	(A)	617.8	617.8
Securities premium		600.0	600.0
	(B)	600.0	600.0
General reserve		4,218.4	4,218.4
	(C)	4,218.4	4,218.4
Retained earnings			
At the commencement of the year		42,404.8	37,110.2
Add: Net profit for the year		9,776.7	9,090.3
Remeasurements of defined benefit liability / asset (net of tax) (FVTOCI)		(39.6)	(44.4)
Add: Change of valuation (net of deferred tax liability ₹ 2.0 million)		6.2	-
Less: Appropriations			
Dividends paid		4,063.9	3,751.3
	(D)	48,084.2	42,404.8
Total (A+B+C+D)		53,520.4	47,841.0

The following dividends were declared and paid by the Company during the year:

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
₹ 26 per equity share of face value of ₹ 2/- each (2023: ₹ 24 per equity share of face value of ₹ 2/- each)	4,063.9	3,751.3
	4,063.9	3,751.3

After the reporting dates, the following dividends were proposed by the Board of Directors subject to the approval at the ensuing annual general meeting and hence, dividends have not been disclosed as liabilities.

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Dividend of ₹ 28 per equity share of face value of ₹ 2/- each (2023: ₹ 26 per equity share of face value ₹ 2/- each)	4,376.5	4,063.9

18. a) Lease liabilities (non-current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Lease liabilities (refer Note 49)	325.7	406.5
Total	325.7	406.5

18. b) Lease liabilities (current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Lease liabilities (refer Note 49)	98.5	104.5
Total	98.5	104.5

19. Other financial liabilities (non-current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Employee liabilities	118.6	86.0
Security deposits from customers / suppliers	21.5	22.8
Total	140.1	108.8

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

20. Provisions (non-current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Provision for other statutory matters (being litigated) ¹	12.0	12.0
Provision for warranties	14.5	32.8
Total	26.5	44.8

¹Provisions are made for ongoing litigation on tax and regulatory matters, the liabilities for which will be ascertained on conclusion of the respective assessments.

21. Trade payables

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	776.2	1,525.9
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		
Other than related parties	4,408.3	3,777.6
Related parties (refer note 38)	6,002.8	5,211.1
Total	11,187.3	10,514.6

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, (MSMED) which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosures are required to be made relating to Micro, Small and Medium enterprises.

	(₹ in million)	
Particulars	2024	2023
a) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of each accounting year, if any:		
Principal	776.2	1,525.9
Interest ¹	0.0	0.0
b) the amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-

	(₹ in million)	
Particulars	2024	2023
c) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	-	-
e) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The above information has been compiled by the Company on the basis of information made available by vendors during the year ended December 31, 2024 and year ended December 31, 2023. This has been relied upon by auditors.

The Company's exposure to currency and liquidity risks related to trade payables is disclosed in Note 40.

¹Values less than ₹ 1 million.

Trade Payables Ageing

	(₹ in million)				
	2024				
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
Particulars	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	754.4	11.8	2.6	7.4	776.2
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	10,345.4	15.7	14.2	35.8	10,411.1
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	11,099.8	27.5	16.8	43.2	11,187.3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

	(₹ in million)				
	2023				
Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,513.7	4.5	1.9	5.8	1,525.9
Undisputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	8,910.1	13.6	14.6	50.4	8,988.7
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Total	10,423.8	18.1	16.5	56.2	10,514.6

22. Other current financial liabilities

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Employee liabilities	562.6	570.4
Creditors for capital goods		
Other than related parties	502.4	459.8
Related parties (refer note 38)	764.6	894.0
Accrued expense	117.9	175.2
Unclaimed dividends ¹	14.3	11.4
Other payables	8.6	9.2
Total	1,970.4	2,120.0

¹There are no amounts due for payment to the Investor Education and Protection Fund under section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013 as at the year end.

23. Other current liabilities

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Advances from customers (refer Note 48)	71.9	47.6
TDS payable	108.4	88.3
GST Payable	181.7	260.7
Other statutory dues	22.1	20.3
Total	384.1	416.9

24. Provisions (Current)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	621.6	549.8
Gratuity (refer Note 42)	122.4	101.0
Other provisions		
Provision for warranties ¹	32.2	30.6
Total	776.2	681.4

¹Warranty provision is estimated for expected warranty claims in respect of eligible products sold during the year by the Company, which usually carry a warranty period ranging from 12 to 24 months from the date of sale. The provision is determined based on the historical data. The timing and amount of cashflows will be determined on receipt of claims.

Additional disclosures relating to certain provisions (as per Ind AS 37)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Warranties		
At the commencement of the year	63.4	84.4
Provision made during the year	69.3	36.0
Provision utilised during the year	(86.0)	(57.0)
At the end of the year	46.7	63.4

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

25. Revenue from operations

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Revenue from Contract with Customer		
Sale of products		
Manufactured goods	60,178.7	53,914.6
Traded goods	19,255.8	16,861.1
	79,434.5	70,775.7
Sale of services	152.5	296.2
Other operating revenues		
Export incentives	286.3	238.9
Scrap sales	881.0	950.5
Other	8.6	-
Total	80,762.9	72,261.3

The management determines the information reported under Note 44 and 48 reporting is sufficient to meet the disclosure objective with respect to disaggregation of revenue and geographical segment under Ind AS 115 Revenue from contract with Customers. Hence, no separate disclosures of disaggregated revenues are reported.

26. Other income

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Interest income		
On fixed deposits	857.8	942.4
On loan and others	70.9	46.6
Provisions no longer required written-back	-	13.4
Other income	267.4	221.1
Gain on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	20.7	-
Profit on sale / retirement of assets (net)	2.5	25.4
Total	1,219.3	1,248.9

27. Cost of materials consumed¹

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Inventory of materials at the beginning of the year	3,766.8	3,930.0
Purchases	32,762.9	30,671.5
Inventory of materials at the end of the year	3,645.0	3,766.8
Total	32,884.7	30,834.7

¹The consumption amounts shown above have been ascertained on the basis of materials consumed and after considering excess / shortages ascertained on physical verification.

28. Purchases of stock-in-trade

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Purchase of traded goods	18,674.4	14,689.7
Total	18,674.4	14,689.7

29. Changes in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work-in-progress¹

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Decrease / (Increase) in inventory of finished goods		
Opening inventory	3,387.3	2,893.2
Less: Closing inventory	3,341.4	3,387.3
	(A)	(494.1)
(Increase) in inventory of traded goods		
Opening inventory	4,670.5	4,586.2
Less: Closing inventory	5,982.2	4,670.5
	(B)	(1,311.7)
(Increase) in inventory of work-in-progress		
Opening inventory	612.7	452.7
Less: Closing inventory	801.3	612.7
	(C)	(188.6)
Total	(A + B + C)	(738.4)

¹Closing inventory is net off scrapped / reworked items and shortages / excesses.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

30. Employee benefits expense

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Salaries, wages and incentives	4,425.5	3,873.0
Contributions to: (refer Note 42)		
- Provident and other funds	237.0	206.1
- Gratuity fund	72.5	64.0
- Superannuation fund	33.3	33.4
Compensated absences	135.2	110.8
Staff welfare expenses	322.5	296.1
Total	5,226.0	4,583.4

31. Finance costs

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Interest and finance charges on lease liability	26.0	29.6
Bank and other financial charges	9.1	12.1
Total	35.1	41.7

32. Depreciation and amortisation expense

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	2,584.6	2,087.0
Depreciation of right-to-use of assets (refer Note 49)	98.5	100.1
Amortisation of intangible assets	4.5	3.8
Total	2,687.6	2,190.9

33. Other expenses

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Consumption of stores and spare parts	2,960.3	2,543.4
Power and fuel	1,065.6	980.7
Freight, clearing and forwarding	811.3	734.7
Rent	9.5	14.6
Repairs and maintenance		
Building	20.7	23.4
Machinery	44.6	39.1
Others	186.9	141.6
Insurance	115.9	93.4
Rates and taxes	119.2	57.1
Travelling expenses	265.8	322.9
Legal and professional fees	98.9	94.7
Payments to auditors (refer note below)	9.2	8.7
Fees for use of technology (refer Note 38)	1,560.1	1,410.2
Advertising and sales promotion	129.5	172.9
Bank charges	4.6	5.7
Telephone and other communication expenses	30.5	38.0
Printing and stationery	22.3	20.8
Provision for doubtful debts	0.6	-
Bad debts written off	0.1	-
Loss on account of foreign exchange fluctuations (net)	-	29.6
Warranty costs	69.3	36.0
Outside services	3,039.3	2,693.5
Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure (refer note below)	215.6	160.2
Miscellaneous expenses	38.8	71.2
Less: Capitalised for own consumption	(64.5)	(68.1)
Total	10,754.1	9,624.3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Note: Payments to auditors

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
As auditors		
- Statutory audit	3.1	5.6
- Limited review	5.2	3.0
- Out of pocket expense ¹	0.0	0.1
- Other services	0.9	-
Total	9.2	8.7

¹Values less than ₹ 1 million.

Note: Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Details of CSR expenditure:		
Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	215.6	160.2
Amount spent during the year ending on other than construction/ acquisition of any asset	215.6	160.2
Shortfall at the end of the year ¹	-	-
Total of previous year shortfall	-	-
Reason for shortfall	-	-

¹There is no amount unspent for the year 2024 which requires to be deposited in corporate social responsibility bank account (2023: ₹ nil million).

Nature of CSR activities

The Company has incurred CSR expenses through our overarching programme HOPE, which emphasises four core areas: Healthcare, Occupational skills for better employability, the Preservation of heritage and environment, and the Empowerment of society which are specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

34. Income tax expense

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Tax expense		
(a) Current tax		
Current tax on profit during the year	3,312.5	3,172.9
Tax in respect of prior years	27.4	26.1
Total current tax expense	3,339.9	3,199.0
(b) Deferred tax		
Deferred tax (credit) / expense attributable to origination and reversal of temporary differences	58.1	(52.4)
Total tax expense	3,398.0	3,146.6
Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:		
Profit before tax	13,174.7	12,236.9
Current tax at the Indian tax rate of 25.17%	3,316.1	3,080.0
Tax adjustments of earlier years	27.4	26.1
Effect of non deductible expenses	54.5	40.5
Tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	3,398.0	3,146.6
Tax impact recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement of defined benefits obligation	13.3	14.9
Total	13.3	14.9

35. Earnings Per Share (EPS)

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
a) Amount used as the numerator		
Profit after tax attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in million)	9,776.7	9,090.3
b) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator (Nos.)	156,303,670	156,303,670
c) Nominal value of share (in ₹)	2.0	2.0
d) Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted) (in ₹)	62.6	58.2

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

36. Contingent liabilities not provided for in respect of:

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts:		
a) Employees and ex-employees related matters:		
(i) Matters pending in labour court / civil court / High Court for reinstatement of service / recovery of salary, PF and ESIC matters.	123.2	106.1
(ii) Demand for discontinuing of contract system and for differential wages	97.9	48.2
	221.1	154.3
b) (i) Sales-tax		
For non-receipt of C Forms and non acceptance of Company's claim of certain sales as exempt sales in respect of various assessment years.	25.3	25.7
(ii) Excise duty and Service tax:	213.0	138.2
In respect of matters decided against the Company, for which the Company is in appeal with higher authorities		
	238.3	163.9
c) Income tax:		
i) In respect of matters decided against the Company, for which the Company is in appeal with higher authorities.	206.2	284.6
In respect of above matters, it is not practicable for the Company to estimate the closure of these issues and consequential timing of cash flows, if any.		
	206.2	284.6
d) Others:		
Demand notice for stamp duty on Order of Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, Mumbai Bench, approving the Scheme of Amalgamation of INA Bearings India Private Limited and LuK India Private Limited with the Company, for which the Company is in appeal with higher authorities.	250.0	250.0
	250.0	250.0

37. Commitments

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Contracts on capital account:		
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of capital advance ₹ 315.3 million; 2023: ₹ 508.1 million).	2,953.1	4,888.8

38. Related Party disclosures as required under Ind AS-24 are given below:

1) Name and nature of relationship of the related party where control exists:

The ultimate control lies with INA Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Germany.

2) Names of the Related Parties having transactions with the Company during the year.

2024	2023
Ultimate holding Company	Ultimate holding Company
INA Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	INA Holding Schaeffler GmbH & Co. KG, Germany
Subsidiaries	Subsidiaries
KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India - 100% Holding (w.e.f. September 8, 2023)	KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India - 100% Holding (w.e.f. September 8, 2023)
Fellow subsidiaries / Affiliates	Fellow subsidiaries / Affiliates
Schaeffler Australia Pty Ltd., Australia	Schaeffler Australia Pty Ltd., Australia
Schaeffler Austria GmbH., Austria	Schaeffler Brasil Ltda., Brasil
Schaeffler Brasil Ltda., Brasil	Schaeffler Canada Inc., Canada
Schaeffler Canada Inc., Canada	Schaeffler (China) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler (China) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler Trading (Shanghai) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler (Ningxia) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler (Ningxia) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler Friction Products (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler Friction Products (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler (Nanjing) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler (Nanjing) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler (Xiangtan) Co., Ltd., China
Schaeffler (Xiangtan) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler Middle East FZE., Dubai

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2024	2023	2024	2023
Schaeffler Smart Machinery (Taicang) Co., Ltd., China	Schaeffler France SAS., France	Schaeffler Debrecen Kft., Hungary	Schaeffler Bearings Indonesia, PT., Indonesia
Schaeffler Middle East FZE., Dubai	WPB Water Pump Bearing GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Technology Solutions India Pvt. Limited, India	Schaeffler Water Pump Bearing Italia S.r.l., Italy
Schaeffler Danmark ApS., Denmark	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	Vitesco Technologies India Private Limited, India	Schaeffler Italia S.r.l., Itali
Schaeffler France SAS., France	Schaeffler Automotive Buehl GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	PT. Schaeffler Solutions Indonesia., Indonesia (formerly Schaeffler Bearings Indonesia, PT.,)	Schaeffler Japan Co., Limited, Japan
WPB Water Pump Bearing GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Water Pump Bearing Italia S.r.l., Itali	Schaeffler Ansan Corporation, Korea
Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler AG, Germany	Schaeffler Italia S.r.l., Italy	Schaeffler Korea Corporation, Korea
Schaeffler Automotive Buehl GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Friction Products GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Japan Co., Limited, Japan	Schaeffler Bearings (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia
Schaeffler Vehicle Lifetime Solutions Germany GmbH & Co. KG., Germany (formerly Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket GmbH & Co. KG,)	Compact Dynamics GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Ansan Corporation, Korea	Schaeffler Transmisión, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico
Schaeffler AG, Germany	Schaeffler Digital Solutions GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Korea Corporation, Korea	Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico
Schaeffler Friction Products GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Consulting GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Special Machinery Corporation., Korea	Schaeffler Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico
Schaeffler Engineering GmbH., Germany	Schaeffler Ultra Precision Drives GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd., Malaysia (formerly Schaeffler Bearings (Malaysia) Sdn. Bhd.,)	Radine B.V., Netherland
Schaeffler Digital Solutions GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Sondermaschinenbau AG & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Transmisión, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	Schaeffler Philippines Inc., Philippines
Schaeffler Ultra Precision Drives GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	Schaeffler Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal
Schaeffler Sondermaschinenbau AG & Co. KG, Germany	Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Mexico, S. de R.L. de C.V., Mexico	Schaeffler Romania S.R.L., Romania
Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Smart Maintenance Tools B.V., Netherland (formerly BEGA International B.V.,)	Schaeffler (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore
Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH, Germany	Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Special Machinery Netherlands B.V., Netherland (formerly Radine B.V.,)	Schaeffler Kysuce, spol. s r.o., Slovakia
Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Hong Kong Company Limited, Hong Kong	Schaeffler Philippines Inc., Philippines	Schaeffler Skalica, spol. s r.o., Slovakia
Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH, Germany	Schaeffler Savaria Kft., Hungary	Schaeffler Portugal, Unipessoal, Lda., Portugal	Schaeffler South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., South Africa
Schaeffler Hong Kong Company Limited, Hong Kong	Schaeffler Debrecen Kft., Hungary	Schaeffler Romania S.R.L., Romania	Schaeffler Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Thailand
Schaeffler Savaria Kft., Hungary	Schaeffler Technology Solutions India Pvt. Limited, India	Schaeffler (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	Schaeffler Turkey Endüstri ve Otomotiv Ticaret Limited Sirketi., Turkey
		Schaeffler Kysuce, spol. s r.o., Slovakia	Schaeffler (UK) Limited, UK
		Schaeffler Production CZ s.r.o., Slovakia	Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket (UK), Limited, UK
		Schaeffler Skalica, spol. s r.o., Slovakia	Schaeffler Group USA, Inc., USA
		Schaeffler Special Machinery, spol. s r.o., Slovakia	Schaeffler Transmission Systems, LLC., USA

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2024	2023
Schaeffler Iberia, S.L.U., Spain	Schaeffler Vietnam Co., Ltd., Vietnam
Schaeffler South Africa (Pty.) Ltd., South Africa	
Schaeffler Manufacturing (Thailand) Co., Ltd., Thailand	
Schaeffler (UK) Limited, UK	
Schaeffler Vehicle Life Time Solutions UK Limited., UK (formerly Schaeffler Automotive Aftermarket (UK), Limited, UK)	
Schaeffler Group USA, Inc., USA	
Schaeffler Special Machinery LLC., USA	
Schaeffler Vietnam Co., Ltd., Vietnam	
Key Management Personnel	Key Management Personnel
Mr. Harsha Kadam, Managing Director	Mr. Harsha Kadam, Managing Director
Ms. Hardevi Vazirani, Director Finance and CFO (w.e.f. February 13, 2024)	Ms. Hardevi Vazirani, Director Finance and CFO (w.e.f. February 13, 2024)
Mr. Satish Patel, Director Finance and CFO (up to February 12, 2024)	Mr. Satish Patel, Director Finance and CFO (up to February 12, 2024)

3) Transactions with related parties during the year:

(₹ in million)				
Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries	Fellow subsidiaries/ Affiliates	Key Management Personnel	Total
Purchase of finished goods	-	15,227.3	-	15,227.3
	-	(11,753.0)	-	(11,753.0)
Purchase of raw materials and components and spares	-	9,008.6	-	9,008.6
	-	(8,321.4)	-	(8,321.4)
Purchase of tangible assets	-	2,220.0	-	2,220.0
	-	(1,886.4)	-	(1,886.4)
Fees for use of technology / trademark	-	1,555.6	-	1,555.6
	-	(1,410.0)	-	(1,410.0)
Travelling, training, testing, support fee and other cost	-	512.3	-	512.3
	-	(517.4)	-	(517.4)

(₹ in million)				
Nature of transactions	Subsidiaries	Fellow subsidiaries/ Affiliates	Key Management Personnel	Total
Dividend for the year -2023	-	3,012.1	-	3,012.1
-2022	-	(2,780.4)	-	(2,780.4)
SAP, other IT systems and connectivity cost	-	663.8	-	663.8
	-	(535.5)	-	(535.5)
Expat cost	-	15.5	-	15.5
	-	(0.7)	-	(0.7)
Commission on guarantee - other cost	-	2.3	-	2.3
	-	(1.6)	-	(1.6)
Sale of finished goods	-	9,797.7	-	9,797.7
	-	(8,816.1)	-	(8,816.1)
Sale of tangible assets	-	15.1	-	15.1
	-	(382.1)	-	(382.1)
Reimbursement of expenses	-	260.7	-	260.7
	-	(181.4)	-	(181.4)
Service income	-	13.6	-	13.6
	-	(164.6)	-	(164.6)
Investment in subsidiaries	-	-	-	-
	(1,424.0)	-	-	(1,424.0)
Loan given to subsidiaries	530.5	-	-	530.5
	(169.5)	-	-	(169.5)
Interest on loan given to subsidiaries	38.1	-	-	38.1
	(3.1)	-	-	(3.1)
Managerial remuneration ¹	-	-	59.6	59.6
	-	-	(59.6)	(59.6)

¹In the case of present key management personnel, remuneration does not include gratuity and leave encashment benefits which are determined for the Company as a whole.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

4) Balances outstanding as at 31 December 2024:

(₹ in million)	
Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries / Fellow subsidiaries / Affiliates
Trade receivables	
Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	834.1
	(1,009.5)
Schaeffler Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.; China	361.0
	(213.5)
Schaeffler Group USA, Inc., USA	287.8
	(117.3)
Others	685.1
	(570.2)
2024	2168.0
2023	(1,910.5)
Trade payables	
Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	4,546.7
	(3,818.9)
Others	1456.1
	(1,392.2)
2024	6002.8
2023	(5,211.1)
Other receivables	
Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	50.2
	(15.9)
Schaeffler Brasil Ltda., Brasil	19.5
	(3.3)
Others	115.0
	(41.9)

(₹ in million)	
Nature of Transaction	Subsidiaries / Fellow subsidiaries / Affiliates
2024	184.7
2023	(61.1)
Creditors for Capital goods	
Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	259.7
	(284.8)
Schaeffler Group USA, Inc., USA	209.7
	-
Schaeffler (China) Co., Ltd., China	130.9
	(249.4)
Others	164.3
	(359.8)
2024	764.6
2023	(894.0)
Loan Receivable	
KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India	700.0
	(169.5)
Interest on loan receivable	
KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India	-
	(3.1)
2024	700.0
2023	(172.6)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

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5) The significant related party transactions are as under:

		(₹ in million)
Nature of Transactions	Subsidiaries/ Fellow subsidiaries/ Affiliates	Amount
Purchase of finished goods	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	11,482.6
		(8,897.6)
Purchase of raw material and components and spares	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	4,897.5
		(4,207.0)
	Schaeffler (China) Co. Ltd. China	1,551.2
		(1,185.5)
	Schaeffler Friction Products (Suzhou) Co., Ltd., China	1,093.40
		(1,158.9)
Purchase of tangible assets	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	1,008.1
		(469.9)
	Schaeffler (China) Co. Ltd. China	433.7
		(299.6)
	Schaeffler Smart Machinery (Taicang) Co., Ltd., China	223.8
		-
Sale of finished goods	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	3,798.1
		(3,625.1)
	Schaeffler Trading (Shanghai) Co. Ltd.; China	1,458.5
		(996.2)
Sale of tangible assets	Schaeffler Technology Solutions India Pvt. Limited, India	15.1
		(382.1)
Fees for use of technology / trademark	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	1,555.6
		(1,410.0)
SAP, other IT systems and connectivity cost	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	663.8
		(535.5)
Travelling, training, testing, support fee and other cost	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	227.5
		(173.7)
Expat cost	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	15.2
		-
Commission on guarantee - other cost	Schaeffler AG, Germany	2.3
		(1.6)

		(₹ in million)
Nature of Transactions	Subsidiaries/ Fellow subsidiaries/ Affiliates	Amount
Reimbursement of expenses	Schaeffler Technologies AG & Co. KG, Germany	42.8
		(58.2)
	Schaeffler Korea Corporation, Korea	38.6
		(15.2)
	Schaeffler (Singapore) Pte. Ltd., Singapore	34.9
		(23.9)
Service income	Schaeffler Japan Co., Limited, Japan	8.4
		-
	Schaeffler Automotive Buehl GmbH & Co. KG, Germany	2.5
		-
Investment in subsidiaries	KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India	-
		(1,424.0)
Loan given to subsidiaries	KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India	530.5
		(169.5)
Interest on loan given to subsidiaries	KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Pvt. Limited, India	38.1
		(3.1)
Managerial remuneration	Mr. Harsha Kadam	43.1
		(40.1)
	Ms. Hardevi Vazirani	14.3
		-
	Mr. Satish Patel	2.2
		(19.5)
Dividend paid	Schaeffler Schweinfurt Beteiligungs GmbH, Germany	1,108.6
		(1,023.3)
	Schaeffler Bühl Verwaltungs GmbH, Germany	835.5
		(771.2)
	Schaeffler Verwaltungsholding Sechs GmbH, Germany	610.0
		(563.1)
	Industriewerk Schaeffler INA-Ingenieurdienst GmbH, Germany	458.0
		(422.8)

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Amounts in brackets represents previous year amounts.

Terms and conditions with related parties;

The sales to and purchases from related parties including fixed Assets and other expenses are made in the normal course of business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free.

Names and details of fellow subsidiaries, affiliates and subsidiary having transaction value in excess of 10% in line transactions during the year.

39. Derivative instruments:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency fluctuations relates to foreign currency assets, liabilities and forecasted cash flows. The Company limits the effects of foreign exchange rate fluctuations by following established risk management policies including the use of derivatives like forward contracts. The Company has entered into foreign currency forward contracts, majority having maturity of less than one year from reporting date, to hedge its risks associated with foreign currency fluctuations relating to such highly probable transactions. The currencies in which these transactions are mainly denominated is in US Dollars, CNY and Euro.

Outstanding derivative instruments

Category	Currency hedged	2024		2023	
		Notional amount in foreign currency	Equivalent amount (₹ in million)	Notional amount in foreign currency	Equivalent amount (₹ in million)
Forward exchange contracts					
(to hedge highly probable import payables)	USD	17,425,948	1,492.1	7,762,000	645.9
	EUR	5,000,000	445.0	-	-
	CNY	48,950,000	574.2	-	-

The Company holds the following instruments to hedge exposures to changes in foreign currency:

Maturity

	2024		2023	
	1-6 months	6-12 months	1-6 months	6-12 months
Foreign currency risk				
Forward exchange contracts				
Net exposure (₹ in million)	1,426.9	1,084.3	447.5	198.4
Average INR: USD forward contract rate	84.6	85.9	83.4	84.2
Average INR: EUR forward contract rate	92.6	91.6	-	-
Average INR: CNY forward contract rate	11.9	12.1	-	-

Foreign currency exposures as at December 31, 2024:

Particulars	Currency	Amount in foreign currency	Equivalent amount (₹ in million)
Trade Payables	USD	21,548,345.0	1,845.0
		(21,973,306.0)	(1,828.6)
	EUR	2,326,648.9	207.1
		(2,384,462.7)	(219.3)
	CHF ¹	6,195.4	0.6
		(461.7)	(0.0)
	JPY	5,335,516.0	2.9
		(1,236,800.0)	(0.7)
Trade Receivables	CNY	13,864,496.3	162.6
		(13,699,651.4)	(160.6)
	USD	16,530,296.8	1,415.4
		(9,444,008.5)	(785.9)
	EUR	566,609.7	50.4
		(819,891.5)	(75.4)
	Bank balance in EEFC accounts	4,098,158.2	350.9
		(761,559.4)	(63.4)
	EUR	325,061.4	28.9
		(203,239.7)	(18.7)

Amounts in brackets represents previous year numbers.

¹Values less than ₹ 1 million.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting period are as follows:

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Financial assets		
Trade receivables		
USD	1,415.4	785.9
EUR	50.4	75.4
Bank Balances in EEFC account		
USD	350.9	63.4
EUR	28.9	18.7
Total Exposure to foreign currency assets	1,845.6	943.4
	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Financial liabilities		
Trade payables		
USD	1,845.0	1,828.6
EUR	207.1	219.3
CHF ¹	0.6	0.0
JPY	2.9	0.7
CNY	162.6	160.6
Total Exposure to foreign currency liabilities	2,218.2	2,209.2

¹Values less than ₹ 1 million.

40. Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- market risk [refer 40 (A) below]
- liquidity risk [refer 40 (B) below]
- credit risk [refer 40 (C) below]

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to aforesaid risks, which may impact the fair value of its financial instruments. The Company has a risk management system which not only covers the foreign exchange risks but also other

risks associated with the financial assets and liabilities such as credit risks. The risk management strategy is approved by Board of Directors which is implemented by the Company's management. The risk management framework aims to create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of market related risks, credit risks and currency fluctuations on the Company's earnings. The risks identified through the risk management system are analysed and evaluated by the Company's management and reported to the Board of Directors periodically along with report of planned mitigation measures.

A) Market risk

Market risk is the risk of any loss in future earnings, in realizable fair values or in future cash flows that may result from a change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as a result of changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, liquidity and other market changes. Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

(i) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollars and Euro. Foreign exchange risk arises from future commercial transactions and recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the Company's functional currency (Indian Rupees).

The Company has import and export transactions in foreign currencies. Imports are higher than exports and hence the Company has foreign currency exposure to the extent of imports being higher than exports. The risk of foreign currency fluctuation is mitigated through hedging. Please refer Note 39 for details of foreign currency exposure.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Foreign Currency Sensitivity

The following table demonstrates sensitivity to a reasonable possible change in major foreign currencies like USD and EUR with all other variables held constant:

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(₹ in million)			
		Effect on Profit Before Tax	
		2024	2023
USD	+ 5%	(3.9)	(49.0)
	- 5%	3.9	49.0
EUR	+ 5%	(6.4)	(6.3)
	- 5%	6.4	6.3
CHF	+ 5%	(0.0)	(0.0)
	- 5%	0.0	0.0
JPY	+ 5%	(0.1)	(0.0)
	- 5%	0.1	0.0
CNY	+ 5%	(8.1)	(8.0)
	- 5%	8.1	8.0

(ii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk exposure: The Company does not have interest bearing borrowings and interest rate risk is towards opportunity cost on investment in tax free bonds. Surplus funds are being invested in bank deposits at fixed interest rates and the tenure is managed to match with the Company's liquidity profile.

B) Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and cash flows generated from operations. The Company regularly monitors actual cash flows and forecasts to ensure that the Company maintains sufficient liquidity to meet the operation needs.

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows (except lease liabilities refer note 49) at the balance sheet date:

(₹ in million)				
	Carrying amount	Less than 12 months	More than 12 months	Total
As at December 31, 2024				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	424.2	98.5	325.7	424.2
Trade payables	11,187.3	11,187.3	-	11,187.3
Security deposits from customers / suppliers	21.5	-	21.5	21.5
Employee liabilities	681.2	562.6	118.6	681.2
Creditors for capital goods	1,267.0	1,267.0	-	1,267.0
Accrued expense	117.9	117.9	-	117.9
Unclaimed dividends	14.3	14.3	-	14.3
Other payables	8.6	8.6	-	8.6
As at December 31, 2023				
Financial liabilities				
Lease liabilities	511.0	104.5	406.5	511.0
Trade payables	10,514.6	10,514.6	-	10,514.6
Security deposits from customers / suppliers	22.8	-	22.8	22.8
Employee liabilities	656.4	570.4	86.0	656.4
Creditors for capital goods	1,353.8	1,353.8	-	1,353.8
Accrued expense	175.2	175.2	-	175.2
Unclaimed dividends	11.4	11.4	-	11.4
Other payables	9.2	9.2	-	9.2

C) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the unexpected loss in financial instruments if the counter parties fails to discharge it's contractual obligations in entirety and timely. The Company is exposed to credit risks arising from it's operating and financing activities such as trade receivables, loans and advances and other financial instruments. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

Trade receivables

Credit risk on trade receivables is limited due to the Company's diversified customer base which includes public sector enterprises and reputed private corporates. For trade receivables, the Company computes expected credit loss allowance based on provision matrix which is prepared considering customer's industry segment and historically observed overdue rate over expected life of trade receivables ranging from 0.04% to 0.78%, except for few customer where specific provisions is being created. The expected credit loss allowance is considered as a percentage of net receivable position.

	2024		2023	
	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months	Less than 6 months	More than 6 months
Gross carrying amount	12,584.6	174.2	10,416.1	96.2
Allowance for expected credit loss	(16.6)	(4.0)	(15.9)	(4.1)
Carrying amount of trade receivables (net)	12,568.0	170.2	10,400.2	92.1

Reconciliation of expected credit loss allowance is as follows:

	(₹ in million)
As at January 1, 2024	20.0
Movement in expected credit loss allowance	0.6
As at December 31, 2024	20.6

Financial assets other than trade receivables

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents is limited as the Company generally invest in deposits with banks which have high credit rating assigned by external agencies. Credit risk on loans given to subsidiaries are assessed for credit risk based on the underlying valuation of the entity and their ability to repay within the contractual repayment terms. Based on the Company's historical experience, the credit risk on other financial assets is low.

41. Capital management

For the purpose of Company's capital management, capital includes equity share capital and all other reserves attributable to equity shareholders. The Company has a long-term strategy of pursuing profitable growth. Capital is managed proactively to secure the existence of the Company as a going concern in the long-term and create financial flexibility for profitable growth in order to add value to the Company. A further aim of the capital management is to ensure long-term availability of liquidity, maintain strong credit ratings and ensure optimal capital structure in order to support business through continuing growth and maximising shareholders value. The Company funds its operations through internal accruals and the Management along with the Board of Directors regularly monitor the returns on capital as well as dividend levels to shareholders.

42. Employee benefits: Post employment benefit plans

Defined contribution plans

The Company makes contributions, determined as a specified percentage of employee salaries, in respect of qualifying employees towards Provident Fund and Superannuation Fund which are defined contribution plans. The Company has no obligations other than to make the specified contributions. The contributions are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as they accrue. The amount recognised as an expense towards contribution to Provident Fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 237.0 million (2023: ₹ 206.1 million) and contribution to superannuation fund for the year aggregated to ₹ 33.3 million (2023: ₹ 33.4 million).

Defined benefit plans

The Company has defined benefit plans that provide gratuity benefit. The gratuity plan entitles an employee, who has rendered at least five years of continuous service, to receive one-half month's salary for each year of completed service at the time of retirement/exit. The Scheme is funded by the plan assets.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

The following table summarises the position of assets and obligations

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Present value of funded obligations	1,033.5	931.6
Fair value of plan assets	911.1	830.6
Liability recognised in balance sheet	122.4	101.0

Classification into current / non-current

The (asset) / liability in respect of each of the plans comprises of the following non-current and current portions:

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Non-current liability	-	-
Current liability	122.4	101.0
Total	122.4	101.0

Movement in present values of defined benefit obligations:

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Defined benefit obligation at January ¹	931.6	824.1
Service cost	67.1	62.3
Interest cost	60.5	54.6
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income due to:		
Change in assumptions	64.2	62.8
Demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience changes	-	0.1
Benefits paid / Employees contribution	(89.9)	(72.3)
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at December 31	1,033.5	931.6

Movement in fair value of plan assets:

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Fair value of plan assets at January ¹	830.6	775.6
Return on plan assets recognised in other comprehensive income	11.3	3.6
Interest on plan assets	55.1	52.9
Contributions by employer	104.0	70.9
Benefits paid / Employees contribution	(89.9)	(72.4)
Fair value of plan assets at December 31	911.1	830.6

Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss:

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Current service cost	67.1	62.3
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	5.4	1.7
Total included in Employee benefits expense	72.5	64.0

Remeasurements recognised in other comprehensive income

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on defined benefit obligation	64.2	62.9
Return on plan assets excluding interest income	(11.3)	(3.6)
Currency effects - OCI from DBO	-	-
	52.9	59.3

Principal actuarial assumptions at the balance sheet date

	(₹ in million)	
	Gratuity	
	2024	2023
Discount rate per annum as at December 31	6.8%	7.2%
Expected return per annum on plan assets as at December 31	8.0%	7.3%
Future salary increment	6.5%	6.5%
Retirement age	58 Years	58 Years
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table
Attrition rate	6%- 13%	6%- 13%

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

At December 31, 2024, the weighted-average duration of the defined benefit obligation was 6.83 years (December 31, 2023: 6.42 years).

Note: The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation takes into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

Sensitivity Analysis

The following table summarises the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 100 basis points:

Holding Company	2024		2023	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount rate (100 bps movement on DBO)	(6.41%)	7.29%	(6.04%)	6.85%
Salary escalation rate (100 bps movement pn DBO)	7.24%	(6.49%)	6.84%	(6.14%)

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

The major categories of plan assets are as follows

	2024		
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total
Insurer managed funds (Life Insurance Corporation)	-	909.7	909.7
Others	-	1.4	1.4

Maturity profile of defined benefit obligations:

Year	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
Year 1	216.1	181.5
Year 2	125.0	148.8
Year 3	95.8	104.1
Year 4	100.8	81.2
Year 5	79.9	85.6
Year 6	83.6	67.1
Year 7	65.6	70.6
Year 8	65.8	56.7
Year 9	70.1	58.2
Year 10 and above	934.8	831.8

Characteristics of defined benefit plans and risks associated with them:

Valuations of defined benefit plan are performed on certain basic set of pre-determined assumptions and other regulatory framework which may vary over time. Thus, the Company is exposed to various risks in providing the above benefit plans which are as follows:

- Interest Rate risk:** The plan exposes the Company to the risk of fall in interest rates. A fall in interest rates will result in an increase in the ultimate cost of providing the above benefit and will thus result in an increase in the value of the liability (i.e. value of defined benefit obligation).
- Salary Escalation Risk:** The present value of the defined benefit plan is calculated with the assumption of salary increase rate of plan participants in future. Deviation in the rate of increase of salary in future for plan participants from the rate of increase in salary used to determine the present value of obligation will have a bearing on the plan's liability.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

- (iii) Demographic Risk: The Company has used certain mortality and attrition assumptions in valuation of the liability. The Company is exposed to the risk of actual experience turning out to be worse compared to the assumption.
- (iv) Investment Risk : The Company has funded with well established Govt. of India undertaking & other IRDA approved agency and therefore, there is no material investment risk.

43. Financial instruments

A. Accounting classifications

The following tables shows the carrying amount / fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

Financial instruments category	Carrying value / Fair value	
	2024	2023
Financial Assets		
a) Measurement at amortised cost:		
Trade receivables	12,738.2	10,492.3
Investments	1,424.0	1,424.0
Cash and cash equivalents	4,634.0	690.9
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8,860.9	15,159.5
Loans	700.0	169.5
Security deposits	166.8	142.0
Other financial assets	566.0	414.1
Total Financial Assets	29,089.9	28,492.3
Financial Liabilities		
a) Measurement at amortised cost:		
Trade payables	11,187.3	10,514.6
Other financial liabilities	2,110.5	2,228.8
Lease liabilities	424.2	511.0
Total Financial Liabilities	13,722.0	13,254.4

The carrying amounts of all financial instruments (except derivative instruments which are measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income and long-term loans) are not materially different from their fair values, since these are of short-term nature.

B. Fair value hierarchy

The following table provides quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy of financial instruments as referred above:

December 31, 2024

	(₹ in million)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	12,738.2
Investments	-	-	1,424.0
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	4,634.0
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	8,860.9
Loans	-	-	700.0
Security deposits	-	-	166.8
Other financial assets	-	-	566.0
Total	-	-	29,089.9

	(₹ in million)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	11,187.3
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,110.5
Lease liabilities	-	-	424.2
Total	-	-	13,722.0

December 31, 2023

	(₹ in million)		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	10,492.3
Investments	-	-	1,424.0
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	690.9
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	15,159.5
Loans	-	-	169.5
Security deposits	-	-	142.0
Other financial assets	-	-	414.1
Total	-	-	28,492.3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

	(₹ in million)			
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	2023
Financial Liabilities				
Trade payables	-	-	10,514.6	10,514.6
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2,228.8	2,228.8
Lease liabilities	-	-	511.0	511.0
Total	-	-	13,254.4	13,254.4

Valuation techniques and significant unobservable inputs

Specific valuation techniques used in measuring Level 2 and Level 3 fair values for financial instruments include:

- The fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- All financial assets and liabilities referred in Level 3 are measured at amortised cost, their carrying amount are reasonable approximation of their fair value.

44. Segment reporting

(i) Information about business segments:

As per 'Ind AS 108 - Operating Segments', the Company has reported segment information under two segments i.e 1) Mobility components and related solutions and 2) Others.

	(₹ in million)	
Particulars	2024	2023
(A) Segment Revenue (Net revenue / income)		
Mobility components and related solutions¹		
Automotive Technologies	27,333.2	24,497.9
Vehicle Lifetime Solutions	7,016.7	6,812.7
Bearings & Industrial Solutions	20,092.7	18,839.3
Intercompany Exports & Others ²	6,940.9	6,718.4
Sub total (a)	61,383.5	56,868.3
Others		
Automotive Technologies	-	-
Vehicle Lifetime Solutions	-	-
Bearings & Industrial Solutions	15,524.4	12,371.1
Intercompany Exports & Others ²	3,855.0	3,021.9
Sub total (b)	19,379.4	15,393.0

	(₹ in million)	
Particulars	2024	2023
(c) Total Revenue		
Automotive Technologies	27,333.2	24,497.9
Vehicle Lifetime Solutions	7,016.7	6,812.7
Bearings & Industrial Solutions	35,617.1	31,210.4
Intercompany Exports & Others ²	10,795.9	9,740.3
Revenue from operations (a + b)	80,762.9	72,261.3
(B) Segment Results (Profit before unallocable income, finance costs, exceptional items and tax)		
Mobility components and related solutions	8,281.7	7,997.0
Others	3,708.8	3,079.7
Total profit before unallocable income, finance costs, exceptional items and tax	11,990.5	11,076.7
Less : Finance cost	35.1	41.7
Add : Unallocable Income	1,219.3	1,248.9
Add : Exceptional items (refer Note 51)	-	(47.0)
Profit before tax	13,174.7	12,236.9
(C) Segment assets		
Mobility components and related solutions ³	46,242.9	38,832.2
Others	6,625.2	5,097.5
Unallocated	16,113.1	18,760.2
Total assets	68,981.2	62,689.9
(D) Segment liabilities		
Mobility components and related solutions	10,390.8	10,375.2
Others	2,724.2	2,290.4
Unallocated	2,033.2	1,870.7
Total liabilities	15,148.2	14,536.3
(E) Net capital employed	53,833.0	48,153.6

¹As a result of the CODM's review mechanism, segment "Mobility components and related solutions" has been reorganized as below;

- Sub-segment "Vehicle Lifetime Solutions" is just renaming of erstwhile sub-segment "Automotive Aftermarket"
- Sub-segment "Bearings & Industrial Solutions" is combination of erstwhile sub-segment "Industrial" and reclassification of "Bearings business division from "Automotive Technologies"
- Sub-segment "Intercompany Exports & Others" is just renaming of erstwhile sub-segment "Export & Others"

²Intercompany Export & Others mainly includes exports to group companies, scrap sales and other operating income

³Property, plant and equipment (PPE) of the Company is predominantly used for 'Mobility components and related solutions' and hence has been disclosed as a segment asset under that reportable segment.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(ii) Secondary segment information

The geographical information analyses the Company's revenues and non-current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and outside India. In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on geographical location of customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets.

(a) Revenues

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
India	70,196.0	62,684.1
Outside India	10,566.9	9,577.2
Total	80,762.9	72,261.3

(b) Non-current assets¹

	(₹ in million)	
	2024	2023
India	24,181.6	19,590.4
Outside India	-	-
Total	24,181.6	19,590.4

¹Non-current assets exclude financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post employment benefit assets and rights arising under insurance contracts, if any.

(c) Customers accounted individually more than 10% of the revenue 2024 none (2023: none).

45. Research and development expenses under the respective heads aggregate to ₹ 1,070.4 million (2023 : ₹ 994.7 million) including of capital nature ₹ 67.6 million (2023 : ₹ 73.7 million).

	2024				2023			
	Maneja, Savli (Vadodara)	Talegoan (Pune)	Hosur	Total	Maneja, Savli (Vadodara)	Talegoan (Pune)	Hosur	Total
Revenue expenses on research and development included under various heads of expenditure	445.8	315.2	241.8	1002.8	367.1	335.3	218.6	921.0
Capital expenses on research and development capitalised along with other Fixed assets	43.8	17.0	6.8	67.6	66.8	1.4	5.5	73.7
Total	489.6	332.2	248.6	1070.4	433.9	336.7	224.1	994.7

46. The tax year for the Company being the year ending March 31, 2025, provision for taxation for the year ended December 31, 2024 is aggregate of provision made for three months ended March 31, 2024 and provision based on amounts for remaining nine months ended December 31, 2024, the ultimate tax liability of which will be determined on the basis of figures for the fiscal year April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

The Company's international transactions with associated enterprises are at arm's length, as per the independent accountant's report for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Management believes that the Company's international transactions with associated enterprises post March 31, 2024 continue to be at arm's length and that transfer pricing legislations will not have any impact on the Ind AS financial statements, particularly on the amount of tax expenses for the year and the amount of provision for taxation at the year end.

In the year 2019 the Company elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income-tax Act 1961 as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance, 2019 with effect from April 1, 2019. Accordingly, the Company has recognised provision for Income Tax and deferred tax expenses for the twelve months ended December 31, 2019 on the basis of estimated annual effective income tax rate.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

47. Amalgamation of INA Bearings India Private Limited and LuK India Private Limited with the Company

Scheme of Amalgamation of INA Bearings India Private Limited and LuK India Private Limited (jointly referred to as 'transferor companies') with Schaeffler India Limited, has been approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Chennai and Mumbai Benches vide their orders dated June 13, 2018 and October 8, 2018 respectively.

48. Revenue (Ind AS 115)

The Company is manufacturing and distribution of bearings, engine systems and transmission components, chassis applications and clutch systems. All sales are made at a point in time and revenue recognised upon satisfaction of the performance obligations which is typically upon dispatch/ delivery.

A. Revenue recognised from Contract liabilities (Advances from Customers)

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	2024	2023
Closing Contract liabilities	71.9	47.6

The Contract liabilities outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended December 31, 2024.

B. Reconciliation of revenue as per contract price and as recognised in statement of profit and loss

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	2024	2023
Revenue as per Contract price	80,499.9	71,594.4
Less: Incentives and rebates	830.1	637.0
Less: Discounts	235.3	181.7
Revenue as per statement of profit and loss	79,434.5	70,775.7

49. Leases

1. Practical expedients applied

- Applied discount rate based Incremental borrowing rate as per portfolio of leases of similar assets in similar economic environment with a similar period
- Applied the exemption not to recognize right-of-use assets and liabilities for leases with less than 12 months of lease term on the date of initial application.
- Excluded the initial direct costs from the measurement of the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application.

- The Company's significant leasing/ licensing arrangements are mainly in respect of residential / office premises. Leases generally have a lease term ranging from 12 months to 120 months. Most of the leases are renewable by mutual consent on mutually agreeable terms.

3. Movement in Lease Liability:

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	2024	2023
At the commencement of the year	511.0	573.8
(Deletions)/Adjustments	11.0	8.6
Additions/(Deletions) during the year	15.0	21.0
Payments made during the year	(112.8)	(92.4)
Closing Balance	424.2	511.0

Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

The statement of profit and loss shows the following amounts relating to lease:

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	2024	2023
Depreciation charge on right-of-use assets	98.5	100.1
Interest expense (included in Finance cost)	26.0	29.6
Expense relating to short-term leases /leases of low-value assets (refer Note 33)	9.5	14.6
Total	134.0	144.3

4. Right-of-use assets by class of assets is as follows.

(₹ in million)								
Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation			Net Block
	As at Jan 1, 2024	Additions	Deductions	As at Dec 31, 2024	As at Jan 1, 2024	For the Year	As at Dec 31, 2024	As at Dec 31, 2024
Tangible Assets								
Leasehold land	540.6	15.5	15.5	540.6	9.2	4.4	2.2	529.2
Buildings	753.7	-	-	753.7	341.5	92.2	-	320.0
Vehicle	14.9	-	-	14.9	6.9	1.9	-	6.1
Total	1,309.2	15.5	15.5	1,309.2	357.6	98.5	2.2	855.3

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

5. Finance costs includes interest expense amounting to ₹ 26.0 million (2023: ₹ 29.6 million) on lease liability accounted in accordance with Ind AS 116 “Leases”.

6. Rent expense in Note No. 33 Represents lease charges for short-term leases.

7. Lease liabilities

The table provides details regarding contractual liabilities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis.

(₹ in million)		
Particulars	2024	2023
Undiscounted future cash outflows		
Not later than 1 year	62.8	65.1
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	433.9	528.4
Later than 5 years	-	-

The Company does not face a significant liquidity risk with regard to its lease liabilities as the current assets are sufficient to meet the obligations related to lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

50. Ratio Analysis and its elements

(₹ in million)							
Ratio	Unit of Measurement	Numerator	Denominator	2024	2023	% change	Remark
Current ratio	Times	Current assets	Current liabilities	2.9	2.9	-1.9%	-
Debt-Equity ratio	Times	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities	Total Equity	0.01	0.01	0.0%	-
Debt service coverage ratio	Percentage	Earnings for debt service ¹	Debt service ²	110.5	99.3	11.3%	-
Return on equity ratio	Percentage	Net Profits after taxes	Average total equity	19.2%	20.0%	-4.0%	-
Inventory turnover ratio	Times	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	3.6	3.5	3.3%	-
Trade receivables turnover ratio	Times	Net credit sales	Average trade receivables	6.9	6.8	0.3%	-

(₹ in million)							
Ratio	Unit of Measurement	Numerator	Denominator	2024	2023	% change	Remark
Trade payables turnover ratio	Times	Net credit purchases ³	Average trade payables	5.7	5.1	12.7%	-
Net capital turnover ratio	Times	Net Sales	Working capital ⁴	2.9	2.6	9.9%	-
Net profit ratio	Percentage	Net Profit	Net Sales	12.3%	12.8%	-4.0%	-
Return on capital employed	Percentage	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed ⁵	23.8%	24.6%	-3.1%	-
Return on investment	Percentage	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average total assets	18.7%	18.9%	-1.3%	-

¹Earnings for debt service includes net profit after taxes and non-cash operating expenses like depreciation, profit/ loss on sale of property, plant and equipment, etc.

²Debt service includes interest & lease payments.

³Net credit purchases means gross credit purchases after deducting purchase return. Gross credit purchases includes other expenses.

⁴Working capital is calculated by deducting current liabilities from current assets.

⁵Capital employed calculated based on total assets less current liabilities.

51. The Board of Directors of the Company on August 28, 2023 had approved acquisition of 100% shares 12,04,758 of ₹ 10/- each of KRSV Innovative Auto Solutions Private Limited (in the following “Koovers”) for a total purchase consideration of ₹ 1,424.0 million in 100% cash consideration. Schaeffler India Limited has completed the above acquisition by acquiring 100% shareholding of Koovers on September 8, 2023 in cash consideration. Consequently, Koover’s has become a subsidiary of the Company. The expenditure towards acquisition of Koovers mainly includes professional/consulting fees, stamp duties and other costs amounting to ₹ 47.0 million has been recognised as an exceptional items.

Koovers offers spare parts solution to Indian Automotive aftermarket workshops via B-to-B e-commerce platform. The acquisition is in line with Schaeffler India’s strategic initiatives for growth and provides a synergy potential. It will be a key enabler for the aftermarket ecosystem, including distribution partner and help to play an important role in the fast growing and evolving aftermarket digital landscape.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

52. Other Statutory Information

1. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
2. The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
3. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
4. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
5. 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.
6. 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.
7. The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
8. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

9. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.
10. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible asset during the year.
11. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

53. Audit trail compliance

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a new requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules 2021, requiring companies which use accounting software for maintaining its books of account to use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail for each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account, along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled. The Company uses SAP as its ERP, which has an embedded feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and was operating effectively throughout the year, except at the database level. However, the Company has adequate mechanisms in form of security audit logging, review of change activities and access rights authorisation review for changes made by users with specific privilege access rights and direct changes if any made on database level.

54. Maintenance of books of account on server in India

As per the MCA notification dated August 05, 2022, the Central Government has notified the Companies (Accounts) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2022. As per the amended rules, the Companies are required to maintain back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all times. Also, the Companies are required to maintain such back-up of accounts on servers which are physically located in India, on a daily basis.

The books of account along with other relevant records and papers of the Company are currently maintained in electronic mode. These are readily accessible in India at all times and back-up is maintained on a daily basis on servers located outside India. In order to comply with the requirements of the above notification, the Company has created a backup of data for year 2024 as of December 31, 2024 and Company has since then started to take back up of the books of accounts on a server located in India from January 1, 2025 onwards, on a daily basis.

Notes to the Standalone Financial Statements

for the year ended December 31, 2024

55. Subsequent events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after December 31, 2024 up through February 27, 2025, the date the standalone financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors. Based on this evaluation, the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that would require recognition or disclosure in the standalone financial statements.

56. The figures for the previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable. The impact of such reclassification/ regrouping is not material to the financial statements.
57. The financial statement are approved for issued by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on February 27, 2025.

As per our report of even date attached

For Walker Chandiok & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N / N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Khushroo B. Panthaky
Partner
Membership No.: 042423

Place: Mumbai
Date: February 27, 2025

E.V. Sumithasri
Chairperson
DIN: 07087197

Place: Bengaluru
Date: February 27, 2025

Harsha Kadam
Managing Director
DIN: 07736005

Hardevi Vazirani
Director-Finance & CFO
DIN: 10212814

Ashish Tiwari
VP - Legal & Company Secretary