

**EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE
LIMITED**

**Balance Sheet
And
Auditors' Report
2021-22**

Auditors:

B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Godrej Waterside, Unit No. 603, 6th Floor, Tower-1

Plot 5, Block-DP , Sector - V ,

Saltlake

Kolkata- 700091

EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	Note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
I) ASSETS			
1) NON CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Property, plant and equipment	2a	1,118,281,478	70,898,987
b) Capital work-in-progress	2b	48,694,094	897,679,420
c) Right-of-use asset	2c	118,215,289	137,917,837
d) Intangible assets	3	382,971,269	4,417,399
e) Intangible assets under development	4	185,242,552	514,197,483
f) Deferred tax assets (net)	5	-	-
g) Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	12	298,081	398,081
h) Other non-current assets	6	418,526,801	311,616,491
		2,272,229,564	1,937,125,698
2) CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Inventories	7	424,167,548	231,551,058
b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	8	85,097,317	205,021,833
(ii) Trade receivables	9	87,416,636	875,477
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,891,043	5,112,178
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	11	20,704,668	19,737,888
(v) Other financial assets	12	6,462,222	3,504,898
c) Other current assets	13	94,725,077	24,519,869
		722,464,511	490,323,201
TOTAL ASSETS		2,994,694,075	2,427,448,899
II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) EQUITY			
a) Equity share capital	14	1,690,702,240	1,285,940,340
b) Other equity	15	658,578,858	645,325,289
		2,349,281,098	1,931,265,629
2) LIABILITIES			
i) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities		113,713,009	130,952,824
b) Provisions	16	6,654,000	4,476,000
		120,367,009	135,428,824
ii) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities		17,239,817	15,761,298
(ii) Short term borrowings	17	327,605,708	157,598,112
(iii) Trade payables	18		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		13,115,990	5,773,020
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		20,902,088	29,218,925
(iv) Other financial liabilities	19	131,812,435	144,310,796
b) Other current liabilities	20	14,113,930	7,907,295
c) Provisions	21	256,000	185,000
		525,045,968	360,754,446
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,994,694,075	2,427,448,899

Significant accounting policies

1

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For **BSR & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100027

Jayanta Mukhopadhyay
Partner
Membership No. 055757
Kolkata, 25 April 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Exide Leclanche Energy Private Limited
CIN: U74999GJ2018PTC104468

Subir Chakraborty
Director
DIN: 00130864
Kolkata, 25 April 2022

Arun Mittal
Director
DIN: 00412767
Kolkata, 25 April 2022

Stefan Louis
Chief Executive Officer
Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

Rakesh Poddar
Chief Financial Officer
Membership No.: 061436
Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

Divya Agarwal
Company Secretary
Membership No.: 30301
Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
I) INCOME:			
Revenue from operations	22	333,986,993	30,264,249
Other income	23	11,552,749	13,696,993
Total Income (I)		345,539,742	43,961,242
II) EXPENSES:			
Cost of materials consumed	24	202,497,048	7,581,701
Purchase of stock-in-trade		299,627,970	11,254,021
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade	25	(178,489,984)	-
Employee benefits expenses	26	175,392,524	105,891,063
Other expenses	29	164,589,934	59,665,417
Total expenses (II)		663,617,492	184,392,202
III) Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation expenses (I-II)		(318,077,750)	(140,430,960)
Finance costs	27	28,003,133	16,911,379
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	28	86,177,638	24,765,154
IV) Interest, depreciation and amortisation expenses		114,180,771	41,676,533
V) Loss before tax (III-IV)		(432,258,521)	(182,107,493)
VI) Tax expenses:			
1. Current tax		-	-
2. Deferred tax		-	-
VII) Loss for the year (V-VI)		(432,258,521)	(182,107,493)
VIII) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Other comprehensive Income not to be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Re-measurement gains on defined benefit plans		274,000	-
Income tax effect		-	-
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		274,000	-
IX) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII-VIII)		(431,984,521)	(182,107,493)
Earnings per share - Basic and Diluted (Nominal value Rs 10 per share)	30	(2.80)	(1.59)
Significant accounting policies	I		

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EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
(A) CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
Net loss before tax	(432,258,521)	(182,107,493)
<u>Adjustment for:</u>		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	86,177,638	24,765,154
Interest income	(1,021,186)	(574,715)
Finance costs	28,003,133	16,911,379
Intangible assets under development written off	23,880,127	-
Gain on fair value of investments in mutual funds units	(1,532,876)	(2,184,560)
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds units	(7,783,003)	(10,537,715)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(304,534,688)	(153,727,950)
Increase in inventories	(192,616,490)	(206,774,402)
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(86,541,159)	19,480,455
Increase in financial assets and other assets	(185,316,531)	(195,498,186)
Increase in other financial liabilities and other liabilities	10,225,797	24,981,443
Cash generated from operations	(758,783,071)	(511,538,640)
Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	(758,783,071)	(511,538,640)
(B) CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase and construction of property, plant and equipment (including intangible assets)	(348,023,735)	(617,971,181)
Purchase/advance for investment in mutual fund units	(815,000,000)	(738,000,000)
Proceeds from sale of investment in mutual fund units	944,240,395	1,095,151,409
Movement in deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months	(966,780)	(19,112,888)
Interest received	1,068,899	80,992
Net cash used in investing activities (B)	(218,681,221)	(279,851,668)
(C) CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :		
Proceeds from issue of equity share capital	849,999,990	663,480,000
Payment of lease liabilities	(28,325,939)	(28,325,939)
Proceeds from short term borrowing (net)	170,007,596	157,598,112
Interest paid	(15,438,490)	(2,995,020)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	976,243,157	789,757,153
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,221,135)	(1,633,155)
Cash and cash equivalents - Opening balance	5,112,178	6,745,333
Cash and cash equivalents - Closing balance	3,891,043	5,112,178

The aforesaid statement of cash flow has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash Flow

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For BSR & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Jayanta Mukhopadhyay
Partner
Membership No. 055757
Kolkata, 25 April 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
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CIN: U74999GJ2018PTC104468

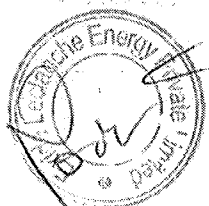
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Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

A) Equity Share Capital

Equity Shares of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

	Number	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2020	102,054,834	1,020,548,340
Equity share capital issued during the year	26,539,200	265,392,000
Balance as at March 31, 2021	128,594,034	1,285,940,340
Equity share capital issued during the year	40,476,190	404,761,900
Balance as at March 31, 2022	169,070,224	1,690,702,240

B) Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at April 1, 2020	658,067,676	(228,722,894)	429,344,782
Securities premium received during the year on issue of equity shares	398,088,000	-	398,088,000
Loss for the year 2020-21	-	(182,107,493)	(182,107,493)
Balance at March 31, 2021	1,056,155,676	(410,830,387)	645,325,289
Securities premium received during the year on issue of equity shares	445,238,090	-	445,238,090
Loss for the year 2021-22	-	(431,984,521)	(431,984,521)
Balance at March 31, 2022	1,501,393,766	(842,814,908)	658,578,858

Description of the components of other equity

Securities Premium

Premium received on equity shares issued are recognised in the securities premium.

Retained earnings

Retained Earnings is the accumulated balance of surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

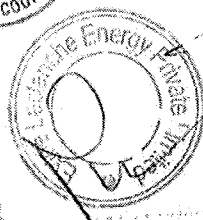
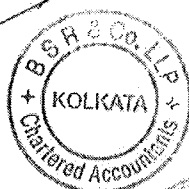
Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022

Jayanta Mukhopadhyay

Partner

Membership No: 032757

Kolkata, 25 April 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of

Exide Leclanche Energy Private Limited

CIN: U74999GJ2018PTC104468

Sd/-

Subir Chakraborty

Director

DIN: 00130864

Kolkata, 25 April 2022

Sd/-

Arun Mittal

Director

DIN: 00412767

Kolkata, 25 April 2022

Sd/-
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Chief Executive Officer

Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

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Chief Financial Officer

Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

Sd/-

Divya Agarwal

Company Secretary

Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

Corporate Information

Exide Leclanche Energy Private Limited (the company), having CIN No.: U74999GJ2018PTC104468, is a company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company was incorporate on 29 September 2018 to carry on the business of manufacturing and selling of lithium-ion batteries. The registered office of the company is located at Plot no. 10/1, Kamalpur, NH No. 8, Prantij, District: Sabarkantha, Prantij, Gujarat – 383205, India. The Company is in the process of commencement of lithium-ion battery manufacturing facility at Prantij, Gujarat.

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 25 April 2022.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest rupees, unless otherwise indicated.

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis.

1. Significant accounting policies

a. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

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

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.

Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in statement of profit and loss.

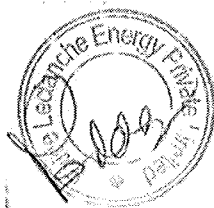
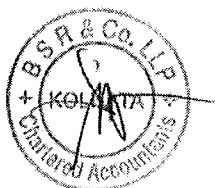
Refer Note 2(a) to the Financial Statements

b. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Depreciation and residual value of is calculated on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets defined in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the lease term as estimated by the management.



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The estimated useful lives of items of property, plant and equipment are as follows:

Particular	Useful economic life
Buildings	58.5 years
Plant and machinery (including electrical installation)	10/15 years
Moulds	8.5 years
Furniture and fittings	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	6 years
Computers	3 to 6 years

Based on technical assessment done by experts and management's estimate,

(i) the useful life of buildings, moulds and vehicles are different than those indicated in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) residual value of plant & machinery including electrical installation, moulds and computers has been considered to be 2% of the cost. For buildings, office equipment, furniture & fittings and vehicles, residual value has been estimated at 5% of the cost.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate. Based on technical evaluation, the management believes that its estimates of useful lives as given above best represent the period over which management expects to use these assets.

Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rate basis i.e. from (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed of).

Refer Note 28 to the Financial Statements

c. Intangible assets and Amortisation

Acquired intangible assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditures are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Research costs are expensed as incurred.

Development expenditure is capitalized as part of the cost of the resulting intangible asset only if the expenditure can be measured reliably, the product or process is technically and commercially feasible, future economic benefits are probable and the Company intends to and has sufficient resources to complete development and to use or sell the asset. Otherwise, it is recognised in the Statement of profit and loss as incurred.

The amortisation of an intangible asset with a finite useful life begins when the asset is available for use - i.e. when it is in the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Amortisation of intangible assets that is to be used in conjunction with other assets commences, once the asset group as a whole is ready to commence operations. Such Intangible assets are recorded as "intangible assets under development" till the time they are not available for use.

Subsequent to the initial recognition, the intangible asset is measured at cost, less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

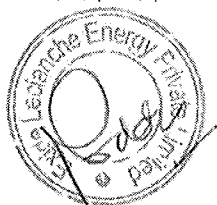
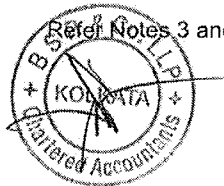
Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight-line method and is included in depreciation and amortisation in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives are as follows:

Particular	Useful economic life
Technical knowhow	5 years
Computer Software / Trademark	5 years

Amortisation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Refer Notes 3 and 28 to the Financial Statements



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

d. Provisions

A provision is recognised if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows (representing the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date) at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost. Expected future operating losses are not provided for.

e. Employee benefits

(i) Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under short-term cash bonus, if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Post-retirement benefits

Post-retirement benefits to employees can either be through defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans.

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund and pension schemes.

The Company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service.

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

The Company operates the Defined benefit gratuity plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund and is a defined benefit plan.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

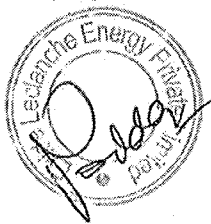
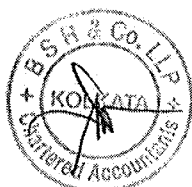
Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI. The Company determines the net interest expense (income) on the net defined benefit liability (asset) for the period by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the annual period to the then-net defined benefit liability (asset), taking into account any changes in the net defined benefit liability (asset) during the period as a result of contributions and benefit payments. Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits other than post-employment benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value, and the fair value of any related assets is deducted. The obligation is measured on the basis of an annual Independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. Re-measurements gains or losses are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

Refer Notes 26 and 35 to the Financial Statements.



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

f. Foreign Currency

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency of the Company at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions or an average rate if the average rate approximates the actual rate at the date of the transaction.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

g. Income Taxes

Income tax comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to a business combination or to an item recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the tax bases and accounting bases of assets and liabilities at the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax Liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same. Taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a Net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realised simultaneously.

For items recognised in OCI or equity, deferred / current tax is also recognised in OCI or equity.

Refer Note 5 to the Financial Statements.

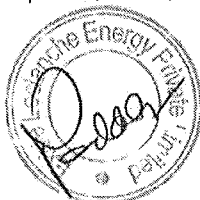
h. Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116 "Leases" at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a lease liability at the lease commencement date, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the end of the lease term, unless the lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset to the Group by the end of the lease term or the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects that the Group will exercise a purchase option. In that case the right-of-use asset will be depreciated over the useful life of the underlying asset, which is determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain remeasurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate of the company. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

Refer Note 36 to the financial statements.

i. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition.

Raw materials, Components, Stores and Spares. These are valued at weighted average cost. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Raw materials, components and other supplies held for use in the production of finished products are not written down below cost except in cases where material prices have declined and it is estimated that the cost of the respective finished products will exceed their net realisable value.

Stock-in-trade: These are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs to completion and the estimated costs necessary to sell them.

Refer Note 7 to the Financial Statements.

j. Revenue Recognition

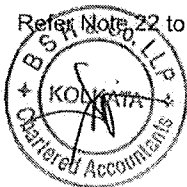
At contract inception, Company assess the goods or services promised in a contract with a customer and identify as a performance obligation each promise to transfer to the customer. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount of the transaction price that is allocated to that performance obligation and that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The transaction price is the amount of consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer net of returns, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example, taxes) and excluding discounts and incentives, as specified in the contract with customer.

Revenue is recognised at a point in time when the performance obligation is satisfied and the customer obtains the control of goods. There is no significant financing components involved on contract with customers. Invoices are usually payable within the credit period as agreed with respective customers.

The Company recognises revenue only when it is probable that it will collect the consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred to the customer.

Refer Note 22 to the Financial Statements.



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

k. Earnings per share

Earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

Refer Note 30 to the Financial Statements.

l. Segment reporting

The Company has identified single segment (namely, "manufacturing and sale of lithium-ion batteries"). The analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which customers of the Company are located.

Refer Note 34 to the Financial Statements.

m. Contingent Liabilities

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Refer Note 32 to the Financial Statements.

n. Financial instruments

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

Classification and subsequent measurement

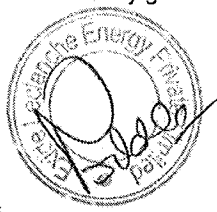
On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at amortised cost; Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or FVTPL. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both the conditions and is not designated as at FVTPL: (i) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and (ii) 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVTPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

The subsequent measurement of gains and losses of various categories of financial instruments are as follows: (i) Financial assets at amortised cost: these assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

(ii) Equity investments at FVOCI: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

(iii) Financial assets at FVTPL: these assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including any interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and Losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial assets: The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Financial liabilities: The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire. The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Impairment

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

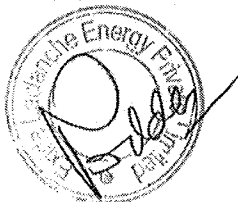
Refer Note 37 and 38 to the Financial Statements.

o. Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are combined together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest Company of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or Company of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. Such a reversal is made only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

p. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.
- The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

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

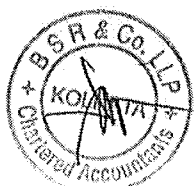
The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

q. Earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA)

The Company presents EBITDA in the statement of profit or loss; this is not specifically required by Ind AS 1. The term EITDA are not defined in Ind AS. Ind AS compliant schedule III allows companies to present Line items, sub-line items and sub-totals shall be presented as an addition or substitution on the face of the financial statement when such presentation is relevant to an understanding of the company's financial position or performance or to cater to industry/sector-specific disclosure requirements or when required for compliance with the amendments to the Companies Act or under the Indian Accounting Standard.

Measurement of EBITDA

Accordingly, the Company has elected to present earnings before interest, tax, depreciation and amortisation (EBITDA) as a separate line item on the face of statement of profit or loss. The Company measures EBITDA on the basis of profit/(loss) from continuing operations. In its measurement, the Company does not include depreciation and amortisation expense, finance cost and tax expenses.



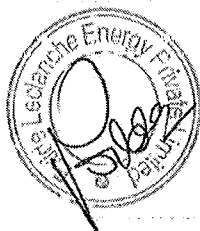
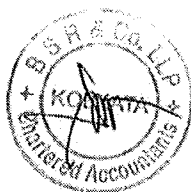
EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

1.1 Standards Issued but not yet Effective

On 23 March 2022, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") through notifications, amended to existing Ind AS. The same shall come into force from annual reporting period beginning on or after 1st April 2022. Key Amendments relating to the same whose financial statements are required to comply with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 are:

- Ind AS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment – For items produced during testing/trail phase, clarification added that revenue generated out of the same shall not be recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss and considered as part of cost of PPE.
- Ind AS 37 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities & Contingent Assets – Guidance on what constitutes cost of fulfilling contracts (to determine whether the contract is onerous or not) is included.
- Ind AS 103 – Business Combination – Reference to revised Conceptual Framework. For contingent liabilities / levies, clarification is added on how to apply the principles for recognition of contingent liabilities from Ind AS 37. Recognition of contingent assets is not allowed.
- Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments – The amendment clarifies which fees an entity includes when it applies the '10 per cent' test in assessing whether to derecognise a financial liability.

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



EXIDE LECTRANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

2a Property, Plant and Equipment

	Buildings and Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment (including electrical installation)	Office Equipment	Furniture & fixtures	Vehicles	Computers	Total
Cost (Gross Carrying Amount)							
Balance as at April 1, 2020	28,669,092	35,275,948	252,950	751,264	1,718,314	4,279,518	70,947,086
Additions for the year	8,787,951	22,250,743	-	-	-	3,440,837	34,479,531
Balance as at March 31, 2021	37,457,043	57,526,691	252,950	751,264	1,718,314	7,720,355	105,426,617
Additions for the year	17,156,355	1,037,810,030	245,575	9,227,445	381,086	22,050,864	1,086,871,355
Balance as at March 31, 2022	54,613,398	1,095,336,721	498,525	9,978,709	2,099,400	29,771,219	1,192,297,972
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at April 1, 2020	27,235,639	2,702,979	131	44,982	229,695	254,716	30,468,142
Depreciation for the year	390	2,399,063	48,061	70,617	272,189	1,269,168	4,059,488
Balance as at March 31, 2021	27,236,029	5,102,042	48,192	115,599	501,884	1,523,884	34,527,630
Depreciation for the year	393,207	31,508,031	71,454	721,836	287,232	6,507,104	39,488,864
Balance as at March 31, 2022	27,629,236	36,610,073	119,646	837,435	789,116	8,030,988	74,016,494
Carrying amount (net)							
Balance as at March 31, 2021	10,221,014	52,424,649	204,758	635,665	1,216,430	6,196,471	70,898,987
Balance as at March 31, 2022	26,984,162	1,058,726,648	378,879	9,141,274	1,310,284	21,740,231	1,118,281,478

Note:

Charge has been created over items of moveable property, plant and equipment for short-term borrowings availed from bank (refer note 17).

2b Movement of Capital work-in-progress

	Opening Balance	Addition during the period	Capitalised	Closing Balance
2020-21	187,497,334	745,003,417	34,821,531	897,679,420
2021-22	897,679,420	237,886,029	1,086,871,355	48,694,094

2c Capital work-in-progress aging schedule

As at March 31, 2022

Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	48,694,094	-	-	-	48,694,094
Total	48,694,094	-	-	-	48,694,094

As at March 31, 2021

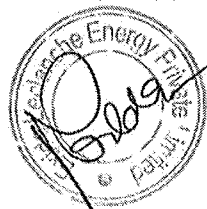
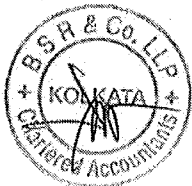
Particulars	Amount in Capital work-in progress for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	710,181,886	176,316,554	11,180,980	-	897,679,420
Total	710,181,886	176,316,554	11,180,980	-	897,679,420

2d CWIP completion schedule for capital work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

There is no CWIP as at 31 March 2022 whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

As at March 31, 2021

Particulars	To be completed in			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years
Projects in progress				
Lithium-ion battery project	743,014,778	-	-	-
Total	743,014,778	-	-	-



EXIDE LEC LANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

2c Right-of-use asset	Land and Building
Cost (Gross Carrying Amount)	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	172,397,296
Additions for the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2021	172,397,296
Additions for the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2022	172,397,296
Accumulated depreciation	
Balance as at April 1, 2020	14,776,911
Depreciation for the year	19,702,548
Balance as at March 31, 2021	34,479,459
Depreciation for the year	19,702,548
Balance as at March 31, 2022	54,182,007
Carrying amount (net)	
Balance as at March 31, 2021	137,917,837
Balance as at March 31, 2022	118,215,289

3 Intangible Assets	Technical Knowhow	Software	Total
Cost (Gross Carrying Amount)			
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	5,081,238	5,081,238
Additions for the year	-	342,000	342,000
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	5,423,238	5,423,238
Additions for the year	390,681,327	14,858,769	405,540,096
Balance as at March 31, 2022	390,681,327	20,282,007	410,963,334
Accumulated amortisation			
Balance as at April 1, 2020	-	2,721	2,721
Amortisation for the year	-	1,003,118	1,003,118
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	1,005,839	1,005,839
Amortisation for the year	24,602,416	2,383,810	26,986,226
Balance as at March 31, 2022	24,602,416	3,389,649	27,992,065
Carrying amount (net)			
Balance as at March 31, 2021	-	4,417,399	4,417,399
Balance as at March 31, 2022	366,078,911	16,892,358	382,971,269

4 Intangible Assets Under Development

4a Ageing of intangible assets under development (IAUD) is as follows:

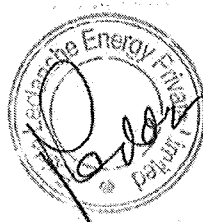
As at March 31, 2022					
Particulars	Amount in intangible asset under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	120,572,927	58,314,875	6,354,750	-	185,242,552
Total	120,572,927	58,314,875	6,354,750	-	185,242,552

As at March 31, 2021					
Particulars	Amount in intangible asset under development for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	82,681,410	85,808,252	345,707,821	-	514,197,483
Total	82,681,410	85,808,252	345,707,821	-	514,197,483

4b IAUD completion schedule for IAUD progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

There is no IAUD as at 31 March 2022 whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

As at March 31, 2021					
Particulars	To be completed in				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress					
Lithium-ion technical know-how	345,707,821	-	-	-	-
Total	345,707,821	-	-	-	-



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
5 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred tax assets		
Arising out of temporary difference in depreciable assets	-	658,452
On expenses allowable against taxable income in future years	1,796,600	1,211,860
On lease liabilities (net of right of use assets)	3,311,760	2,387,034
Unabsorbed depreciation **	82,159,204	8,248,689
Unabsorbed business loss **	194,158,196	93,253,074
	281,425,760	105,659,109
Deferred tax liabilities		
Unrealised gain on investment in mutual funds	398,548	567,986
Arising out of temporary difference in depreciable assets	56,094,432	-
	56,492,980	567,986
Deferred tax assets (net)	-	-

** The unabsorbed business loss can be carried forward only for a period of 8 years from the year they arise. The losses are being carried forward from FY 2018-19. Unabsorbed depreciation does not get expired.

Due to lack of convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses can be utilised by the Company, the deferred tax assets has been recognized only to the extent of deferred tax liability.

Reconciliation of statutory rate of tax and effective rate of tax:

Loss before tax	(432,258,521)	(182,107,493)
Domestic tax rate of 25% (PY: 25%) plus cess	26%	26%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	(112,387,215)	(47,347,948)

Adjustments:

Current year losses for which no deferred tax asset is recognised	119,841,657	48,223,561
Other adjustments:	(7,454,442)	(875,613)
Income tax expense	-	-

6 Other non current assets

Unsecured, considered good

a) Prepaid expenses	2,150,672	-
b) Balances and deposit with Government Authorities	408,865,195	298,809,581
c) Capital Advances	7,510,934	17,806,910
	418,526,801	311,616,491

7 Inventories

(at lower of cost and net realisable value)

a) Raw materials and components	242,544,352	231,551,058
b) Work-in-progress	23,781,885	-
c) Finished Goods	12,291,426	-
d) Stock-in-trade	142,416,673	-
e) Stores and spares	3,133,212	-
	424,167,548	231,551,058

Charge has been created over entire inventory for short-term borrowings availed from bank (refer note 17).

8 Investments

Investments at fair value through Profit & Loss

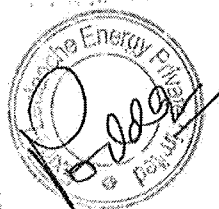
Units of Mutual Fund (Unquoted)

	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
	No. of units	Amount	No. of units	Amount
HDFC Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth Option	2,393	10,014,251	5,067	20,500,604
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	142,882	45,044,483	231,089	70,421,289
DSP Liquid Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	3,290	10,011,300	6,263	18,419,257
Kotak Liquid Fund Direct Plan - Growth	2,327	10,012,832	3,730	15,514,801
SBI Liquid Fund Direct Plan - Growth	3,005	10,014,451	24,884	80,165,882
		85,097,317		205,021,833

Aggregate book value and market value of unquoted investment

85,097,317 **205,021,833**

Refer Note 37 for information about fair value measurement and Note 38 for credit risk and market risk of investment.



EXIDE LECCLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

9 Trade Receivables

Unsecured, considered good
Trade receivables

March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
87,416,636	875,477
87,416,636	875,477

Refer Note no 39 for Related Party disclosure for trade receivables from related parties.
The Company's exposure to credit and currencies risks, and loss allowances related to trade receivables are disclosed in note 38.
Charge has been created over bank debts for short-term borrowings availed from bank (refer note 17)

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	81,560,798	5,693,442	162,396	-	-	87,416,636
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	81,560,798	5,693,442	162,396	-	-	87,416,636

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	212,566	662,911	-	-	875,477
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	212,566	662,911	-	-	875,477

10 Cash and cash equivalents

a) Balances with banks on
Current account

3,855,683 5,083,476

b) Cash in hand

35,360 38,702

3,891,043 5,112,178

11 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Bank deposits having original maturity of more than 3 months*

20,704,668 19,737,888

20,704,668 19,737,888

* Lien with bank against bank guarantee of INR 10,936,767 (previous year: 10,400,000) and customs authority of INR 9,767,901 (previous year: INR 9,337,888).

12 Other financial assets

Unsecured, considered good

Accrued interest on bank deposits

454,186 501,899

Advance for purchase of investment

- 3,000,000

Security Deposits

3,682,080 401,080

Recoverable from related party (refer note 39)

2,624,037 -

6,760,303 3,902,979

The breakup is as follows:

Non-current financial assets

298,081 398,081

Current financial assets

6,462,222 3,504,898

6,760,303 3,902,979

13 Other current assets

Unsecured, considered good

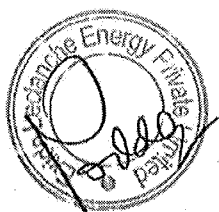
Advances to suppliers

94,705,677 24,499,869

Advances to employees

19,400 20,000

94,725,077 24,519,869



EXIDE ECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
 Amounts in Indian Rupees

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
14 Share capital		
a) Authorised		
175 000 000 (PY: 175 000 000) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,750,000,000	1,750,000,000
b) Issued, subscribed & fully paid-up		
16,90,70,224 (PY: 128,594,340) Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each	1,690,702,240	1,285,943,340

c) **Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year**

Opening balance at the beginning of the year
 Shares issued during the year
 Closing balance at the end of the year

March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021	
Number of Shares	Amount	Number of Shares	Amount
128,594,034	1,285,940,340	102,034,314	1,020,343,340
40,476,190	404,761,900	26,559,300	265,593,000
169,070,224	1,690,702,240	128,593,614	1,285,936,340

d) **Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

The company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of Liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

e) **Shares held by holding company**

Name of Shareholder
 Exide Industries Limited

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Number of Shares	143,546,310	103,070,120

f) **Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in Company**

Name of Shareholder

Exide Industries Limited - Holding Company
 Eclanche SA, Switzerland

March 31, 2022			March 31, 2021		
Number of Shares	Shareholding percentage		Number of Shares	Shareholding percentage	
143,546,310	84.90%		103,070,120	80.19%	
25,525,914	15.10%		25,523,914	19.85%	
169,070,224	100.00%		128,594,034	100.00%	

* includes shares held by nominee shareholder

g) **Shares held by promoters at the end of the year**

Details of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2022 is as follows:

S. No	Promoter Name	March 31, 2022		March 31, 2021		% Change during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Exide Industries Limited*	143,546,310	84.90%	103,070,120	80.19%	4.31%
2	Eclanche SA, Switzerland	25,525,914	15.10%	25,523,914	19.85%	4.73%
	Total	169,070,224	100.00%	128,594,034	100.00%	0.00%

Details of shareholding of promoters as at March 31, 2021 is as follows:

S. No	Promoter Name	March 31, 2021		March 31, 2020		% Change during the year
		No. of shares	% of total shares	No. of shares	% of total shares	
1	Exide Industries Limited*	103,070,120	80.19%	74,340,000	57.64%	3.10%
2	Eclanche SA, Switzerland	25,523,914	19.85%	25,523,914	19.85%	-1.16%
	Total	128,594,034	100.00%	100,000,000	100.00%	0.00%

* includes shares held by nominee shareholder

15 Other equity

a) **Securities Premium Account**

Premium received on equity shares issued is recognised in the securities premium

b) **Retained earnings**

Retained Earnings is the accumulated balance of surplus in the statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Am't		Am't
	1,581,393,760	1,056,155,670
	(842,814,988)	(440,320,387)

16 Non-current provisions

Provision for employee benefits
 Gratuity (refer note 35)
 Compensated absences

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	658,578,858	645,325,289
	772,000	488,000
	5,882,000	3,988,000
	6,654,000	4,476,000

17 Short term borrowings

Cash credit facility - Working Capital Demand Loan (WC DL) - secured

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	327,685,708	157,598,112
	327,685,708	157,598,112

a) **Details of secured and repayment terms of borrowings:**

i) The Company has availed WC DL from Axis Bank whose outstanding amount aggregates to Rs. 109,800,000 (previous year: Rs. 150,010,514). The loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge over entire stock and bank debts of the Company (both present and future) with other WC bankers under multiple banking arrangements and second pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the company with other WC bankers under multiple banking arrangement. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest rates of 3M MCLR + 0.20%.

ii) The Company has availed cash credit facility from ICICI Bank whose outstanding amount aggregates to Rs. 129,695,717 (previous year: Rs. 7,567,478). The loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge over current assets of the company and second pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the company. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest rates of 1-MCLR + 0.15%.

iii) The Company has availed cash credit facility from Axis Bank whose outstanding amount aggregates to Rs. 88,109,991. The loan is secured by way of first pari passu charge over entire stock and bank debts of the Company (both present and future) with other WC bankers under multiple banking arrangements and second pari passu charge over movable fixed assets of the company under multiple banking arrangement. The loans are repayable on demand and carries interest rates of 3M MCLR + 0.20%.

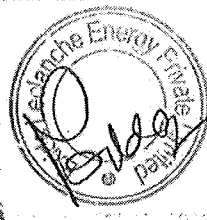
b) Refer Note 37 for information about fair value measurement and Note 38 for information about liquidity risk.

c) **Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities pertaining to short term borrowings is as follows:**

Opening balance
 Net cash proceeds from borrowings during the year
 Closing balance

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	157,598,112	
	170,087,596	157,598,112
	327,685,708	157,598,112

d) There are no differences between quarterly returns submitted to bank and amount as per book of account.



EXIDE ECLANGHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2021
Amounts in Indian Rupees

19 Trade payables

Trade payable for goods & services

Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note 33)

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises

13,115,990	5,773,020
20,902,088	29,218,925
34,018,078	34,991,945

Trade Payables aging schedule as at 31 March 2021

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	12,104,668	931,322	-	-	-	13,115,990
(ii) Others	13,897,240	1,254,307	183,431	-	-	15,334,978
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	26,001,908	2,185,629	183,431	-	-	28,350,968
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	5,640,977
Total trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	34,018,078

Trade Payables aging schedule as at 31 March 2020

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	5,773,020	-	-	-	-	5,773,020
(ii) Others	-	18,029,457	7,319,097	-	-	25,348,554
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5,773,020	18,029,457	7,319,097	-	-	31,121,574
Accrued expenses	-	-	-	-	-	1,870,321
Total trade payable	-	-	-	-	-	32,991,895

Refer note 38 for information about liquidity risk related to trade payables.

Refer note 39 for disclosure of trade payables to related parties and its terms and conditions.

19 Other financial liabilities (at amortised cost)

Payable for capital goods

Employee related liabilities

109,376,410	124,344,800
22,436,025	18,572,720
131,812,435	142,917,520

20 Other current liabilities

Taxes and duties payable

Advance taxes on account of

8,355,953	7,907,295
5,757,977	1,393,276
14,113,930	9,300,571

21 Non-current provisions

Provision for employee benefits

Compensated absences

256,000	185,000
256,000	185,000



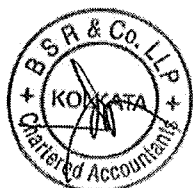
EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
22 Revenue from operations		
Sale of products	333,986,993	30,264,249
	<u>333,986,993</u>	<u>30,264,249</u>
(i) Sales are net off GST. No other variable considerations such as discounts etc provided to customers		
(ii) Revenue from operations represents sale of battery and allied products to institutional customers within India, therefore disaggregation of product sold based on industry vertical, customers profile and based on geographical location has not been provided separately. Further, the revenue recognised in the financial statements represents the contracted revenue.		
Further, information for revenue from customer representing 10% or more of the Company's total revenue during the year ended March 31, 2022 and March 31, 2021 has been disclosed in note 34.		
23 Other Income		
Interest Income on:		
Bank deposits	1,021,186	574,715
Other non-operating income:		
Insurance claim received	-	-
Gain on fair value of investments in mutual funds units	1,532,876	2,184,560
Profit on sale of investments in mutual funds units	7,783,003	10,537,715
Net foreign exchange gain	875,557	-
Miscellaneous income	340,127	400,003
	<u>11,552,749</u>	<u>13,696,993</u>
24 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening Stock	231,551,058	24,776,656
Add: Purchases	213,490,342	214,356,103
	<u>445,041,400</u>	<u>239,132,759</u>
Less: Closing Stock	242,544,352	231,551,058
	<u>202,497,048</u>	<u>7,581,701</u>
25 Changes in inventories		
<u>Opening stock</u>		
Work-in-progress	-	-
Finished goods	-	-
Stock-in-trade	-	-
<u>Less: Closing stock</u>		
Work-in-progress	23,781,885	-
Finished goods	12,791,426	-
Stock-in-trade	142,416,673	-
	<u>(178,489,984)</u>	<u>-</u>
26 Employee benefits expenses		
Salaries, wages and bonus	139,660,354	85,473,051
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 35)	12,237,755	9,560,596
Staff welfare expenses	23,494,415	10,857,416
	<u>175,392,524</u>	<u>105,891,063</u>
27 Finance costs		
Interest on lease liabilities	12,564,643	13,916,359
Interest on bank borrowings	15,438,490	2,995,020
	<u>28,003,133</u>	<u>16,911,379</u>
28 Depreciation and amortisation expenses		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipments	39,488,864	4,059,488
Amortisation of intangible assets	26,986,226	1,003,118
Depreciation of right-of-use asset	19,702,548	19,702,548
	<u>86,177,638</u>	<u>24,765,154</u>



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

	Year ended March 31, 2022	Year ended March 31, 2021
29 Other expenses		
Power and fuel	16,558,374	8,346,767
Repairs and maintenance		
Buildings	401,311	263,254
Plant & machinery	1,239,825	772,352
Others	14,102,190	6,246,370
Rent & hire charges (refer note 36)	8,940,934	599,000
Rates and taxes	840,780	3,889,732
Insurance	2,414,007	1,616,337
Publicity and sales promotion	11,914,078	3,061,664
Travelling & conveyance	10,369,259	4,942,566
Bank charges	1,017,645	252,827
Communication costs	2,764,602	871,698
Directors' sitting fees	180,000	200,000
Net foreign exchange loss	-	2,222,452
Intangible assets under development written off	23,880,127	-
Auditors' remuneration:		
As Auditors		
- For Statutory audit	500,000	500,000
- Other services	50,000	-
- Out of pocket expenses	32,400	74,750
Miscellaneous expenses (refer note below)	69,384,402	25,805,648
	164,589,934	59,665,417
Miscellaneous Expenses:		
Motor vehicle running expenses	805,155	102,134
Security services	2,524,256	2,473,289
Store material consumed	3,326,530	2,679,150
Consultancy & services outsourced	57,233,931	17,170,073
General expenses	2,162,415	449,861
Legal expenses	81,600	335,862
Printing & stationery	464,836	205,166
Testing charges	2,785,679	2,390,113
	69,384,402	25,805,648
30 Earnings per share (EPS)		
Details for calculation of basic and diluted earning per share:		
Loss after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(432,258,521)	(182,107,493)
Weighted average number of equity share (Numbers)	154,504,014	114,488,767
Basic and diluted earning per share (Amount in INR)	(2.80)	(1.59)



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

31 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, as described below, that affect the reported amounts and the disclosures. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared and are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that may require a material adjustment to the reported amounts and disclosures. Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on the financial statements is as follows:

1 Estimates

a) Estimation of uncertainty due to COVID-19 pandemic

The Company has considered the possible risk that may result from the pandemic relating to COVID-19 on the carrying amounts of assets including inventories, receivables, investments and other financial and non-financial assets. As per the assessment carried out by the management based on the internal and external information available upto the date of approval of these financial statements, the Company does not foresee any uncertainty related to recoverability or liquidation of the aforesaid assets and also about the ability of the non-financial assets to generate future economic benefits.

However, the impact assessment of COVID-19 is a continuing process given the uncertainties associated with its nature and duration. The impact of the global health pandemic may be different from that estimated as at the date of approval of these financial statements and the Company will continue to closely monitor any material changes in future economic conditions.

b) Employee benefit plans

The cost of the employment benefit plans and their present value are determined using actuarial valuations which involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. For further details refer note 35.

c) Useful life of property, plant and equipments and intangible assets

The Company estimates the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets which are reviewed at each reporting date. These involve assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. Refer note 28 for further details.

d) Recognition and measurement of provisions and contingencies

The likelihood of outcome of litigations and tax disputes are estimated by the management based on past experiences, legal advice, other public information etc. For further details, refer Note 32.

11 Judgement

a) Intangible assets

Classification of costs incurred on internally generated intangible assets between research cost and development cost requires judgment. The management applies the principles laid down in Ind AS 38 "Intangible Assets" to determine the nature of the cost incurred.

b) Deferred tax

Information about judgments made in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effects on the amounts recognised in the financial statements is included in following note:

Note 5 of the financial statement on recognition of deferred tax assets - availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.

32 Commitments and contingencies

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
(i) Capital commitment	45,098,447	36,434,333
(ii) Contingent liability		
Goods and services tax demand	42,536,788	-

The Company has reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required and disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements. The company does not expect the impact to be material.

33 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under The Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Principal and interest amount remaining unpaid		
- Principal	13,115,990	5,773,020
- Interest	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006 alongwith the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed date during the year	-	-
The amount of the payments made to micro and small suppliers beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
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 MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purposes of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the MSMED Act, 2006.	-	-

34 Segment Reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses and for which discrete financial information is available. The operating segments' operating results are reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker to make decisions about resources to be allocated to the segments and assess their performance. The Company's business activities fall within one component (namely, "manufacturing and sale of lithium-ion batteries"). Accordingly, separate disclosures per the requirements of Ind AS 108, Operating Segments, are not considered necessary. The Company operates only in India and hence disclosure for geographical segment is not considered necessary.

Information about major customers:

During the year, the Company has made sales to 3 customers (previous year 3 customer) which is individually more than 10% of total revenues. The amount of aggregate revenue from such customers aggregated to INR 238,915,813 (previous year INR 27,881,711).



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

35 Post employment benefit plan

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees of Company. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. Gratuity is funded through a life insurance plan maintained with insurance company. Other retirement benefit plans include contribution to provident fund.

	2021-22 Gratuity	2020-21 Gratuity
I Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss		
i Current service cost	1,825,000	1,841,000
ii Net interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	(10,000)	(259,752)
Expenses recognised in OCI		
iii Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	93,000	-
iv Actuarial (gains) / losses	(367,000)	-
v Total expense	1,541,000	1,581,248
II Net asset / (liability) recognised in the Balance Sheet		
i Present value of defined benefit obligation	5,104,000	3,414,000
ii Fair value of plan assets	4,332,000	2,926,000
iii Total asset / (liability)	(772,000)	(488,000)
III Change in defined benefit obligation during the year		
i Present value of defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	3,414,000	1,573,000
ii Current service cost	1,825,000	1,841,000
iii Interest Cost	232,000	-
iv #REF!	(250,000)	-
v #REF!	(117,000)	-
vi Present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	5,104,000	3,414,000
IV Change in the fair value of plan assets during the year		
i Plan assets at the beginning of the year	2,926,000	1,108,619
ii Contribution by employer	1,257,000	1,557,629
iii Interest income on plan assets	242,000	259,752
iv Return on plan assets greater/(lesser) than discount rate	(93,000)	-
v Plan assets at the end of the year	4,332,000	2,926,000
V The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets		
i Investments with insurer	100%	100%
VI Maturity profile of the defined benefit obligation		
i Weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation	12 years	12 years
ii Expected benefit payments for the year ending		
Not later than 1 year	29,000	20,000
Later than 1 year and not later than 5 years	1,694,000	635,000
More than 5 years	9,085,000	6,192,000
VII Actuarial assumptions		
i Discount rate	7.00 % p.a	6.8 % p.a
ii Mortality pre-retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ult.
iii Employee turnover rate	2%	2%
iv Expected increase in salary	5%	5%

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

IX The Company makes contribution to provident fund & national pension scheme which are defined contribution plans. Total contribution to the aforesaid funds during the year aggregated to **Rs 10,422,755** (PY: Rs 7,979,348).



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

35 Post employment benefit plan (continued)

X The basis of various assumptions used in actuarial valuations and their quantitative sensitivity analysis is as shown below:

Assumptions Sensitivity level	Discount rate (a)	
	1% increase	1% decrease
March 31, 2022	(531,000)	624,000
March 31, 2021	(350,000)	407,000

Assumptions Sensitivity level	Future salary increases (b)	
	1% increase	1% decrease
March 31, 2022	553,000	(471,000)
March 31, 2021	330,000	(286,000)

(a) Based on interest rates of government bonds

(b) Based on managements estimate

36 Leases

A. Leases as lessee

i. Short-term

The Company has leased guest houses and office premises which are considered to be short-term leases. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for these leases.

Expenses pertaining to the above short-term leases recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Expenses relating to short-term leases	8,940,934	599,000

Lease payments for short-term leases not included in the measurement of the lease liability are classified as cash flows from operating activities.

ii. Right-of-use and lease liabilities recognised in the financial statements represents the Company's lease of factory land and building.
The lease is for a period of 9 years. There being no variable component of lease rentals.

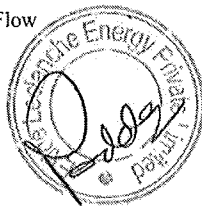
The following table sets out a maturity analysis of lease payments, showing the undiscounted lease payments to be made after the reporting date:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Less than one year	28,325,940	28,325,940
Between one year and five years	113,303,760	113,303,760
More than 5 years	28,325,940	56,651,880
	169,955,640	198,281,580

Total cash outflow for leases	37,266,873	28,924,939
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iii. Reconciliation of liabilities from financing activities pertaining to lease liabilities

Lease liabilities movement	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Balance at the commencement of the year	146,714,122	161,123,702
Lease liability recognised during the year	-	-
Interest expenses (non cash)	12,564,643	13,916,359
Payment of lease liability reflected in Statement of Cash Flow	(28,325,939)	(28,325,939)
Balance at the end of the year	130,952,826	146,714,122



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

37 Financial Instruments - Fair values and risk management

A. Measurement of fair values

A number of the accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values of assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The Management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the Management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified. Fair values are categorised 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).

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

B. Accounting classifications and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities:

	Note	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
Financial assets measured at fair value through profit and loss*			
Investments - in mutual funds	8	85,097,317	205,021,833
		85,097,317	205,021,833
Financial assets at amortised cost**			
Trade receivables	9	87,416,636	875,477
Cash and cash equivalents	10	3,891,043	5,112,178
Bank Balances other than above	11	20,704,668	19,737,888
Other financial assets	12	6,760,303	3,902,979
		118,772,650	29,628,522
Financial liabilities at amortised cost**			
Lease liabilities		130,952,826	146,714,122
Short term borrowings	17	327,605,708	157,598,112
Trade payables	18	34,018,078	34,991,945
Other financial liabilities	19	131,812,435	144,310,796
		624,389,047	483,614,975

* The above investments are classified as level 2 category of the fair value hierarchy. The fair value of investments in unquoted mutual funds is determined by reference to quotes from the financial institutions i.e. Net asset value (NAV) for investments in mutual funds as declared by mutual fund house.

** The carrying amount of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities are reasonable approximation of their fair value.

38 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

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

- I) Market Risk
- II) Credit Risk
- III) Liquidity Risk

I) Market Risk

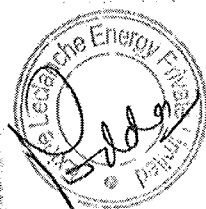
Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: currency risk and other price risk, such as commodity price risk and equity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include FVTPL investments, trade payables, trade receivables, etc.

ii) Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities. Such foreign currency exposures are not hedged by the Company. The Company has a treasury department which monitors the foreign exchange fluctuations on the continuous basis and advises the management of any material adverse effect on the Company.

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in exchange rates, with all other variables held constant. The impact on the Company's profit before tax is due to changes in the fair value of monetary assets and liabilities.

Payables as at	Changes in rate	Foreign currency Payable (net)	Effect on profit before tax
	%		
March 31, 2022	5%	62,131,092	(3,106,555)
	-5%		3,106,555
March 31, 2021	5%	91,673,187	4,583,659
	-5%		(4,583,659)



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

ii) Security price risk

The Company's investment are susceptible to market price risk arising from uncertainties about future values of the investment securities. The Company manages the price risk through diversification and by placing limits on individual and total mutual funds. Reports on the investment portfolio are submitted to the Company's management on a regular basis.

Securities price sensitivity

The following table shows the effect of price changes in securities

	Changes in fair value %	Investment	Effect on profit before tax
March 31, 2022	5% -5%	85,097,317	4,254,866 (4,254,866)
March 31, 2021	5% -5%	205,021,833	10,251,092 (10,251,092)

II) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Credit risk on cash and cash equivalents, balances with bank and balance in investment is limited as funds are generally in invest mutual funds/ deposits with banks and financial institutions with high credit ratings assigned by international and domestic credit rating agencies. The Company's trade and other receivables are actively monitored to review credit worthiness of the customers to whom credit terms are granted and also avoid significant concentrations of credit risks. The ageing of trade receivables has been disclosed in Note 9.

III) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will face in meeting its obligations associated with its financial liabilities. The Company's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions. The Company maintained a cautious liquidity strategy, with a positive cash balance throughout the year.

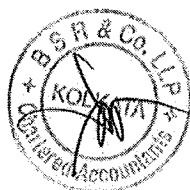
The Company regularly monitors the rolling forecasts to ensure it has sufficient cash on an on-going basis to meet operational needs. Any short term surplus cash generated, over and above the amount required for working capital management and other operational requirements, is retained as cash and cash equivalents (to the extent required).

The following table shows the maturity analysis of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows along with its carrying value as at the Balance Sheet date

	March 31, 2022		
Particulars	Contractual cash flows 1 year or less	More than 1 year	Total Carrying Amount
Liabilities			
Trade payables	34,018,078	-	34,018,078
Short term borrowings	327,605,708	-	327,605,708
Other financial liabilities	131,812,435	-	131,812,435
	493,436,221	-	493,436,221

The maturity analysis of the Company's lease liabilities based on contractually agreed undiscounted cash flows is given in note 36.

	March 31, 2021		
Particulars	Contractual cash flows 1 year or less	More than 1 year	Total Carrying Amount
Liabilities			
Trade payables	34,991,945	-	34,991,945
Short term borrowings	157,598,112	-	157,598,112
Other financial liabilities	144,310,796	-	144,310,796
	336,900,853	-	336,900,853



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

39 Related Party Disclosure:

i) Particulars of related parties :

A. Where control exists

Enterprise / Individuals having a direct or indirect control over the Company
 LIEC Holdings SA, Switzerland - Ultimate Holding Company
 Exide Industries Limited, India - Holding Company (EIL)

Enterprise / Individuals having significant influence over the Company
 Leclanche S A , Switzerland (LSA)

Enterprises under common control

Exide Life Insurance Company Limited (ELI) (till 31 December 2021)
 Exide Energy Solutions Limited (EESL) (w.e.f. 24 March 2022)

B. Others

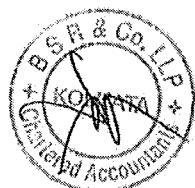
Key Management Personnel

Mr. Gautam Chatterjee, Director (till 01 May 2021)
 Mr. Subir Chakraborty, Director
 Mr. Arun Mittal, Director
 Mr. Ashish Kumar Mukherjee, Director (w.e.f. 01 May 2021)
 Mr. Hubert Angleys, Director
 Mr. Surin Shailesh Kapadia, Directors
 Ms. Mona Ninad Desai, Directors
 Mr. Stefan Louis, Chief Executive Officer
 Mr. Rakesh Poddar, Chief Financial Officer
 Ms. Divya Agarwal, Company Secretary

ii) Details of transactions entered :

Particulars	Enterprise/Individuals having direct or indirect control	Enterprise / Individuals having significant influence over the Company	Enterprises under common control	Key Management Personnel	Total
	Transaction Value	Transaction Value	Transaction Value	Transaction Value	Transaction Value
Issue of share capital (including share premium)					
- EIL	849,999,990 (663,480,000)	-	-	-	849,999,990 (663,480,000)
Payment of lease rentals (including taxes thereon)					
- EIL	33,424,608 (33,424,608)	-	-	-	33,424,608 (33,424,608)
Sale of goods					
- EIL	4,971,112	-	-	-	4,971,112
- LSA	-	804,663 (407,047)	-	-	804,663 (407,047)
Reimbursement of Expenses received					
- EESL	-	2,624,037	-	-	2,624,037
- LSA	-	-	-	-	-
- LSA	-	(216,978)	-	-	(216,978)
Purchases of goods including raw-material & Capex					
- EIL	-	-	-	-	-
- LSA	(16,872,183)	-	-	-	(16,872,183)
- LSA	-	(5,064,796)	-	-	(5,064,796)
Services received					
- ELI	-	-	2,291,232 (1,902,645)	-	2,291,232 (1,902,645)
- EIL	51,566	-	-	-	51,566
Purchase of property, plant & equipment					
- EIL	885,580	-	-	-	885,580
Remuneration					
- Short-term employee benefits (including sitting fee)	-	-	-	35,733,496 (34,917,938)	35,733,496 (34,917,938)
- Post retirement benefits*	-	-	-	2,291,664 (2,224,491)	2,291,664 (2,224,491)

* Post retirement benefits does not include accruals for defined benefit plan.
 Transaction amount disclosed above are inclusive of tax, wherever applicable.
 Figures for the previous year are in brackets



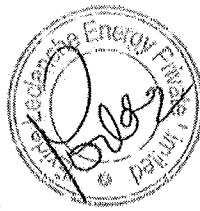
EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

iii) Details of balances outstanding:

Particulars	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021
	Balance Outstanding	Balance Outstanding
Trade payable		
- EIL	50,692	16,872,183
- LSA	-	7,198,928
Trade receivables		
- EIL	3,836,432	-
Reimbursement recoverable		
- FEEL	2,624,037	-
Advances received		
- LSA	186,220	-
Remuneration payable to KMP		
- Short-term employee benefits	9,310,413	8,820,000

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

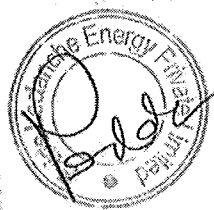
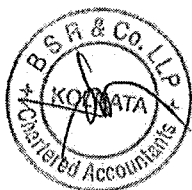
The purchases and services from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. Assessment for impairment of any receivable balances from related party is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.



EXIDE LELANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022
Amounts in Indian Rupees

40 Analytical Ratios

Particulars	Reference	March 31, 2022	March 31, 2021	% Variance	Reason for change if change more than 25%
A. Current Ratio Current Assets (a) Current Liabilities (b)	(a/b)	1.38	1.36	1.24%	
B. Return on Equity Ratio Profit for the year (a) Average shareholder's equity (b) Opening Total equity (c) Closing Total equity (d)	(a/b) b = (c + d)/2	-20.20%	-10.77%	87.49%	Due to increase in operational losses during the year, the return on equity has been adversely impacted.
C. Inventory turnover ratio Cost of goods sold (a) Average Inventory (b) Opening inventory (c) Closing inventory (d)	(a/b) b = (c + d)/2	0.99	0.15	571.66%	The Company has built stock towards the end of the year post capitalisation of lithium-ion project in anticipation of higher sales in coming year, leading to increase in the said ratio. Post such capitalisation, the operations has just started therefore lower cost of goods sold.
D. Trade Receivables turnover ratio Revenue from Operations (Net) (a) Average Trade Receivables (b) Opening Trade Receivables (c) Closing Trade Receivables (d)	(a/b) b = (c + d)/2	7.57	2.85	165.82%	The change in ratio is mainly due to incremental sales and receivables.
E. Trade payables turnover ratio Total Purchases (Net) (a) Average Trade Payables (b) Opening Trade Payables (c) Closing Trade Payables (d)	(a/b) b = (c + d)/2	14.87	8.38	77.35%	There has been increase in purchases of materials goods post capitalisation of lithium-ion project leading to increase in the said ratio.
F. Net capital turnover ratio Revenue from Operations (Net) (a) Working Capital (b) Current Assets (c) Current Liabilities (d)	(a/b) b = (c - d)	1.69	0.23	624.29%	Net capital turnover ratio have improved mainly because on incremental sales as compared to last year.
G. Net profit ratio Profit for the year after taxes (a) Revenue from Operations (Net) (b)	(a/b)	(1.29)	(6.02)	-78.49%	Net profit ratio have improved mainly because on incremental sales as compared to last year.
H. Return on Capital employed Earnings Before Interest and Tax (a) Capital Employed (b) Net Worth (c) Deferred Tax Liability (d) Total debt and lease liabilities (e)	(a/b) (b = c + d + e)	-14.40%	-7.35%	91.63%	Due to increase in operational losses during the year, the return on capital employed has been adversely impacted.
I. Debt-Equity Ratio Total debt including lease liabilities (a) Shareholder's Equity (b)	(a/b)	19.52%	15.76%	23.87%	
J. Debt Service Coverage Ratio Earnings available for debt Service (a) Net Profit after taxes (b) Non cash expenses (c) Finance cost (d) Debt Service (e) Interest Payments (f) Lease Payments (g)	(a/e) (a = b + c + d) (e = f + g)	(6.72)	(4.48)	-49.93%	Due to increase in operational losses during the year, the debt service coverage ratio has been adversely impacted.
K. Return on investment Net gain on investments (a) Average cost of investments (b)	(a/b)	3.25%	3.73%	-12.91%	



EXIDE LECLANCHE ENERGY PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2022

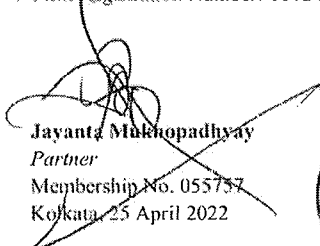
- 41 The Company is not liable to incur any Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure as per the requirements of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, no expenditure on CSR activities has been incurred by the Company during the year
- 42 No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the funding party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 43 **Capital Management**
The Company's objective when managing capital (defined as net debt and equity) is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to shareholders and benefit for other stakeholders, while protecting and strengthening the balance sheet through the appropriate balance of debt and equity funding. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it, in light of changes to economic conditions and strategic objectives of the Company.

As per our report of even date.

For BSR & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration Number: 101248W/W-100022


Jayanta Mukhopadhyay
Partner

Membership No. 055757
Kolkata, 25 April 2022



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Exide Leclanche Energy Private Limited
CIN: U74999GJ2018PTC104468


Subir Chakraborty

Director

DIN: 00130864

Kolkata, 25 April 2022


Arun Mittal

Director


DIN: 00412767

Kolkata, 25 April 2022


Stefan Louis

Chief Executive Officer


Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022


Rakesh Poddar

Chief Financial Officer

Membership No.: 061436

Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022


Divya Agarwal

Company Secretary

Membership No.: 30301

Ahmedabad, 25 April 2022

