APOLLO TIRES (US) INC. FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023 TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT



APOLLO TIRES (US) INC.

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEARS ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

TOGETHER WITH INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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Clifford M. Topel, CPA Steven R. Silver, CPA, ABV Carrie A. Topel, CPA Donald Goldberg, CPA (1922-2005)

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Board of Directors c/o Apollo Tyres Cooperatief U.A. P.O. Box 27 7500 AA Enschede The Netherlands

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Apollo Tires (US) Inc. (a Delaware Corporation), being part of Apollo Tyres Cooperatief U.A., which comprise the balance sheets as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the related statements of income and expenses, and cash flows for the years then ended and related notes to the financial statements.

In our opinion, the financial statements referred to above present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Apollo Tires (US) Inc. as of March 31, 2024 and 2023, and the results of its operations and its cash flows for the years then ended in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are required to be independent of Apollo Tires (US) Inc. and to meet our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America; this includes the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control revelent to the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Apollo Tires (US) Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern within one year after the date that the financial statements are available to be issued.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements, including omissions, are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of Apollo Tires (US) Inc.'s internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about Apollo Tires (US) Inc.'s ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control related matters that we identified during the audit.

Certified Public Accountants

Toold Silver

April 26, 2024 Manalapan, New Jersey



APOLLO TIRES (US) INC. BALANCE SHEETS MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

USD 000	Notes	2024	2023
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	2	750	2,847
Inventory	3	24,371	36,947
Trade receivable	4	10,317	8,191
Other current assets	5	526	1,085
Total current assets		35,964	49,070
Non current assets			
Property and equipment			
(net of accumulated depreciation)	6	563	44
Right to use-leased assets	7	3,100	-
Deferred tax asset	8	4,788	3,732
Total non current assets		8,451	3,776
TOTAL ASSETS		44,415	52,846
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUIT	Y		
Current liabilities			
Inter company payable	9	10,586	11,813
Other current liabilities	10	3,610	3,324
Operating lease liability	11	1,297	
Total current liabilities		15,493	15,137
Borrowing			
Short term debt	12	27,000	34,500
Non current liabilities			
Operating lease liability	11	1,802	-
TOTAL LIABILITIES		44,295	49,637
Stockholder equity			
Stockholder equity	13	13,250	13,250
Share capital and premium	10		
	15	(10,041)	(16,272)
Share capital and premium	13	(3,089)	6,231
Share capital and premium Retained (Deficit)	13		

APOLLO TIRES (US) INC. STATEMENTS OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

USD 000	Notes	2024	2023
INCOME			
Revenue	14	104,763	116,941
Other income	15	17	<u>.</u>
Total revenue		104,780	116,941
EXPENSES			
Cost of goods sold	16	(75,361)	(95,796)
Operating expenses	17	(30,737)	(17,750)
Total expenses		(106,098)	(113,546)
INCOME (LOSS) BEFORE INTEREST AND			
PROVISION FOR INCOME TAXES		(1,318)	3,395
Interest cost		(1,831)	(881)
PROFIT (LOSS) BEFORE PROVISION FOR			
INCOME TAXES		(3,149)	2,514
Income tax expenses (benefit)	18	(60)	(3,717)
NET INCOME (LOSS)		(3,089)	6,231

APOLLO TIRES (US) INC. STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOW FOR YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024 AND 2023

USD 000	2024	2023
1. Cach flow from operating activities:		
1. Cash flow from operating activities: Net Income (Loss)	(3,089)	6,231
· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	(3,069)	0,231
Adjustments to reconcile net income to net cash used by		
operating activities:	405	4.0
Depreciation	105	18
Loss on disposal of assets	1	
Non-cash lease expense	(1)	-
Deferred income taxes	(1,056)	(3,732)
Cash (used) provided from operating activities	(4,040)	2,517
Change in assets and liabilities		
Inventory	12,576	(18,450)
Trade receivable	(2,126)	(3,104)
Inter co payable	(1,227)	(4,767)
Other current assets and liabilities (net)	845	240
	10,068	(26,081)
Net cash flow provided (used) by operations	6,028	(23,564)
2. Cash flow from Investing Activities:		
Purchase of fixed assets	(625)	(43)
Net cash flow (used) by investing activities	(625)	(43)
3. Cash flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short term debt	••	24,500
Repayment of short term debt	(7,500)	
Net cash flow (used) provided from financing activities	(7,500)	24,500
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(2,097)	893
Cash balance, Beginning of year	2,847	1,954
Cash balance, End of year	750	2,847
Supplemental disclosure of cash flow information:		
Cash paid during the period for:		
Interest	1,832	846
	<u> </u>	2.3
Income taxes		
Noncash Activities:		
Right of use asset acquired through operating leases	<u>3,676</u>	

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Nature of Business

Apollo Tires (US) Inc., (a Delaware corporation), formally Apollo Vredestein Tires, Inc., (the "Company") was formed November 19, 2004. The Company is engaged in selling and distribution activities in the United States of America. The company imports tires for passenger, commercial as well as for Off road vehicles. The company imports its products from India and Europe, from related entities. The company's customer base is comprised of independent tire distributors throughout the United States of America as well as in Canada.

The Company's sales office is located in Atlanta, Georgia and its ultimate parent company is Apollo Tyres Ltd. India having register office at 3rd Floor, Areekal Mansion, Panampilly Nagar Kochi Ernakulam KL 682036 India.

Basis of Accounting

The Company's policy is to maintain its books and records on the accrual basis of accounting. Under the accrual method, revenues are recognized when earned and expenses are recognized when a liability is incurred, without regard to receipt or payment of cash.

Management Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Cash and Cash Equivalents

The Company considers all highly liquid investments with maturity of three months or less at the date of acquisitions to be cash equivalents.

Accounts Receivable

The Company grants credit to customers, substantially all of whom are tire distributors. Appropriate provisions are made for uncollectible accounts based on historical loss experience, portfolio duration, economic conditions and credit risk, considering both expected future losses as well as current incurred losses. The adequacy of the allowances are assessed quarterly.

Property and Equipment

Property and equipment are stated at cost. Depreciation is computed primarily using the straight-line method over the estimated useful lives of the assets, which range from 3 to 5 years.

Inventory

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost or fair market value. The cost of inventories comprises of all costs of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Intercompany transfer prices (Cost of purchases), are set by a related company. The Intercompany transfer price to its affiliates is based upon a Cost price plus a markup.



NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Revenue Recognition

In May 2014, the Financial Accounting Standards Board issued Accounting Standards Update 2014-09, Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("ASC 606"), related to revenue recognition which replaces numerous requirements in U.S. GAAP, including industry- specific requirements and provides companies with a single revenue recognition model for recognizing revenue from contracts with customers. The core principle of the new standard is that a company should recognize revenue to depict the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services in accordance with the five step model outlined in ASC 606: (i) identify the contract(s) with the customer, (ii) identify the performance obligations in the contract, (iii) determine the transaction price (iv) allocated the transaction price to the performance obligations, and (v) recognize revenue when (or as) the performance obligations are satisfied. The two permitted transition methods under the new standard are the full retrospective method, in which case the standard would be applied to each prior reporting periods presented and the cumulative effect of applying the standard would be recognized at the earliest period presented, or the modified retrospective method, in which case the cumulative effect of applying the standard would be recognized at the date of the initial application.

Effective January 1, 2019, the Company adopted the requirements of ASC 606 using the modified retrospective method. The Company determined key factors from the five-step model to recognize revenue as prescribed by the new standard that may be applicable. The adoption of the new revenue standard had no impact to the Company's opening retained earnings as it did not require a material change in revenue recognition for the Company's contracts with customers. The Company has elected to provide the reduced nonpublic business entity disclosures, which includes not providing a quantitative reconciliation of opening and closing balances and the significant changes during the period for contract assets, liabilities and the methods, inputs and assumptions used to determine the transaction price and to allocate the transaction price.

Under ASC 606, The Company recognized revenue when the customer obtains control of promised services (the performance obligation) in the amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services (the transaction price). The Company measures revenue by estimating the transaction price based on the consideration specified in the customer contract. Revenue is recognized as the performance obligation is satisfied.

This generally occurs with delivery, depending on the terms of the underlying contract. Revenues are measured as the amount of consideration we expect to receive in exchange for transferring goods. The amount of consideration we receive and revenue we recognize can vary due to changes in sales incentives, rebates, rights of return or other items we offer our customers. Payment terms with customers vary by customer but are generally 30-90 days. Costs to obtain contracts are generally expensed as incurred due to the short-term nature of individual contracts. Incidental items that are immaterial in the context of the contract are recognized as expense as incurred.

Concentration of Customer and Credit Risk

Financial instruments, which potentially subject the Company to concentrations of credit risks, consist principally of cash and trade receivables. The Company maintains cash in bank deposit accounts which, at times, may exceed federally insured limits. The Company places its cash investments with high credit quality financial institutions and monitors the financial condition of its customers. At March 31, 2024 and 2023, cash balances exceeded the FDIC insurance limits by \$250 thousand and \$2,597 million, respectively.



NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Concentration of Customer and Credit Risk - continued

The Company contracts with customers in the retail and wholesale tire distribution industry, primarily regional distributors. Ongoing credit evaluations of customer's financial condition are performed, and the financial conditions of these customers are monitored. The Company insures the majority of its outstanding account receivable. As of March 31, 2024, the Company has two customers that collectively accounted for approximately 60% of revenues and those two customers account for approximately 39% of the outstanding accounts receivable. As of March 31, 2023, the Company has two customers that collectively accounted for approximately 65% of revenues and those two customers account for approximately 70% of the outstanding accounts receivable.

Advertising Expense

Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. Advertising expense was approximately \$4,600 million and \$3,160 million for the years ending March 31, 2024 and 2023, respectively.

Research and Development Costs

Research and development costs are incurred by a related party and shared amongst all subsidiaries as an intercompany charge. These costs are expensed as incurred and included as a component of operating expenses.

Foreign Currency Transactions

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into US dollars at the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign currency differences are generally recognized in other income or loss.

Income Taxes

The Company accounts for its income taxes under SFAS No.109, "Accounting for Income Taxes", which requires recognition of deferred tax liabilities and assets for the estimated future tax effects of events that have been recognized in the financial statements or income tax returns. Under this method, deferred tax liabilities and assets are determined based on differences between the financial accounting and income tax basis of assets and liabilities, and the use of loss carry forwards, if any, using enacted tax rates in effect for the years in which the differences and carry forwards are expected to reverse and be utilized. As of March 31, 2024, the Company has a net operating loss carryforward of approximately \$18,264,000 and will expire on various dates from March 31, 2030 through March 31, 2043.

The Company has a deferred tax asset of approximately \$4,787 million, relating to its net operating loss, which has a 15 – 20 year carry forward period. The Company cannot determine if it is more likely than not, that portion of loss carry forward will be fully realized in future years by the generation of future taxable income . As such, the Company has recognized a valuation allowance for \$834 thousand an offset to its deferred tax asset.



NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES - (CONTINUED)

Income Taxes - continued

In accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America management is required to determine whether a tax position is more likely-than-not to be sustained upon examination by the applicable taxing authority, including resolution of any related appeals or litigation processes, based on the technical merits of the position. The Company files an income tax return in the U.S. federal jurisdiction and may file income tax returns in various U.S. states and jurisdictions. The tax benefit to be recognized is measured as the largest amount of benefit that is greater than fifty percent likely of being realized upon ultimate settlement. De-recognition of a tax benefit previously recognized could result in the Company recording a tax liability that would reduce stockholders' capital. Accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America provides guidance on thresholds, measurement, de-recognition, classification, interest and penalties, accounting in interim periods, disclosure, and transition that is intended to provide better financial statement comparability among different entities. These principles must be applied to all existing tax positions upon adoption which, for the Company, was for the year ended March 31, 2024. Management concluded that it was not necessary to record a liability for any such tax positions as of March 31, 2024.

However, management's conclusions regarding this policy may be subject to review and adjustment later based on factors including, but not limited to, on-going analysis of, and changes to, tax laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. The Company's activities from commencement of operations remain subject to examination by federal, state and local authorities. No interest expense or penalties have been assessed for the year ended March 31, 2023. Management does not believe there are positions for which it is reasonably possible that the total amounts of unrecognized tax benefits will significantly increase or decrease within twelve months of the reporting date.

Reclassification of Prior Year Presentation

Certain prior year amounts have been reclassified for consistency with the current year presentation.



USD 000	Notes	2024	2023
2. Cash & Cash Equivalent			
Citi Bank		285	_
Mechanics Bank		465	2,847
Total Cash & Cash Equivalent		750	2,847
O. Torrowska and			
3. Inventory The Components of Inventory are as follows:			
The Components of Inventory are as follows: Finished goods		25,547	37,220
Provision for obsolete inventory		(1,176)	(273)
Total Inventory		24,371	36,947
Total Inventory		24,571	30/3-17
4. Trade receivable			
The following is a summary of Accounts receivable	::		
Gross receivables		10,317	8,191
Allowance for doubtful debts			
Total Accounts receivable - net		10,317	8,191
Ageing of Gross receivable :			
Trade current		10,298	6,357
Trade 31-60 days		19	64
Trade 61-90 days		(254)	999
Trade over 90 days		254	771
•		10,317	8,191
5. Other current assets			
The Components of Other current assets are as fo	llows:		
Inter co-receivable		76	186
Prepaid expenses		447	896
Deposit-other		3	3
Total Other current assets		526	1,085
6. Property plant & equipment			
Property and equipment consist of the following:		06	64
Computer equipment		96 262	04
Building		50	_
Plant & machinery Furniture & fixture		125	_
Other equipment		147	2
Gross total		680	66
Accumulated depreciation		(117)	(22)
Total Property and equipment -net		563	44
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Depreciation expense for the years ended March 31, 2024 and 2023 are \$105 thousand and \$18 thousand respectively.



USD 000	Notes	2024	2023
7. Right to Use - Leased assets			
Office building		821	_
Warehouse		2,279	-
Total		3,100	-
8. Deferred tax assets			
Opening Opening		3,732	_
Initial recognition		5,752	5,216
Reversal for current year		1,890	(649)
Gross total		5,622	4,567
Valuation allowance		(834)	(834)
Net total		4,788	3,732
D. H.			
9. Inter company Payable			
Inter company payable		2.400	F 0F0
Apollo Tyres Ltd		3,409	5,959
Apollo Tyres (EU) B.V.		4,468 226	- 4,666
Apollo Tyres (NL) B.V.		2,174	1,094
Apollo Tyres Global R&D Apollo Tyres AG		131	1,094
Saturn F1		19	_
Apollo Tyres COE Ltd		3	_
Apollo Tyres UK Ltd		156	94
Total Inter company payable		10,586	11,813
Total litter company payable		10,500	11,015
10. Other current liabilities			
Trade payable		782	1,542
Accrued customer discount		683	1,119
Accrued expenses & other payable		2,145	, 663
Total other current liabilities		3,610	3,324
dd O Charles Ballilla			
11. Operating lease liability		1 000	
Long term lease liability		1,802	_
Short term lease liability Total operating lease liability		1,297 3,099	
12. Borrowing Short term Loan		27,000	34,500
Short term Loan		27,000	34,500
		27,000	

The Company obtained a revolving credit line with Citibank for \$35 Million to better meet the liquidity needs of the Company. Interest accrues at the SOFR Rate plus margin.



USD 000	Notes	2024	2023
13. Stockholder equity			
Common Stock, 100 shares issued and outstanding	',		
par value .01	,	50	50
Additional paid in capital		13,200	13,200
Retained (Deficit)		(10,041)	(16,272)
Net Income (Loss)		(3,089)	6,231
Total Stockholder equity (deficit)		120	3,209
14. Revenue			
The following is an analysis of the Company's net r	evenues:		
Gross Turnover		112,496	122,526
Sales Discount		(7,733)	(5,585)
Total Net Revenues		104,763	116,941
15. Other income			
Misc. receipt		17	-
Total		17	-
16. Cost of goods sold			
Opening inventory		36,947	18,497
Cost of Purchase		54,468	90,609
Freight and duties		8,317	23,637
Cost of goods available for sale		99,732	132,743
Closing inventory		24,371	36,947
Total cost of goods sold		75,361	95,796
17. Other operating expenses			
Advertising and Promotion		4,600	3,160
Freight and logistic		4,572	3,105
Salary		5,481	3,579
Staff welfare		299	157
Inter company- Research & development		6,864	4,994
Inter company- Other		1,907	808
Travel & entertainment		1,143	715
Rent		1,913	149
Royalty		1,338	-
Depreciation		105	18
Misc. expenses		<u>2,515</u>	1,065
Total		30,737	17,750
18. Taxation			
The Components of Income tax expense are as foll	ows:		
Current tax		13	15
State tax		982	-
Deferred tax		(1,055)	(3,732)
Total		(60)	(3,717)

NOTE 19 - Leases

Effective April 1, 2023, the Company adapted the new lease accounting guidance in Accounting Standards Update No. 2016-02, Leases (Topic 842).

The Company leases warehouse space in three locations across the country, Fulton, KY, Houston, TX and Savannah, GA. The Company closed the Savannah location during the year. Rental is payable based on actual usage of space (not of tires held as inventory), commitment is based on budgeted value for FY 2023-24. There is no long term commitment beyond March 2024. These costs are included in freight and logistics.

During the year, the Company entered into a long-term non-cancelable lease agreement for warehouse space in Houston, TX. The lease has a start date of June 23, 2023 and an end date of June 23, 2026.

During the year, the Company has entered into a long-term office lease agreement in Atlanta, GA with a commencement date of August 1, 2023. The lease expires in 2029.

The following is a maturity analysis of the annual undiscounted cash flows of the operating lease liabilities as of March 31, 2024:

3/31/2025	1,297
3/31/2026	1,302
3/31/2027	375
3/31/2028	195
3/31/2029	200
Thereafter	68
Total	3,437

The following table presents the components by lease type, of total lease cost, recognized in the Income Statement as of March 31, 2024:

Lease Cost:

Operating lease cost

783

The following table presents supplemental cash flow information related to leases as of March 31, 2024:

Cash paid for amounts in lease liabilities:

Operating cash flows from operating leases

769

The following table presents supplemental information related to leases as of March 31, 2024:

Supplemental lease information:

ROU assets obtained in exchange for new operating lease

liabilities

3,738

Weighted-Avg remaining lease term – operating leases

3.03 yrs

Weighted-Avg discount rate – operating leases

6.86%



USD 000	2	024 2023

20. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

This note is related to intercompany balances between Apollo Tires (US) Inc. and companies that are ultimately controlled by Apollo Tyres Ltd (ultimate parent). Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to transactions with third parties.

20.1 Payable to

Apollo Tyres Ltd	3,409	5 , 959
Apollo Tyres (EU) B.V.	4,468	-
Apollo Tyres (NL) B.V.	226	4 , 666
Apollo Tyres Global R&D	2,174	1,094
Apollo Tyres AG	131	-
Saturn F1	19	-
Apollo Tyres COE Ltd	3	-
Apollo Tyres UK Ltd	156	94
Total	10,586	11,813
20.2 Receivable from		
Apollo Tyres Ltd. India	76	57_
Total	76	57
20.3 Related party transactions -Purchase*		
Apollo Tyres Ltd	25,402	62 , 322
Apollo Tyres (EU) B.V.	30,934	-
Apollo Tyres (NL) B.V.	840	34,263
Apolio Tyres Global R&D	5,753	3,791
Apollo Tyres AG	498	795
Saturn F1	197	-
Apollo Tyres COE Ltd	13	-
Apollo Tyres UK Ltd	1,640	

^{*}Purchases including the expenses cross charged

NOTE 21 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

Management has evaluated events and transactions that occurred after the balance sheet date for potential recognition and disclosure through April 26, 2024, there have been no events after the balance sheet date that would require a normal disclosure.



65,277

101,171