

Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Ltd
7, Institutional Area
Sector 32
Gurgaon-122001, India



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

**AUDITED FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED
MARCH 31, 2024**

**ACCOUNTS
GURUGRAM**

APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	Notes	As at	
		March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
A. Assets			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	B1	830.22	644.19
(b) Right of use assets	B1	1,177.64	778.67
(c) Capital work-in-progress		10.71	9.50
(d) Financial assets			
i. Other Financial Assets	B2	42.47	20.21
(e) Non-current tax assets (net)	B3	13.24	18.33
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	C1	73.65	33.99
Total non-current assets		2,147.93	1,504.89
2. Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	B4	453.63	469.75
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	B5	427.09	338.63
iii. Other financial assets	B6	0.12	13.96
(b) Current current assets	B7	24.79	6.03
Total current assets		905.63	828.37
Total assets (1+2)		3,053.56	2,333.26
B. Equity and liabilities			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	B8	539.00	539.00
(b) Other equity		837.77	668.77
Total equity		1,376.77	1,207.77
Liabilities			
2. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities		1,109.65	702.26
ii. Other financial liabilities	B9	-	4.95
(b) Provisions	B10	119.20	54.91
Total non-current liabilities		1,228.85	762.12
3. Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities		146.09	128.96
ii. Trade payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises: and		-	-
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	B11	72.89	103.72
iii. Other financial liabilities	B12	97.49	57.69
(b) Other current liabilities	B13	106.11	61.43
(c) Provisions	B14	25.36	11.57
Total current liabilities		447.94	363.37
Total liabilities (2+3)		1,676.79	1,125.49
Total equity and liabilities (1+2+3)		3,053.56	2,333.26

See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our attached Report of even date

For SCV & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000235N/N500089


Anuj Dhingra
Partner

Membership no : 0512535

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Rohit Arora
Director
DIN No.00049002



Ravi Kumar Shingari
Director
DIN No.08912955

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 10, 2024



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

		₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	Notes	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
1. Revenue from operations	B15	2,606.72	1,199.38
2. Other income	B16	21.58	14.91
3. Total income (1 + 2)		2,628.30	1,214.29
4. Expenses			
(a) Employee benefits expense	B17	1,500.60	658.10
(b) Finance costs	B18	105.40	60.07
(c) Depreciation and amortization expense	B1(a)	279.45	143.88
(d) Other expenses	B19	464.49	248.20
Total expenses		2,349.94	1,110.25
5. Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3 - 4)		278.36	104.04
6. Exceptional items		-	-
7. Profit/(Loss) before tax (5 + 6)		278.36	104.04
8. Tax expense			
- Current tax		97.02	50.54
- Deferred tax		(26.57)	(24.35)
Total tax expense	C1	70.45	26.19
9. Profit/(Loss) for the year (7 - 8)		207.91	77.85
10. Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Gain / (Loss) on remeasurement of defined benefit plan		(52.00)	(13.20)
(b) Gain / (Loss) on changes in fair value of investment in equity instruments carried at fair value through OCI			
(c) Deferred tax adjustment on revaluation			
(ii) Income tax relating to items (a & b) that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		13.09	3.32
Other comprehensive income for the year		(38.91)	(9.88)
11. Total comprehensive income for the year (9 + 10)		169.00	67.97
12. Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)	C13		
- Basic		3.86	1.48
- Diluted		3.86	1.48

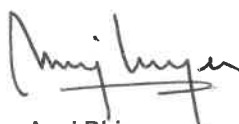
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements

As per our attached Report of even date

For SCV & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 000235N/N500089



Anuj Dhingra
Partner

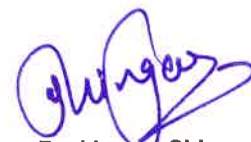
Membership no : 0512535



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Rohit Arora
Director
DIN No.00049002



Ravi Kumar Shingari
Director
DIN No.08912955

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 10, 2024



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

i) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	₹ Lakhs
Balance as at March 31, 2022	500.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	39.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	539.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	539.00

ii) Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total
	Securities premium	Retained earnings	
Balance as at March 31, 2022	0	(11.50)	(11.50)
Profit/(Loss) for the year		77.85	77.85
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(13.20)	(13.20)
Income tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		3.32	3.32
Share premium on issue of shares	612.30		612.30
Balance as at March 31, 2023	612.30	56.47	668.77
Profit/(Loss) for the year		207.91	207.91
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(52.00)	(52.00)
Income tax on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		13.09	13.09
Share premium on issue of shares	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	612.30	225.47	837.77

Proposed dividend on equity shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Final proposed dividend for the year ended 31 March 2024: 40% (₹ 4 per equity share of ₹ 10/- each)	215.6	-

Total proposed dividend on equity shares

Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares.

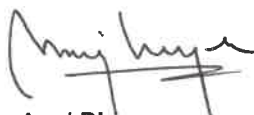
As per our attached Report of even date

For SCV & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 000235N/N500089

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Anuj Dhingra

Partner

Membership no : 0512535





Rohit Arora

Director

DIN No.00049002



Ravi Kumar Shingari

Director

DIN No.08912955



Place : New Delhi

Date : May 10, 2024

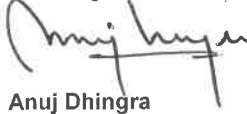
Place : Gurugram

Date : May 10, 2024

APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
(i) Net profit before tax	278.36	104.04
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expense	279.46	143.88
Write off/Adjustment of non-cash items	(0.73)	
Rent Income	(6.00)	(5.00)
Interest income	(21.58)	(9.59)
Finance charges	102.81	60.07
(ii) Operating profit before working capital changes	632.32	293.40
Adjustments for changes in working capital:		
Loans and other financial assets	(9.98)	(8.27)
Trade Receivables	16.12	(360.25)
Other financial assets	-	32.13
Other financial liabilities	34.85	-
Trade payable	(30.83)	81.01
Other current liabilities	44.68	41.87
Provisions	78.08	66.48
(iii) Cash generated from operations	765.24	146.37
Income Tax paid	(143.93)	(61.75)
Net cash from operating activities	621.31	84.62
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Property, plant & equipments, including payment of Capital Advances	(291.93)	(561.14)
Rent Income	6.00	5.00
Interest received	21.58	6.72
Net cash used in investing activities	(264.35)	(549.42)
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Rent paid	(240.00)	(120.75)
Proceeds from issue of share capital		651.30
Security Deposit paid	(28.50)	-
Net cash used in financing activities	(268.50)	530.55
Net (decrease) / increase in cash & cash equivalents (A+B+C)	88.46	65.75
Cash & cash equivalents as at the beginning of the period	338.63	272.88
Cash & cash equivalents as at the end of the period	427.09	338.63
Balances with banks		
On current accounts	25.09	28.63
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	402.00	310.00
	427.09	338.63

As per our attached Report of even date
For **SCV & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 000235N/N500089


Anuj Dhingra
Partner
Membership no : 0512535





Rohit Arora
Director
DIN No.00049002



Ravi kumar Shingari
Director
DIN No.08912955

Place : New Delhi
Date : May 10, 2024

Place : Gurugram
Date : May 10, 2024



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1 Corporate information

The principal business activity of Apollo Tyres Centre of Excellence Limited ('the Company') is to carry on the business of providing, outsourcing, sub-contracting shared service(s) for process execution and various other business functions, in and outside India. The Company was incorporated on 10th October 2020.

2 IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW/MODIFIED STANDARDS

During the year, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has issued amendments to certain Ind-AS. The company has analysed the impact of these amendments which is not material to the company. Further, MCA has not issued any new Ind -AS applicable to the company.

• Ind AS1 - Presentation of Financial Statements-

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial

• Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors-

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

• Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes-

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and off setting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its

3 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

3.1 Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR'), which is also the functional currency of the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were authorised and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 10th MAY 2024.

3.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on above basis.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied in preparation of the financial statements are as given below:

3.3 Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss comprised the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the period as determined in accordance with the applicable income tax laws of India. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other periods and items that are never taxable or deductible. The current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and considers whether it is probable that a taxation authority will accept an uncertain tax treatment

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and quantified using the tax rates and laws enacted or substantively enacted as on the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

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

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

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

Current and Deferred tax for the period

Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

3.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment held for use in the production or supply of goods or services, or for administrative purposes, are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses. Freehold land is not depreciated. For qualifying assets, borrowing costs are capitalised in accordance with Ind AS 23 - Borrowing costs. Depreciation of these assets, on the same basis as other property assets, commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Property, plant and equipment are capitalised at costs relating to the acquisition and installation (net of tax credits wherever applicable) and include finance cost on borrowed funds attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets for the period up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use, and adjustments arising from foreign exchange differences arising on foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs. Other incidental expenditure attributable to bringing the fixed assets to their working condition for intended use are also capitalized. Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure meets the recognition criteria. Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The estimated useful life considered for the assets are as under.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

Categories of the assets	Number of years
Building	5 - 60
Plant and equipment	3 - 25
Electrical installations	1 - 10
Furniture and fixtures	4 - 10
Vehicles	4 - 10
Office equipment	4 - 10

Assets held under leases are depreciated over their expected lease term on the same basis as owned assets. However, when there is no reasonable certainty that ownership will be obtained by the end of the lease term, assets are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. * Leasehold improvements included in Building are amortised over their period of lease or useful life, whichever is lower. Leasehold land / Improvements thereon are amortized over the primary period of lease. An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Derecognition of intangible assets

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

The useful life considered for the intangible assets are as under: Category of Assets Number of years 3-6

Categories of the assets	Number of years
Computer Software	3 - 6

3.6 Revenue

In accordance with Ind AS 115, the Company recognises the amount as revenue from contracts with customers, which is received for the transfer of promised goods or services to customers in exchange for those goods or services. The relevant point in time or period of time is the transfer of control of the goods or services (control approach). The Company recognises revenue at point in time. Revenue is reduced for customer returns, taxes on sales, estimated rebates and other similar allowances. To determine when to recognise revenue and at what amount, the five-step model is applied. By applying the five-step model distinct performance obligations are identified. Variable consideration includes various forms of sales related obligations like volume discounts, price concessions, incentives, etc. on the goods sold or services rendered to its customers, dealers and distributors. In all such cases, accumulated experience is used to estimate and provide for the variability in revenue, using the expected value method and the revenue is recognised to the extent that it is highly probable that a significant reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur in future on account of refund or discounts. The transaction price is determined and allocated to the performance obligations according to the requirements of Ind AS 115. Performance obligation are deemed to have been met when the control of goods or services transferred to the customer.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods or services, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, if any.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.7 Other income

Dividend income from investments to be recognised when the right to receive payment has been established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principle outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Royalty income to be recognised on accrual basis in accordance with the substance of the relevant agreement (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

3.8 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include wages and salaries, provident fund, superannuation fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Other current and non-current employee benefits

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

3.9 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and the grants will be received.

3.10 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions to be recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the period-end. Non-monetary items to be carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

3.11 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred. Other finance costs includes interest on other contractual obligations.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.12 Leases

The Company as lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, 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 of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (1) the contract involves the use of an identified asset, (2) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset through the period of the lease, and (3) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a Right of use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements under which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases and low value leases. For short-term leases and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses.

ROU assets are depreciated from the date of commencement of the lease on a straight -line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the useful life of the underlying asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. For leases under which the rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate based on the information available at the date of commencement of the lease in determining the present value of lease payments. Lease liabilities are re measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment as to whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

3.13 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e., average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.14 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets or cash generating units to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, or whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior periods. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

3.15 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal / constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

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

Contingent liability is disclosed for (i) Possible obligation which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or (ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

3.16 Financial instruments

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

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



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.17 Financial assets

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

All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

3.17.1 Classification of financial asset

a. Loans and receivable

Financial assets that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost less impairment loss (except for investments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition):

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

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

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss and is included in the 'Other Income' line item.

b. Assets available for sale

Financial assets that meet the following conditions to be subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI') (except for investments that are designated as at FVTPL on initial recognition):

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

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

c. Assets held for trading

A financial asset to be held for trading if:

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

Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the right to receive the dividends is established and it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

d. Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for equity instruments which are not held for Debt instrument that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria (see above) are measured at FVTPL. In addition, debt instruments that meet the amortised cost criteria or the fair value through other comprehensive income criteria but are designated as at FVTPL are measured at FVTPL.

A financial asset may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would arise from measuring assets or liabilities or recognising the gains and losses on them on different bases.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.17.2 Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial assets, and financials guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instruments.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12- month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115 - Revenue from contracts with customers, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Credit impaired balances are disclosed under provision for doubtful debts.

3.17.3 De-recognition of financial assets

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

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

3.17.4 Foreign Exchange gains and losses

The fair value of financial assets denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of each reporting period.

For foreign currency denominated financial assets measured at amortised cost and FVTPL, the exchange differences are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss except for those which are designated as hedging instruments in hedging relationship.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.18 Financial liabilities and equity instruments

3.18.1 Classification as debt or equity

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

3.18.2 Equity instruments

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

3.18.3 Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL. However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for derecognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

3.18.3.1 Financial liabilities at FVTPL

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

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.18.3.2 Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

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

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

3.18.3.3 Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt. Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at:

- i. amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 - Financial
- ii. amount initially recognised less, where appropriate, cumulative amortisation recognised in accordance with the revenue recognition policies of Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

For financial liabilities that are denominated in a foreign currency and are measured at amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, the foreign exchange gains and losses are determined based on the amortised cost of the instruments and are recognised in the 'Other Income' line item.

The fair value of financial liabilities denominated in a foreign currency is determined in that foreign currency and translated at the spot rate at the end of the reporting period. For financial liabilities that are measured as at FVTPL, the foreign exchange component forms part of the fair value gains or losses and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3.18.3.4 Derecognition of financial liabilities

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

3.19 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term balances, as defined above, net of outstanding cash credits as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management. The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

3.20 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act unless otherwise stated.

3.21 Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make certain judgements and estimates that may affect the application of accounting policies, reported amounts and related disclosures.

These judgments and estimates may have an impact on the assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and income and expense items for the period under review. Actual results may differ from these judgments and estimates.

All assumptions, expectations and forecasts that are used as a basis for judgments and estimates in the financial statements represent as accurately an outlook as possible for the Company. These judgments and estimates only represent the interpretation of the Company as of the dates on which they were prepared.

Important judgments and estimates relate largely to provisions, pensions, tangible and intangible assets (lives, residual values and impairment), deferred tax assets and liabilities and valuation of financial instruments.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

B1 Property, Plant and Equipment as at March 31, 2024

₹ Lakhs

Description of assets	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block	
	As at March 31st, 2023	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31st, 2023	Depreciation expense Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at March 31st, 2024	As at March 31st, 2023
A. Property, plant and equipment - owned unless otherwise stated							
Leasehold improvement	373.90	108.70	-	20.15	50.43	70.58	353.75
Plant and Machinery	40.48	69.61	-	-	12.78	14.80	38.46
Office Equipments	21.99	23.17	-	6.23	6.04	12.27	32.89
Electrical installations	162.94	48.21	-	10.39	22.10	32.49	178.66
Computers	1.70	-	-	0.28	0.57	0.85	1.42
Furniture and fixtures	86.60	-	-	4.33	8.66	12.99	82.27
Total tangible assets	687.60	249.69	-	43.40	100.58	143.98	644.20
B. Intangible assets:							
Computer software	-	41.00	-	-	4.10	4.10	-
Total intangible assets	687.60	290.69	-	43.40	104.68	148.08	644.20
Total (A+B)							
Right of use asset - Buildings	904.26	573.75	-	125.59	174.78	300.37	778.67

Property, Plant and Equipment as on March 31, 2023

₹ Lakhs

Description of assets	Gross Block			Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block	
	As at March 31, 2022	Additions	Disposals	As at March 31, 2022	Depreciation expense Eliminated on disposal of assets	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Leasehold Improvement	-	373.90	-	-	20.15	20.15	-
Plant and Machinery	-	40.48	-	-	2.02	2.02	-
Office Equipments	-	21.99	-	-	6.23	6.23	-
Electrical installations	-	162.94	-	-	10.39	10.39	-
Computers	-	1.70	-	-	0.28	0.28	-
Furniture and fixtures	-	86.60	-	-	4.33	4.33	-
Total	-	687.60	-	-	43.41	43.41	-
Right of use asset - Buildings	904.26	-	-	25.12	100.47	125.59	879.14

B1(a) Depreciation and Amortization Expense

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31st, 2024	As at March 31st, 2023
Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment	100.58	43.41
Depreciation/Amortization of Right of Use Assets	174.78	100.47
Other intangible assets	4.10	-
Total	279.46	143.88



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Assets (Non-Current)

B2 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits	42.47	20.21
	<u>42.47</u>	<u>20.21</u>

Non-Financial Assets (Non-Current)

B3 Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Income tax *	13.24	18.33
(Net of provision for tax of ₹ 150.59 Lakhs (₹ 54.24 Lakhs))		
	<u>13.24</u>	<u>18.33</u>

* including TDS and Advance Tax



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Assets (Current)

B4 Trade receivables

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good	453.63	469.75
		-
For Trade receivable ageing shedule, refer Note: C-5	<u>453.63</u>	<u>469.75</u>

Financial Assets (Current)

B5 Cash and Cash Equivalentents

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	25.09	28.63
Deposits with original maturity period of 3 months or less	402.00	310.00
	<u>427.09</u>	<u>338.63</u>

B6 Other Financial Assets (Current)

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest accrued on deposits	0.12	3.31
Receivables from related parties (Refer Note C-8)	-	10.65
	<u>0.12</u>	<u>13.96</u>

Non-Financial Assets (Current)

B7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid expenses	2.64	-
Employees advances	22.15	6.03
	<u>24.79</u>	<u>6.03</u>



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

B8 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Authorised		
1,00,00,000 Nos. (1,00,00,000 Nos.) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1,000.00	1,000.00
	<u>1,000.00</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>
Issued, subscribed & fully paid up		
53,90,000 Nos. (53,90,000 Nos.) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	539.00	539.00
	<u>539.00</u>	<u>539.00</u>

a. Reconciliation of the equity shares at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
	Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	53,90,000	539.00	53,90,000
Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	53,90,000	539.00	53,90,000	539.00

b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares:

The Company has only one class of issued shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of Re. 10 each. The holder of equity shares are 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.

c. Shares held by the Holding / Ultimate Holding Company and / or their subsidiaries & associates:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
	Apollo Tyres Limited (Holding Company)*	53,90,000	539.00	53,90,000

*100% held by Apollo Tyres Limited (ATL), inter alia, including 6 shares each held by 6 individual nominee shareholders of ATL

d. Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the paid up share capital of the Company:

Name of the shareholder	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of Shares	%age	No. of Shares	%age
	Apollo Tyres Limited (Holding Company)	53,90,000	100.00%	53,90,000

e. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Promoter name	As at March 31st, 2024		
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Apollo Tyres Limited	53,90,000	100.00%	0%

Promoter name	As at March 31st, 2023		
	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
1. Apollo Tyres Limited	53,90,000	100.00%	0%



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)

B9 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Security deposits received	-	4.95
	-	4.95

Non-Financial Liabilities (Non-Current)

B10 Provisions

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provison for employee benefits Refer Note: C-15a		
Provision for gratuity (unfunded)	87.24	42.24
Provision for compensated absences	31.96	12.67
	119.20	54.91

Financial Liabilities (Current)

B11 Trade Payables

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (refer Note C4)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	29.94	103.72
Payable to related parties (refer note C8)		
Others	42.95	
	72.89	103.72

Refer note C6 for trade payable aging

Trade Payables Includes INR 5.72 Lakhs due to Related Parties



B12 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Employee related payables	2.36	3.25
Accounts payable - capital vendors		
Total outstanding dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (refer Note C4)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	42.08	27.52
Others	53.05	26.92
	<u>97.49</u>	<u>57.69</u>

Non-Financial Liabilities (Current)**B13 Other Current Liabilities**

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade advances received from related party		-
Amount payable to statutory authorities	106.11	61.43
	<u>106.11</u>	<u>61.43</u>

B14 Provisions (Current)

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provison for employee benefits Refer Note: C-15a		
Provision for gratuity (unfunded)	17.79	8.58
Provision for compensated absences	7.57	2.99
	<u>25.36</u>	<u>11.57</u>



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

B15 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Sale of Services (Revenue from Business Support Services)	2,606.72	1,199.38
	<u>2,606.72</u>	<u>1,199.38</u>

B16 Other Income

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Interest income on bank deposits	11.79	9.59
Interest income - Others	3.79	0.32
Income from sub-leasing	6.00	5.00
	<u>21.58</u>	<u>14.91</u>



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

B17 Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries, wages and bonus	1,424.98	627.46
Contribution to provident and other funds	60.68	26.59
Staff welfare expenses	14.94	4.05
	1,500.60	658.10

B18 Finance Costs

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Finance charge on amortisation of lease liability	105.40	60.07
	105.40	60.07

B19 Other Expenses

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2024	Year ended March 31, 2023
Rent	3.34	1.31
Rates and taxes	0.01	0.03
Insurance	0.38	-
Travelling, conveyance and vehicle	30.37	7.91
Printing, stationery & communication	53.18	14.08
Staff Recruitment Exp.*	25.96	9.62
Legal & professional charges	32.09	25.52
Repair and maintenance	1.58	-
Statutory auditors remuneration (refer note C3)		
- Audit Fee	3.00	2.30
- Tax Audit	1.00	0.60
Retainer Fee	97.28	59.13
Training Expenses	6.28	-
Outsourced Services	81.53	64.64
Electricity & Water	46.87	30.41
SW Canteen*	24.36	12.19
Computer Related Expenses	19.02	11.91
Miscellaneous Expenses	38.24	8.55
	464.49	248.20

*Amount re-classified from Miscellaneous expenses



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

1 Income taxes

i) Reconciliation between average effective tax rate and applicable tax rate

Particulars	2023-24		2022-23	
	₹ Lakhs	Rate (%)	₹ Lakhs	Rate (%)
Profit before tax	278.36		104.04	
Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	70.06	25.17%	26.18	25.17%
Tax effect of				
Change in enacted tax rate		-	-	-
Non deductible expenses	26.96	10%	-	-
Exempt income	-	-	-	-
Unabsorbed capital loss as per Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	97.02	34.85%	26.18	25.17%

₹ Lakhs

ii) Components of deferred tax liabilities (net)

Year ended March 31,2024

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in/reclassified from OCI	As at March 31, 2024
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/ (liabilities)				
Property, plant and equipment	0.93	(2.29)	-	(1.36)
Fair valuation of financial assets	(236.53)	558.47	-	321.93
Employee benefits	16.79	19.59	13.09	49.47
Others	252.80	(549.19)	-	(296.39)
Gross deferred tax assets (b)	33.99	26.58	13.09	73.65

Year ended March 31,2023

Particulars	As at March 31, 2022	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognized in/reclassified from OCI	As at March 31, 2023
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment		(0.93)	-	(0.93)
Others	221.26	15.27	-	236.53
Fair value of equity instruments		-	-	-
Gross deferred tax liability (a)	221.26	14.34	-	235.60
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets				
Fair value of Equity instruments				-
Employee benefits	0.06	13.41	3.32	16.79
Others	227.51	25.29	-	252.80
Gross deferred tax assets (b)	227.57	38.70	3.32	269.59
Net deferred tax liability/(Asset) (a-b)	(6.31)	(24.35)	(3.32)	(33.99)

₹ Lakhs



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

2 Financial instrument

A. Capital risk management

The capital structure of the Company consists of debt, cash and cash equivalents and equity attributable to equity shareholders of the Company which comprises issued share capital and accumulated reserves disclosed in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

	₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	As at March 31st, 2024	As at March 31st, 2023
Borrowings	-	-
Current maturities of non current borrowings	-	-
Debt (a)	-	-
Equity	539.00	539.00
Other equity	837.77	668.77
Total equity (b)	1,376.77	1,207.77
Debt to equity ((a) / (b))	-	-

B. Financial risk management

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy customers

b) Liquidity risk

The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and banking facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities for the Company.

i) Non derivative financial assets

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024			As on March 31, 2023		
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above
Non-interest bearing	880.72	-	42.47	808.38	-	20.21
Fixed interest rate instruments	0.12	-	-	13.96	-	-

ii) Non derivative financial liabilities

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024			As on March 31, 2023		
	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years and above
Non-interest bearing	170.38	-	-	161.41	-	-
Lease liability	154.77	740.92	396.19	69.45	381.76	380.01

c) The below tables summarise the fair value of the financial assets / liabilities

i. Fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities carried at amortized cost

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024 (Rs Lakhs)	As on March 31, 2023 (Rs Lakhs)	Fair value hierarchy (Level 1, 2 or 3) *
Financial assets			
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	427.09	338.63	3
Total	427.09	338.63	
Financial Liabilities			
Trade Payables	72.89	103.72	3
Other Financial Liabilities-Current	243.58	188.65	
Total	316.47	290.37	

* Level 1 - Quoted price in an active market.

* Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within liability Level 1 that are observable or the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

* Level 3 - Unobservable inputs for asset or liability.

3 Statutory auditors' remuneration

	₹ Lakhs	
Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
For audits	3.00	2.30
For taxation matters	1.00	0.60
For other services	-	-
Total	4.00	2.90

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

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

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

5 Trade Receivables ageing schedule

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME							-
Others		451.73	1.90				453.63
Disputed dues – MSME							-
Disputed dues - Others							-
Total			1.90				453.63

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Not yet due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME							-
Others	469.75						469.75
Disputed dues – MSME							-
Disputed dues - Others							-
Total	469.75						469.75

6 Trade Payable ageing schedule

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As on March 31, 2024						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME							-
Others	42.95	9.15	20.61	0.19			72.90
Disputed dues – MSME							-
Disputed dues - Others							-
Total	42.95	9.15	20.61	0.19			72.90

₹ Lakhs

Particulars	As on March 31, 2023						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled	Not yet due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME							-
Others			103.66	0.06			103.72
Disputed dues – MSME							-
Disputed dues - Others							-
Total			103.66	0.06			103.72

7 Leases

i) Company as a lessee:

The Company has not taken any residential /commercial premises and plant and machinery under short term leases. The Company has a long term leases for office premises.

a) The balance sheet shows the following amounts relating to leases:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Right-of-use assets		
Building	1,177.64	778.67
Total	1,177.64	778.67

b) The break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 is as follows

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Lease Liabilities		
Current	146.09	128.96
Non-current	1,109.65	702.26
Total	1,255.74	831.22

c) The following is the movement in Right of Use (Building) Asset during the year ended March 31, 2024:

Gross Block-Building	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	904.26	-
Addition during the year	573.75	904.26
Deletion during the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,478.01	904.26
Amortization		
Balance at the beginning of the year	125.59	25.12
Addition during the year	174.78	100.47
Deletion during the year	-	-
Amortization	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	300.37	125.59
Net Carrying Amount	1,177.64	778.67



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

d) Movement of Lease Liabilities during the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance at the beginning of the year	831.22	890.45
Lease Liability added/Deleted during the year	607.01	1.45
Finance cost accrued during the year	102.81	60.07
Payment of Lease Liability	(240.00)	(120.75)
Balance at the end of the year	1,255.74	831.22

e) The following are the amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	174.78	100.47
Interest expense on lease liabilities (Net of Interest income on fair value of security deposit aggregating ₹ 2.83 Lakhs / Previous Year ₹ 1.17 Lakhs)	102.81	60.07
Loss (profit) for the year	277.59	160.54

f) The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities as at March 31, 2024 on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Less than one year	154.77	69.45
One to five years	740.92	381.76
More than five years	396.19	380.01
Total	1,291.88	831.22

g) Future cash flows to which the company is committed (e.g. variable lease payments and leases not yet commenced): None



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

8 Disclosure of related party transactions in accordance with Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures

Name of the Related Parties		
PARTICULARS	2023-24	2022-23
Holding Company	Apollo Tyres Limited	Apollo Tyres Limited
Fellow Subsidiaries	Apollo Tyres (Greenfield) B.V. Apollo Tyres Cooperatief U.A. Apollo (South Africa) Holdings (Pty) Ltd Apollo Tyres Africa (Pty) Ltd Apollo Tyres (Thailand) Limited Apollo Tyres (Middle East) FZE Apollo Tyres Holdings (Singapore) Pte Ltd ATL Singapore Pte Ltd.* ¹ Apollo Tyres (Malaysia) SDN BHD Apollo Tyres (UK) Holdings Ltd. Apollo Tyres (London) Pvt Ltd Apollo Tyres Global R&D B.V. Apollo Tyres (R&D) GmbH Apollo Tyres AG Apollo Tyres Do (Brasil) Ltda Apollo Tyres (Europe) B.V Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Kft. Apollo Tyres (NL) B.V. Apollo Tyres (Germany) GmbH Apollo Tyres (Nordic) AB Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd. Apollo Tyres (France) SAS Apollo Tyres (Belux) SA Apollo Tyres (Austria) Gesellschaft m.b.H. Apollo Tyres (Schweiz) AG Apollo Tyres Iberica, S.A Apollo Tires (US) Inc. Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Sales Kft. Apollo Tyres (Polska) Sp. Z O.O. Vredestein Consulting B.V. Finlo B.V. Reifencor GmbH, Hannover Trusted Mobility Services Limited Reifencor Tyre (Qingdao) Co., Ltd. Satum F1 Pvt Ltd	Apollo Tyres (Greenfield) B.V. Apollo Tyres Cooperatief U.A. Apollo (South Africa) Holdings (Pty) Apollo Tyres Africa (Pty) Ltd Apollo Tyres (Thailand) Limited Apollo Tyres (Middle East) FZE Apollo Tyres Holdings (Singapore) ATL Singapore Pte Ltd. Apollo Tyres (Malaysia) SDN BHD Apollo Tyres (UK) Holdings Ltd. Apollo Tyres (London) Pvt Ltd Apollo Tyres.Global R&D B.V. Apollo Tyres (R&D) GmbH Apollo Tyres AG Apollo Tyres Do (Brasil) Ltda Apollo Tyres (Europe) B.V Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Kft. Apollo Tyres (NL) B.V. Apollo Tyres (Germany) GmbH Apollo Vredestein Nordic A.B. Apollo Tyres (UK) Sales Ltd. Apollo Tyres (France) SAS Apollo Tyres (Belux) SA Apollo Tyres (Austria) Gesellschaft Apollo Tyres (Schweiz) AG Apollo Tyres Iberica, S.A Apollo Tires (US) Inc. Apollo Tyres (Hungary) Sales Kft. Apollo Tyres (Polska) Sp. Z O.O. Vredestein Consulting B.V. Finlo B.V. Reifencor GmbH, Hannover - Reifencor Tyre (Qingdao) Co., Satum F1 Pvt Ltd
Entities in which directors of parent company (Apollo Tyres Ltd) are interested	Artemis Medicare Services Ltd Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt Ltd Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd Swaranganga Consultants Pvt Ltd Sunrays Medi Equipment Pvt Ltd	Artemis Medicare Services Ltd Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt Ltd Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt Swaranganga Consultants Pvt Ltd
Entity in which directors are interested	KT Telematic Solutions Private Ltd	-
Key management personnel	Mr. Anil Chopra* ² Mr. Ravi Kumar Shingari Mr. Dominic Georae Martin* ³ Mr. Rohit Arora Mr. Praveen Tripathi* ⁴	Mr. Anil Chopra Mr. Ravi Kumar Shingari Mr. Dominic George Martin Mr. Rohit Arora

*1 ATL Singapore Pte Ltd. closed on 8th August 2023

*2 Mr. Anil Chopra resigned on 30th September 2023

*3 Mr Dominic George Martin resigned on 27th Oct 2023

*4 Mr. Praveen Tripathi appointed on 27th Oct 2023

Notes: Related parties and their relationships are as identified by the management and relied upon by the auditors.



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024
Transactions and balances with Related Parties:

Particulars	FY 2023-24			Total	FY 2022-23		
	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Entitles in which directors of parent company (Apollo Tyres Ltd) are interested		Holding Company	Entitles in which directors of parent company (Apollo Tyres Ltd) are interested	Total
Description of Transactions:							
Share Capital Received : Apollo Tyres Ltd	-	-	-	-	651.30	-	651.30
Sale of Services							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	2,548.50	-	-	2,548.50	1,199.38	-	1,199.38
Apollo Tyres (Europe) B.V	-	34.82	-	34.82	-	-	-
Apollo Tires (US) Inc.	-	10.47	-	10.47	-	-	-
Trusted Mobility Services Limited	-	12.93	-	12.93	-	-	-
Cross charge of management and other expenses paid:							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	21.20	-	-	21.20	21.20	-	21.20
Reimbursement of expenses Paid							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	0.20	-	-	0.20	-	-	-
Rent Paid							
Swaranganga Consultants Pvt Ltd	-	-	240.00	240.00	-	120.75	120.75
Rent Received							
Artemis Medicare Services Ltd	-	-	1.80	1.80	-	1.80	1.80
Artemis Cardiac Care Pvt Ltd	-	-	1.20	1.20	-	1.20	1.20
Premedium Pharmaceuticals Pvt Ltd	-	-	0.60	0.60	-	0.60	0.60
Nutriburst India Pvt Ltd	-	-	1.20	1.20	-	0.90	0.90
Sunrays Medi Equipment	-	-	1.20	1.20	-	0.50	0.50
	-	-	6.00	6.00	-	5.00	5.00
Security Deposit Paid							
Swaranganga Consultants Pvt Ltd	-	-	28.50	28.50	-	-	-
Amount outstanding as on March 31, 2024							
Trade payable:							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	5.72	-	-	5.72	-	-	-
Trade receivable:							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	422.65	-	-	422.65	468.43	-	468.43
Nutriburst India Pvt Ltd	-	-	0.71	0.71	-	-	-
Artemis Medicare Services Ltd	-	-	0.36	0.36	-	0.18	0.18
Trusted Mobility Services Limited	-	13.96	-	13.96	-	-	-
Apollo Tyres (Europe) B.V	-	12.16	-	12.16	-	-	-
Apollo Tires (US) Inc.	-	2.61	-	2.61	-	-	-
	422.65	28.73	1.07	452.45	468.43	0.18	468.61
Other non current financial assets							
Swaranganga Consultants Pvt Ltd	-	-	60.00	60.00	-	31.50	31.50
Other current financial assets							
Apollo Tyres Ltd	-	-	-	-	10.65	-	10.65

9 Ratios

Particulars	Units	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	% change from March 31, 2023 to Mar 31, 2024
Current Ratio	Times	2.02	2.28	(11.31)
Debt-Equity Ratio	Times	-	-	-
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Times	-	-	-
Inventory Turnover ratio	Times	-	-	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Times	5.65	4.14	36.34
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Times	-	-	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Times	5.70	2.58	120.81
Net Profit ratio	Percentage	0.08	0.05	22.88
Return on Equity ratio	Percentage	0.16	0.09	75.28
Return on Capital Employed	Percentage	0.279	0.136	105.14
Return on Investment	Percentage	0.126	0.070	78.68

9.1 Elements of Ratios

Ratios	March 31 2024		March 31, 2023	
	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current ratio	905.63	447.94	828.37	363.37
Debt- Equity Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Debt Service Coverage ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Inventory Turnover ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	2,606.72	461.69	1,199.38	289.625
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	2,606.72	457.69	1,199.38	465.00
Net Profit Ratio	207.91	2,606.72	77.85	1,199.38
Return on Equity ratio	207.91	1,292.27	77.85	848.13
Return on Capital Employed	383.76	1,376.77	164.11	1,207.77
Return on Investment	383.76	3,053.56	164.11	2,333.26



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

9.2 Consideration of Element of Ratio

i. Current Ratio:	Numerator= Current Assets Denominator= Current Liabilities
ii. Debt-Equity Ratio:	Numerator= Total Debt Denominator= Total Equity - Revaluation Reserve
iii. Debt Service Coverage ratio:	Numerator= Profit before Tax + Finance cost + Depreciation Denominator= Repayment of Borrowings + Interest on Borrowings
iv. Inventory Turnover ratio:	Numerator= Cost of Goods Sold Denominator= Average Inventory
v. Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Sales Denominator= Average Trade Receivables
vi. Trade Payable Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Total Purchases Denominator= Average Trade Payables
vii. Net Capital Turnover Ratio:	Numerator= Revenue from operations Denominator= Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets - Current Liabilities)
viii. Net Profit ratio:	Numerator= Net Profit after tax Denominator= Revenue from operations
ix. Return on Equity ratio:	Numerator= Net Profit after tax Denominator= Average Shareholder's Equity
x. Return on Capital Employed:	Numerator= Earning before interest and taxes Denominator= Total Networth+ Total Debt+ Total Deferred Tax Liability
xi. Return on Investment:	Numerator= Earning before interest and taxes Denominator= Total Assets

9.3 Reasons for more than 25% increase/ (decrease) in above ratios

Particulars	% change from
Current Ratio	N.A.
Debt-Equity Ratio	N.A.
Debt Service Coverage ratio	N.A.
Inventory Turnover ratio	N.A.
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Change is due to increase in Trade Receivables in current year
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	N.A.
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Change due to increase in scale of revenue in current year
Net Profit ratio	Not Significant
Return on Equity ratio	Change due to increase in scale of revenue in current year
Return on Capital Employed	Change due to increase in scale of revenue in current year
Return on Investment	Change due to increase in scale of revenue in current year



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.

C OTHER NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

10 Operating segments

Ind AS 108 "Operating Segment" ("Ind AS 108") establishes standards for the way that public business enterprises report information about operating segments and related disclosures about products and services, geographic areas, and major customers. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108, Operating segments are to be reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources on overall basis. The Company's sole operating segment is therefore 'Income from support services to Apollo Tyres Limited.

Geographical information

Geographical information analyses the company's revenue and non current assets by the Company's country of domicile (i.e. India) and other countries.

In presenting the geographical information, segment revenue has been based on the geographical location of the customers and segment assets which have been based on the geographical location of the assets. Company's revenue is derived from domestic customer only. Accordingly, there are no additional disclosure to be provided under Ind AS 108, other than those already provided in the financial statements.

Information about major customers

Revenue from one customer amounting to ₹ 2,548.50 Lakhs (₹ 100.74), arising from business support services

11 Events after the balance sheet date

The Board of Directors have recommended a final dividend of ₹ 4.00 per share amounting to ₹ 215.6 Lakhs on equity shares of ₹ 10/- each for the year. Proposed dividend on equity shares is subject to approval by shareholders at the Annual General Meeting and has not been included as a liability in these financial statements. The proposed equity dividend is payable to all holders of fully paid equity shares.

12 Capital Commitments

Particulars	₹ Lakhs	
	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	51.54	183.55

13a Disclosure under IND AS 115 (Revenue from Contracts with Customers)

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Type of Services or goods		
Revenue from Business Support services	2,606.72	1,199.38
Revenue from Contracts with Customers		
Revenue from Customers based in India	2,561.43	1,199.38
Revenue from Customers based outside India	45.29	-
Total	2,606.72	1,199.38
Timing of Revenue Recognition		
Service rendered over time (Business Support services)	2,606.72	-
Total	2,606.72	-

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Trade receivables and Contract Customers		
Trade Receivables (includes GST)	453.63	469.75

14 Earnings per share (EPS) – the numerator and denominator used to calculate basic and diluted earnings per share

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Basic and diluted earnings per share		
Profit for the year attributable to owners of the Company [A]	207.91	77.85
Weighted average number of equity shares for the purposes of basic EPS/ diluted EPS [B]	53,90,000	52,43,616
Basic earning per share (face value of ₹ 10 per share) [A/B]	3.86	1.48
Diluted earning per share (face value of ₹ 10 per share) [A/B]	3.86	1.48



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

C. OTHER NOTES

15a Employee benefit liability

A. Defined contribution plans

Contributions are made to the Company's employees provident fund trust/regional provident fund, employee state insurance, labour welfare fund and employee deposit linked insurance in accordance with the respective fund rules. The interest rate payable to the beneficiaries every year is being notified by the government.

The amount of contribution made by the Company to employees provident fund trust/regional provident fund is ₹ 60.67 Lakhs (₹ 26.59 Lakhs).

B. Defined benefit plans

a. Post employment benefit plans

Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service receives gratuity on leaving the Company as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

The following table summarizes the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. (Net of reimbursement from Apollo Tyres Ltd.)

The actuarial value of gratuity liability calculation

Date Ending	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	105.03	50.82

Service Cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	14.60	7.67
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	-
Gains or Losses on Non routine settlements	-	-
Total Service Cost	7,67,244.00	7.67

Net Interest Cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	3.76	2.04
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost (Income)	3.76	2.04

Change in Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	50.82	27.90
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Interest Cost	3.76	2.04
Service Cost	14.60	7.67
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	-
Benefits Paid	(16.15)	-
Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligation	52.00	13.20
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	105.03	50.82

Bifurcation of Actuarial Gain/Loss on Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	4.51
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	0.44	12.04
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	51.56	(3.36)



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Balance Sheet and related analysis

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present Value of the obligation at end	105.03	50.82
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Unfunded Liability/provision in Balance Sheet	(105.03)	(50.82)

The amounts recognized in the income statement

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total Service Cost	14.60	7.67
Net Interest Cost	3.76	2.04
Expense recognized in the Income Statement	18.36	9.72

Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net cumulative unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) opening	-	-
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on PBO	(52.00)	(13.20)
Actuarial gain / (loss) for the year on Asset	-	-
Unrecognized actuarial gain/(loss) for the year	(52.00)	(13.20)

Change in Net Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net defined benefit liability at the start of the period	50.82	27.90
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Total Service Cost	14.60	7.67
Net Interest cost (Income)	3.76	2.04
Re-measurements	52.00	13.20
Contribution paid to the Fund	-	-
Benefit paid directly by the enterprise	(16.15)	-
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the period	105.03	50.82

Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current liability (Amount due within one year)	17.79	8.58
Non-Current liability (Amount due over one year)	87.24	42.24
Total PBO at the end of year	105.03	50.82

Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Service Cost	20.87	12.01
Net Interest Cost	7.61	3.76
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	28.49	15.76

Sensitivity analysis

	₹ Lakhs	
Impact of change in	Discount Rate	Salary Increase
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	105.03	105.03
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	1.70	(1.65)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(1.65)	1.72



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

b. Other long term employee benefits

Long term compensated absences

The following table summaries the components of net benefit expense recognized in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet.

The actuarial value of earned leave liability calculation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	39.53	15.67

Service Cost

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current Service Cost	25.95	11.80
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	3.87
Gains or Losses on Non routine settlements	-	-
Total Service Cost	25.95	15.67

Net Interest Cost

	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Interest Cost on Defined Benefit Obligation	1.16	-
Interest Income on Plan Assets	-	-
Net Interest Cost (Income)	1.16	-

Change in Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present value of obligation as at the beginning of the period	15.67	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Interest Cost	1.16	-
Service Cost	25.95	11.80
Past Service Cost including curtailment Gains/Losses	-	3.87
Benefits Paid	(6.09)	-
Total Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on Obligation	2.84	-
Present value of obligation as at the end of the period	39.53	15.67

Actuarial Gain/Loss on Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Demographic Assumption	-	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Change in Financial Assumption	0.27	-
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss on arising from Experience Adjustment	2.57	-

Actuarial Gain/Loss on Plan Asset

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Expected Interest Income	-	-
Actual Income on Plan Asset	-	-
Actuarial gain /(loss) for the year on Asset	-	-

Net asset / (liability) recognised in the balance sheet

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Present Value of the obligation at end	39.53	15.67
Fair value of plan assets	-	-
Unfunded Liability/provision in Balance Sheet	(39.53)	(15.67)



APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT

Net expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Total Service Cost	25.95	15.67
Net Interest Cost	1.16	-
Net actuarial (gain) / loss recognized in the period	2.84	-
Expense recognized in the Income Statement	29.95	15.67

Change in Net Defined Benefit Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Net defined benefit liability at the start of the period	15.67	-
Acquisition adjustment	-	-
Total Service Cost	25.95	15.67
Net Interest cost (Income)	1.16	-
Re-measurements	2.84	-
Contribution paid to the Fund	-	-
Benefit paid directly by the enterprise	(6.09)	-
Net defined benefit liability at the end of the period	39.53	15.67

Bifurcation of PBO at the end of year in current and non current.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current liability (Amount due within one year)	7.57	2.99
Non-Current liability (Amount due over one year)	31.96	12.67
Total PBO at the end of year	39.53	15.67

Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Service Cost	23.48	12.02
Net Interest Cost	2.87	1.16
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	26.34	13.18

Sensitivity analysis

	₹ Lakhs	
Impact of change in	Discount Rate	Salary Increase
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the period	39.53	39.53
Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	1.00	(0.96)
Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(0.96)	1.01

15b Other Statutory Information (to the extent applicable) - Part:1

(i) There is no Immovable Properties held by the company.

(ii) The company has no investment property and accordingly its fair valuation is not required at year end.

(iii) & (iv) No revaluation of Property, Plant & Equipment (Including ROU) & Intangible assets has been carried out during the year.

(v) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person, that are (a) Repayable on demand; or (b). without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(vi) The ageing of all capital work-in-progress is less than 1 Year old as on the date of financial statements.

CWIP ageing schedule	Less than 1 year	More than 1 years
- Projects in progress (F.Y.2023-24)	10.71	N.A.
- Projects in progress (F.Y.2022-23)	N.A.	N.A.

(vii) The company has no intangible asset under development and accordingly its ageing is not required at year end.

(viii) The Company neither have any Benami property, nor any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.



**APOLLO TYRES CENTRE OF EXCELLENCE LTD.
NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

(xii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar Of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(xiii) The company has not made any investments till 31-03-2024, hence compliance with number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with Companies (restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable

(xiv) For ratios, refer Note 9 above.

(xv) Compliance with approved Scheme(s) of arrangements in terms of Sec 230 - 237 of Companies Act 2013 - Not Applicable

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

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

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

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

Other Statutory Information (to the extent applicable) - Part:2

(i) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(ii) The CSR Compliance is not applicable on the Company for financial year 2022-23 & 2023-24

(iii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

