

Taabi Mobility Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Mar 31, 2023
I Assets		
(1) Non-current assets		
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	76,200
(b) Capital work-in-progress		-
(c) Right-of-use asset		-
(d) Intangible assets		-
(e) Intangible assets under development		-
(f) Financial assets		-
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Other financial assets		-
(g) Non-current tax assets (net)		-
(h) Other non-current assets		-
Total non-current assets		76,200
(2) Current assets		
(a) Inventories		-
(b) Financial assets		-
(i) Investments		-
(ii) Trade receivables		-
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	4	59,77,400
(iv) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		-
(v) Other financial assets		-
(c) Other current assets	5	6,100
Total current assets		59,83,500
Total assets		60,59,700
II Equity And Liabilities		
(1) Equity		
(a) Equity share capital	6	60,00,000
(b) Other equity	7	23,200
Total equity		60,23,200
(2) Non-current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Lease liabilities		-
(iii) Other financial liabilities		-
(b) Provisions		-
(c) Deferred tax liability (net)		-
Total non-current liabilities		-
(3) Current liabilities		
(a) Financial liabilities		
(i) Borrowings		-
(ii) Lease liabilities		-
(iii) Trade payables		-
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	29,500
(iv) Other financial liabilities		-
(b) Provisions		-
(c) Current tax liabilities (net)	8	7,000
(d) Other current liabilities		-
Total current liabilities		36,500
Total equity and liabilities		60,59,700
Significant accounting policies	2	


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

As per our report of even date
For V. S. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 117589W


CA V. S. Somani
Proprietor


Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Taabi Mobility Limited


(Arnab Banerjee)
Director
[DIN:06559516]

(Pali Satish Tripathi)
Director
[DIN:08139541]



Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023



Taabi Mobility Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Income		
Revenue from operations		-
Other income	10	61,600
Total income		61,600
Expenses		
Cost of material consumed		-
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in-trade		-
Employee benefit expense		-
Finance costs		-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	11	1,500
Other expenses	12	29,900
Total expenses		31,400
Profit before exceptional items and tax		30,200
Exceptional items		-
Profit before tax		30,200
Tax expense		
Current tax		7,000
Deferred tax		-
Profit for the year		23,200
Other Comprehensive Income		
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss		
Remeasurements gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans		-
Income tax relating to above		-
Items that will be reclassified subsequently to statement of profit and loss		
Net movement of cash flow hedges		-
Income tax relating to above item		-
Total other comprehensive income for the year		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (Comprising profit and other comprehensive income for the year)		23,200
Earnings per equity share (of face value of ₹ 10 each)		
(a) Basic (in ₹)		0.04
(b) Diluted (in ₹)		0.04
Significant accounting policies	2	

As per our report of even date
For V. S. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 117589W

CA V.S. Somani
Proprietor
Membership Number : 102664

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Taabi Mobility Limited


(Arnab Banerjee)
Director
[DIN:06559516]


(Pali Satish Tripathi)
Director
[DIN:08139544]

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

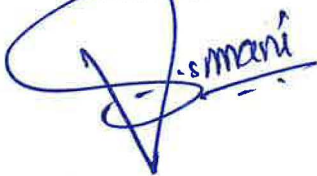


Taabi Mobility Limited
Statement of Cash Flow for the period ended March 31, 2023

Particulars		2022-23
I	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	
	Profit before tax	30,200
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:	
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	1,500
	Interest received on Bank Deposits	(61,600)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	(29,900)
	Adjustments for :	
	(Decrease) / Increase in trade payables	29,500
	Cash flows from operating activities	(400)
	Income taxes (paid) / refund	(6,100)
	Net cash flow generated from operating activities (I)	(6,500)
II	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including capital work-in progress, intangible assets under development and capital advance)	(77,700)
	Interest received on Bank Deposits	61,600
	Net cash flow (used in) investing activities (II)	(16,100)
III	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	
	Proceeds from issuance of equity capital (including share premium)	60,00,000
	Net cash flows (used in)/ generated from financing activities (III)	60,00,000
	Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I + II + III)	59,77,400
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	59,77,400

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

As per our report of even date
For V. S. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 117589W



CA V.S. Somani
Proprietor
Membership Number : 102664



Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Taabi Mobility Limited



(Arnab Banerjee)
Director
[DIN:06559516]



(Pali Satish Tripathi)
Director
[DIN:08139541]

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023



Taabi Mobility Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the period ended March 31, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Balance as at beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in the equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Restated balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Changes in the equity share capital during the year	60,00,000	-
Balance as at the end of the year	60,00,000	-

b. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus					Item of Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	Total Reserves & surplus
	Securities premium (refer note 16(a))	Capital Reserve (refer note 16(b))	Capital redemption reserve (refer note 16(c))	General Reserve (refer note 16(e))	Retained earnings (refer note 16(f))	Effective portion of cash flow hedges (refer note 16(d))	
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	23,200	-	23,200
Other comprehensive income/(loss)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	23,200	-	23,200
Payment of dividend (refer note 17)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	-	-	23,200	-	23,200

Refer note no. 16- Other equity

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

As per our report of even date
For V. S. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 117589W



CA V.S. Somani
Proprietor
Membership Number : 102664

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Taabi Mobility Limited


(Arnab Banerjee)
Director
[DIN:06559516]

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023


(Pali Satish Tripathi)
Director
[DIN:08139541]



Note 1: Corporate Information

Taabi Mobility Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act'2013 applicable in India. The Company's principal business is connecting commercial vehicles to internet and providing web based analytics to the customers. The registered office of the Company is located at 463, Dr Annie Besant Road, Worli, Mumbai, Maharashtra 400030. The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on August 2nd, 2023.

Note 2: Basis of preparation, measurement and significant accounting policies.

2.1 Basis of preparation and measurement

2.1.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III).

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in the financial statements.

The financial statements are presented in "₹", the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013, unless otherwise stated. Wherever the amount represented '0' (zero) construes value less than Rupees fifty thousand.

2.2 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

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

All other assets are classified as non-current

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

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

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

2.3 Revenue from operation & other income

2.3.1 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenues from contracts with customers are recognised when the performance obligations towards customer have been met. Performance obligations are deemed to have been met when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company acts as the principle in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

An entity collects Goods and Services Tax ('GST') on behalf of the government and not on its own account. Hence it is excluded from revenue, i.e. revenue is net of GST.

2.3.2 Sale of Goods and Services

Revenue from sale of goods and services (connecting commercial vehicles to internet and providing web-based analytics to the customers) is recognised at the point of time when control of the goods is transferred to customer depending on terms of sales.

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 (e.g. Sales related obligations). In determining the transaction price for the sale of goods, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, if any.

2.4 Taxes

2.4.1 Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in India where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is either in Other Comprehensive Income ('OCI') or in equity. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in the Statement of Profit and Loss or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Interest expenses and penalties, if any, related to income tax are included in finance cost and other expenses respectively. Interest Income, if any, related to income tax is included in Other Income.

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long-term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates, for possible consequences of audits by the tax authorities of the respective countries in which it operates. The



Taabi Mobility Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the Company's domicile.

2.4.2 Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- When the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss.
- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and interests in joint ventures when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except:

- When the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit and loss.
- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside the Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised either in OCI or in equity. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.



2.5 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Property, plant and equipment which are not ready for intended use as on the date of Balance Sheet are disclosed as "Capital work-in-progress".

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under "Other non-current assets".

Depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method based on useful life estimated by the management and supported by independent assessment by professionals which may not be necessarily in the alignment with the useful lives prescribed by schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation commences when the asset is ready for its intended use. The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its fixed assets.

Asset Class	Useful life
Freehold land	Non depreciable
Leasehold land	Lease term – 95 years
Buildings (including temporary structures)	1 year - 60 years
Plant & Equipment	1 year - 20 years
Furniture & Fixture	1 Year- 10 years
Vehicle	8 years
Office Equipment	1 Year- 5 years

The identified components are depreciated over their useful lives, the remaining asset is depreciated over the life of the principal asset.

The management believes that the depreciation rates fairly reflect its estimation of the useful lives and residual values of the fixed assets.

The residual values, useful life and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



2.6 Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalised development costs, are not capitalised and the related expenditure is reflected in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either infinite or finite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

Intangible assets with infinite useful lives are not amortised, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level (the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets is considered as a cash generating unit). The assessment of infinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the infinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

Intangible assets are amortised on a pro-rata basis on the straight-line method based on useful life estimated by the management as under:

Asset Class	Useful life
Software	1 Year – 6 years

2.7 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale ('qualifying asset') are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any investment income on the temporary investment of those borrowings.

To the extent that the Company borrows funds generally and uses them for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalisation rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset.



2.8 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value on item by item basis.

The cost of inventories includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on a weighted average basis:

- Cost of raw materials includes the transfer of gains and losses on qualifying cash flow hedges, recognised in OCI, in respect of the purchases of raw materials. Raw materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
- Work-in-progress and finished goods includes direct materials, labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing cost.
- Traded goods and stores & spares include cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

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

2.9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprises cash at banks and on hand. For the purpose of cash flow statement, Cash & Cash equivalent consists of cash & short term deposits as defined above. The Cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

2.10 Earnings Per Share ('EPS')

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the Company after adjusting impact of dilution shares by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

2.11 Segment Reporting

The Executive Management Committee evaluates the Company's performance and allocates the resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments.

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

2.12 Contingent liabilities and assets

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non—occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.



Taabi Mobility Limited
Notes to Financial Statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

A contingent assets is not recognised unless it becomes virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefits will arise. When an inflow of economic benefits is probable, contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment and Capital work-in-progress

Refer note 2.5 for accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment (Owned)	Furniture and Fixtures	Vehicles	Office equipments	Capital work In progress	Total
Gross carrying amount								
Additions	-	-	77,700	-	-	-	-	77,700
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Capitalised	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	77,700	-	-	-	-	77,700
Accumulated Depreciation								
Depreciation for the year	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	1,500	-	-	-	-	1,500
Net Book Value:								
As at March 31, 2023	-	-	76,200	-	-	-	-	76,200

Net carrying amount

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023
Property, plant and equipment	76,200



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 6: Equity share capital

Authorised share capital	Equity shares	
	Numbers	₹
Changes during the year	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000
At March 31, 2023	1,00,00,000	10,00,00,000

Issued share capital

Equity shares of ₹ 10 each Issued

Alloted during the period	Numbers	₹
	At March 31, 2023	6,00,000

a) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per equity share. Dividend is recommended by the Board of Directors and is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting except interim dividend. The Board of Directors have a right to deduct from the dividend payable to any member, any sum due from him to the Company.

In the event of winding-up, the holders of equity shares shall 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 shareholders.

b) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the shareholders	As at March 31, 2023	
	Numbers	% holding in the class
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid CEAT Limited along with its nominees	10,000	100.00%

b) Details of shares held by promoter

S. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	CEAT Limited	-	10,000	10,000	100.00%	100.00%
	Total	-	10,000	10,000	100.00%	100.00%

Note 7: Other equity

Particulars	As at
	March 31, 2023
Securities premium	-
Capital reserve	-
Capital redemption reserve	-
Effective portion of cash flow hedges	-
General reserve	-
Retained earnings	23,200
Total other equity	23,200



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 4: Cash and cash equivalents

Refer note 2.9 for accounting policy on cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2023
Balances with Banks	
On current accounts	59,77,400
Cash on hand	-
Cash and cash equivalent as per statement of cash flow	59,77,400

Note 5: Other current assets

Particulars	March 31, 2023
Unsecured considered, good	
Balance with government authorities	6,100
Total	6,100

Note 8: Income taxes and deferred taxes

Refer note 2.4 for accounting policy on Taxes

Statement of Balance Sheet

Particulars	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Current tax liabilities (net)	7,000

Note 9: Trade payables

Particulars	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Dues to micro and small enterprises (refer foot note a)	
Overdue	-
Not due	-
Other trade payables	29,500
Total	29,500

Note 10: Other Income

Refer note 2.3 for accounting policy on Revenue recognition

Particulars	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Interest income on Bank deposits	61,600
Total	61,600

Note 11: Depreciation and amortization expenses

Refer notes 2.5 for accounting policy on Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (refer note 3)	1,500
Total	1,500

Note 12: Other expenses

Particulars	Sept'2023 - March'2023
Payment to auditors	29,500
Bank charges	400
Total	29,900



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 13: Related party transactions

a) Names of related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

- CEAT Limited (Holding Company)

Related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the current year and previous year

Not Applicable

• Key Management Personnel (KMP):

- i) Mr. Anant Vardhan Goenka, Director
- ii) Mr. Arnab Banerjee, Director
- iii) Mrs. Pali Satish Tripathi, Director

b) The following transactions were carried out during the year with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Transactions	Related Party	2022-23
Subscription to Share Capital	CEAT Limited	60,00,000
	Total	60,00,000

Note 14: Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company have not 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.

Note 15: Ratio analysis and its elements (to the extent applicable to the company)

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-23	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	163.93	Refer note below
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	Refer note below
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = (EBITDA * – Tax expenses) for the period	Debt service = Interest** & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	NA	Refer note below * Not Applicable
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	0.39%	Refer note below
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory of finished goods, work-in-progress and stock-in trade	NA	Refer note below *Not Applicable
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net sales	Average Trade Receivable	NA	Refer note below *Not Applicable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = RM purchases+Other expenses	Average Trade Payables	NA	Refer note below *Not Applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets – Current liabilities	NA	Refer note below *Not Applicable
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit/(loss) after tax	Revenue from operations	NA	Refer note below *Not Applicable
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest, taxes and exceptional items	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	0.39%	Refer note below
Return on Investment	Interest income on bank deposits	Bank deposits	NA	Refer note below * Not Applicable

* EBITDA = Earnings before finance costs, tax expenses, depreciation and amortisation expenses, exceptional items and other income

** Interest costs include interest on borrowings, interest on lease liabilities and other financial charges, including interest capitalised and disclosed in exceptional items for the period

Net working capital is negative

Note: This being the first year of incorporation, hence reporting the comparison of ratios is not applicable.



Taabi Mobility Limited

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 16: Incorporation Expenses

Incorporation expenses of the company are borne by the promoters of the company.

Note 17: Comparative Figures

This being the first year of incorporation of the company, hence reporting the comparative figures are not applicable.

Note 18: Standards issued but not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1, 2023, as below.

Key synopsis are as under:

1. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements: The amendments require to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.
2. Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes: The amendments clarify how companies account for deferred tax on transactions such as leases and decommissioning obligations. The amendments narrowed the scope of the recognition exemption in paragraphs 15 and 24 of Ind AS 12 (recognition exemption) so that it no longer applies to transactions that, on initial recognition, give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences
3. Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors: The amendments will help entities to distinguish between accounting policies and accounting estimates. The definition of a change in accounting estimates has been replaced with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". Entities develop accounting estimates if accounting policies require items in financial statements to be measured in a way that involves measurement uncertainty.

While preparing the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2023, the above amendments are not considered for disclosure as standards notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs, but not yet effective, in accordance with IND AS.

As per our report of even date
For V. S. Somani & Co.
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No: 117589W

CA V.S. Somani
Proprietor
Membership Number : 102664
Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Taabi Mobility Limited

(Arnab Banerjee)
Director
[DIN:06559516]

Place: Mumbai
Date: August 02, 2023

(Pali Satish Tripathi)
Director
[DIN:08139541]

