

# B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

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## Independent Auditor's Report

**To the Members of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements**

### Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2023, and its loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

### Other Information

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

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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**Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**

**Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements**

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

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the

**Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**

disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

**Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
  - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
  - f. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2023 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 31 to the financial statements.
  - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(iii)(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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**Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**

- (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40(iii)(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), 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 Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
- e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- f. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:
- In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

**For B S R & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No.:116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*

**Sagar M Lulla**

*Partner*

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25 July 2023

Membership No.: 137645

ICAI UDIN:23137645BGZNOG4937



**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets in the form of Fixed Deposits. As represented to us by the management, the Company is not required to file quarterly returns or statements with the Bank.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products sold/services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)**

- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Duty of Customs or Cess which have not been deposited on account of any dispute. On the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues related to income tax which have not been deposited on account of dispute is as follows.

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs. in millions)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income-tax Act, 1961	Income tax and Interest thereon	16 (1)	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)-3, Mumbai	

\*Amount paid under protest has been mentioned in brackets.

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

- (ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

Further, the Company has received an extension for a further period of 3 years for the borrowings which it has taken from its Holding Company.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)**

- defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company during the year and shared with us while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company is not part of any group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016 as amended). Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

**Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)**

- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 3,245 million in the current financial year and Rs. 2,702 million in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

**For B S R & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No.:116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*

**Sagar M Lulla**

*Partner*

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25 July 2023

Membership No.: 137645

ICAI UDIN:23137645BGZNOG4937



**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023**

**Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act**

**(Referred to in paragraph 2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)**

**Opinion**

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

**Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls**

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

**Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

**Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial

**Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Scootsy Logistics Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2023 (Continued)**

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

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements**

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

**For B S R & Associates LLP**

*Chartered Accountants*

Firm's Registration No.:116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*

**Sagar M Lulla**

*Partner*

Place: Bengaluru

Date: 25 July 2023

Membership No.: 137645

ICAI UDIN:23137645BGZNOG4937

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Balance sheet**

	Note	₹ in Millions	
		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,241	1,779
Right-of-use assets	36	3,738	2,014
Other intangible assets	4	106	-
Financial assets			
Other Financial assets	11	627	348
Income tax assets	5	290	57
Other non-current assets	12	55	15
		<b>7,057</b>	<b>4,213</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	6	47	14
Financial assets			
Investments	7	4,123	-
Trade receivables	8	7,300	8,213
Cash and cash equivalents	9	4,353	1,178
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	10	300	-
Other financial assets	11	483	232
Other current assets	12	1,129	1,296
		<b>17,735</b>	<b>10,933</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,792</b>	<b>15,146</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	13(i)	7	7
Instruments entirely equity in nature <sup>4</sup>	13(ii)	-	0
Other equity	14	(6,897)	(2,861)
		<b>(6,890)</b>	<b>(2,854)</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Borrowings	15	25,144	13,477
Lease liabilities	36	2,604	1,497
Other financial liabilities	17	374	186
Provisions	18	9	1
		<b>28,131</b>	<b>15,161</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
Lease liabilities	36	1,220	491
Trade payables			
Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	16	51	183
Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	17	1,117	1,401
Other financial liabilities	17	993	649
Other current liabilities	19	141	111
Provisions	18	29	4
		<b>3,551</b>	<b>2,839</b>
<b>Total</b>		<b>24,792</b>	<b>15,146</b>

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022 : ₹ 0.42 Million)  
Significant accounting policies (refer note 2)  
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For B S R & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*  
Sagar M Lulla  
Partner  
Membership No: 137645

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited

*Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul*  
Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul  
Director  
DIN: 06686145

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023



*Phani Kishan Addepalli*  
Phani Kishan Addepalli  
Director  
DIN: 10074650

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Statement of profit and loss**

	Note	(₹ in Millions)	
		Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	20	36,862	15,803
Other income	21	70	4
<b>Total income</b>		<b>36,932</b>	<b>15,807</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchases of stock-in-trade	22	31,747	16,093
Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	23	(33)	(14)
Employee benefits expense	24	586	192
Finance costs	25	2,028	369
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	1,536	252
Other expenses	27	5,138	1,869
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>41,002</b>	<b>18,761</b>
<b>Loss before tax</b>		<b>(4,070)</b>	<b>(2,954)</b>
Tax expense, comprising:			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax	29	-	-
<b>Loss after tax</b>		<b>(4,070)</b>	<b>(2,954)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income ('OCI'), net of tax</b>			
<i>Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:</i>			
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans*	30	4	(0)
		4	(0)
<b>Total comprehensive loss, net of tax</b>		<b>(4,066)</b>	<b>(2,954)</b>
<b>Loss per share</b>			
Basic and diluted (in ₹)	28	(5,814)	(4,368)

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 4 Million (March 31, 2022 : ₹ (0.20) Million)

Summary of significant accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

**For B S R & Associates LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*

**Sagar M Lulla**

Partner

Membership No: 137645

Bengaluru

July 25, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**

*Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul*

**Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul**

Director

DIN: 06686145

Bengaluru

July 25, 2023



*Phani Kishan Addepalli*

**Phani Kishan Addepalli**

Director

DIN: 10074650

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
Statement of changes in equity

**a. Equity share capital (refer note 13(i))**

Particulars	Equity share capital (Equity shares of ₹ 10)	
	No.	Amount (₹ in Million)
	As at April 1, 2021	6,76,153
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	6,76,153	7
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Add: Shares issued on conversion of CCCPS (Refer note 13(h)) *	42,481	0
As at March 31, 2023	7,18,634	7

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 0.42 Million

**b. Instruments entirely equity in nature (refer note 13(ii))**

Particulars	Instruments entirely equity in nature (CCCPS of ₹ 10)	
	No.	Amount (₹ in Million)
	As at April 1, 2021*	42,481
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	42,481	0
Add: Issued during the year	-	-
Less: Converted to equity share capital during the year (Refer note 13(h)) *	(42,481)	(0)
As at March 31, 2023	-	-

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 0.42 Million

**B Other equity (refer note 14)**

Particulars	Attributable to the Shareholders of the Company				Total
	Reserve and surplus			Items of OCI	
	Securities premium	Share based payment reserve	Retained earnings	Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans*	
As at April 1, 2021	1,061	-	(971)	2	92
Loss for the year	-	-	(2,954)	-	(2,954)
Share based payment expense	-	1	-	-	1
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans *	-	-	-	(0)	(0)
As at March 31, 2022	1,061	1	(3,925)	2	(2,861)
Loss for the year	-	-	(4,070)	-	(4,070)
Share based payment expense	-	30	-	-	30
Re-measurement gain/ (loss) on defined benefit plans	-	-	-	4	4
As at March 31, 2023	1,061	31	(7,995)	6	(6,897)

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 0.2 Million

Significant accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date  
For B S R & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024

*Sagar Mulla*  
Sagar M Lulla  
Partner  
Membership No: 137645

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited

*Nandan Reddy*  
Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul  
Director  
DIN: 06686145

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023

*Phani Kishan*  
Phani Kishan Addepalli  
Director  
DIN: 10074650



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Statement of cash flow**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
<b>A. Operating activities</b>		
Loss before tax	(4,070)	(2,954)
	<u>(4,070)</u>	<u>(2,954)</u>
<i>Adjustments to reconcile the loss before tax to net cash flows:</i>		
Depreciation and amortization expense	1,536	252
Interest on Intercompany deposit from related party	1,728	323
Interest on lease liabilities	297	40
Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost	3	6
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(33)	(4)
Share based payment expense	30	1
Gain on termination of leases	(19)	-
Interest income on Fixed Deposit	(14)	-
Provision for doubtful debts	43	-
Loss on disposal / write off of property, plant and equipment	52	-
Unrealised income on investment in mutual funds	(4)	-
<b>Operating cash flow before working capital changes</b>	<u>(451)</u>	<u>(2,336)</u>
<b>Working capital adjustments - changes in:</b>		
Inventories	(33)	(14)
Trade receivables	913	(7,997)
Other financial assets	(565)	(645)
Other current assets	167	(1,221)
Other non-current assets*	-	(10)
Trade payables	(450)	1,516
Other financial liabilities	210	183
Other liabilities	30	108
Provisions	37	4
	<u>(142)</u>	<u>(10,412)</u>
Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	(233)	(44)
<b>Net cash used in operating activities</b>	<u>(375)</u>	<u>(10,456)</u>
<b>B. Investing activities</b>		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Including movement in capital advances and capital creditors).	(1,462)	(1,575)
Investment in mutual funds	(4,119)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	7	-
<b>Net cash used in investing activities</b>	<u>(5,574)</u>	<u>(1,575)</u>
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Payment of lease liabilities	(1,080)	(117)
Proceeds from borrowings	11,667	13,341
Fixed deposit (placed) / matured	(300)	1
Interest on Fixed deposit	1	-
Interest on inter-company deposit paid	(1,164)	(17)
<b>Net cash generated from financing activities</b>	<u>9,124</u>	<u>13,208</u>
<b>Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	3,175	1,177
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,178	1
<b>Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 9)</b>	<u>4,353</u>	<u>1,178</u>
<b>Components of Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
<b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with banks		
- In current accounts	4,353	1,178
	<u>4,353</u>	<u>1,178</u>

\* Amount in absolute terms is less than million



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Statement of cash flow (Contd..)

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:

Lease liabilities

As at April 01, 2021	(117)
Cash flows	2,105
Non cash changes	1,988
As at March 31, 2022	(1,080)
Cash flows	2,916
Non cash changes	3,824
As at March 31, 2023	

Borrowings

As at April 01, 2021	136
Cash flows	13,341
Non cash changes	-
As at March 31, 2022	13,477
Cash flows	11,667
Non cash changes	-
As at March 31, 2023	25,144

Significant accounting policies (refer note 2)

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For B S R & Associates LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited

Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul

Director

DIN: 06686145

Bengaluru

July 25, 2023

Phani Kishan Addepalli

Director

DIN: 10074650

Sagar M Lulla

Sagar M Lulla

Partner

Membership No: 137645

Bengaluru

July 25, 2023



Handwritten signatures: *Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul*, *Phani Kishan Addepalli*, and *Sagar M Lulla*.

**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**1 Company overview**

Scootsy Logistics Private Limited ("the Company" or "Scootsy") was incorporated on November 27, 2014 as a private limited company. The Company has its registered office at Bangalore .

The Company is into the B2B distribution and supply chain management services for all types of consumer products, which includes warehouse management services and logistics/last mile logistics services, deploying logistics management systems, provide inbound/procurement support and other support services related to wholesale trading and supply chain management service.

**2 Significant accounting policies**

**2.1 Statement of compliance and basis of preparation**

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time, under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments and defined benefit plans which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained further in the accounting policies below. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ( ₹ ) which is the functional currency of the Company and all the values are rounded off to the nearest Millions (INR 000,000) except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements are approved and authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of Board of Directors on July 25, 2023.

The significant accounting policies used in preparation of these financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.

**2.2 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements**

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the year reported. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

Key source of estimation of uncertainty as at the date of financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, is in respect of the following:

**a Fair value measurement of financial instruments**

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. The policy has been further explained under note 2.10.

**b Defined benefit plans**

The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and other post-employment benefits and the present value of the gratuity obligation is determined using actuarial valuation. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. The parameter most subject to change is the discount rate. In determining the appropriate discount rate for plans operated in India, the management considers the interest rates of government bonds in currencies consistent with the currencies of the post-employment benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables. These mortality tables tend to change only at interval in response to demographic changes. Future salary increases and gratuity increases are based on expected future inflation rates. The assumptions and models used for defined benefit plan are disclosed in note 30.

**c Useful lives of property, plant and equipment**

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

**d Taxes**

The Company's tax jurisdiction is India. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes and tax credits including the amount expected to be paid or refunded. The Company reviews the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period. The policy for the same has been explained under note 2.16.



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.2 Use of estimates, assumptions and judgements (contd.)**

**e Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

**f Provisions and contingent liabilities**

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The Company uses significant judgement to disclose contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only 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 arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the Financial Statements.

**2.3 Current and Non-current classification**

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

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 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.

**2.4 Revenue recognition**

Revenue from operations primarily consists of revenue from sale of traded goods of FMCG products in the B2B segment.

During the previous year the Company started providing Warehousing and rental services.

**General revenue recognition :**

Revenue is recognised at the point in time when value and control is transferred to the customer, at the time of delivery to a customer and it is probable that the Company will collect the related consideration. Revenue is measured net of discounts and other sales-related taxes.

**Income from sale of goods:**

Revenue from sale of goods are recognised when the performance obligations are satisfied i.e. when "control" of the goods underlying the performance obligation is transferred to the customer. Accordingly, revenue from the sale of goods are recognised when the goods are delivered to the customer and it is probable that the Company will collect the related consideration.

**Revenue from supply chain services**

Revenue from supply chain services are recognised over time as the customer simultaneously avails the benefits of these services based on the customer contract. Hence, the revenue from such services is recognised on a monthly basis, basis the amount computed as per the contract.



**Scotsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.4 Revenue recognition (contd.)**

**Other income:**

Profit on sale of mutual funds and fair value impact on mark to mark contracts are recognised on transaction completion and or on reporting date as applicable.

Interest income is recognised using the effective interest method or time-proportion method, based on rates implicit in the transaction.

**2.5 Property, plant and equipment**

Plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalization criteria are met, directly attributable cost of bringing the plant and equipment to its working condition for the intended use and cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment.

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 statement of profit or 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.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of the assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amounts of the assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are derecognized.

**Capital work in progress:**

Amount paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding as of each reporting date and the cost of property, plant and equipment not ready for intended use before such date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress. The capital work- in-progress is carried at cost, comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable interest. No depreciation is charged on the capital work in progress until the asset is ready for the intended use.

**2.6 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired separately including acquired in business combination 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 statement of profit and loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

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 period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.

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.

**2.7 Depreciation and amortisation**

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment and amortisation on intangible assets with finite useful lives is calculated on a straight-line basis over the useful lives of the assets estimated by the management.

The Company has used the following useful lives to provide depreciation on plant and equipment and amortisation of intangible assets:

Asset category	Useful lives estimated by the management
Office equipment	5
Computer equipment	3
Furniture and fixtures	5
Leasehold improvements	Lower of lease term or useful life
Computer software	5

Company is assuming terminal value of 5% of the cost of the asset i.e. only 95% of the original cost of asset is depreciated.

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



*[Handwritten signature]*



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.8 Impairment**

**Financial Assets:**

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 ('Financial instruments') requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognises lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and/or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

**Impairment of non-financial assets:**

Non-financial assets including property, plant and equipment and intangible assets with finite life and intangible assets under development are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or CGU) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or CGU) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For assets excluding goodwill, an assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount.

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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if available. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case, the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

**2.9 Leases**

**Company as a lessee**

The Company's lease assets primarily consist of leases for buildings. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease at the 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: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities representing obligations to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

**i) Right-of-use assets**

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term or the estimated useful lives of the assets whichever is earlier.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.8, Impairment of non-financial assets.



## **2.9 Leases (Contd..)**

### **ii) Lease liabilities**

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date as the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset. The Company's lease liabilities are included in financial liabilities.

### **iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets**

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

### **Company as a lessor**

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

## **2.10 Financial instruments**

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

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contract that gives rise to financial assets and liabilities. Financial assets and 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 or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

### **a Cash and cash equivalents**

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

### **b Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

### **c Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income**

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model.



**Scotsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.10 Financial instruments (Contd..)**

**d Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss**

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

**e Financial liabilities**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

**f Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109.

A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial asset/ liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

**g Reclassification of financial assets**

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

**h Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

**i Fair value of financial instruments**

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses following hierarchy and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date.

**Fair value hierarchy:**

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

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 or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

**2.11 Inventories**

Inventory is stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of inventories comprise of all cost of purchase and other cost incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined using weighted average method. 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.



**Scotsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.12 Borrowing cost**

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 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.

**2.13 Share issue expenses**

Share issue expenses eligible to be capitalised are adjusted with securities premium.

**2.14 Foreign currency:**

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at their respective functional currency spot rates, at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expenses in the period in which they arise.

Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

**2.15 Employee benefits**

Employee benefits includes provident fund, gratuity and compensated absences.

**Defined contribution plans**

Contributions payable to recognized provident funds, which are defined contribution schemes, are charged to the statement of profit and loss.

**Defined benefit plans**

Gratuity, which is a defined benefit plan, is accrued based on an independent actuarial valuation, which is done based on project unit credit method as at the balance sheet date. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as liability. Actuarial gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/ (asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. In accordance with Ind AS, re-measurement gains and losses on defined benefit plans recognised in OCI are not to be subsequently reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. As required under Ind AS compliant Schedule III, the Company transfers it immediately to "Other Comprehensive Income" under other equity.

**Short-term employee benefits**

Short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. Compensated absences, which are expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, are treated as short-term employee benefits. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

**Long-term employee benefits**

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services are treated as long-term employee benefits for measurement purpose. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end, less the fair value of the plan assets out of which the obligations are expected to be settled. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred.

The Company presents the entire compensated absences balance as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

**2.16 Taxes on income**

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. 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 other equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

**Current income tax**

Current income tax for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities based on the taxable income for that period. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted as at the balance sheet date.



*R. K. K. K.*



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.16 Taxes on income (Contd..)**

**Deferred income tax**

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach, deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences at the balance sheet date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction.

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

The carrying amount of deferred income tax assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

Minimum alternate tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax for the year. The deferred tax asset is recognised for MAT credit available only to the extent that it is probable that the concerned Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset, it is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as part of deferred tax asset. The Company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent that it is no longer probable that it will pay normal tax during the specified period.

**2.17 Provision (other than employee benefits) and contingent liabilities**

A provision is recognized when an enterprise has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event 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 of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of time value of money is material, provision is discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset, if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

Provisions for onerous contracts, i.e. contracts where the expected unavoidable costs of meeting obligations under a contract exceed the economic benefits received/ expected to be received, are recognized when it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle a present obligation as a result of an obligating event, based on a reliable estimate of such obligation.

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

**2.18 Earnings/(loss) per share**

Basic earnings/(loss) per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest (net of any attributable taxes) other charges to expense or income 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 or increase the net loss per share. 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. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The Company did not have any potentially dilutive securities in any of the years presented.



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**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**2.19 Segment reporting**

Operating segment are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Director of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker.

The Company identifies primary segments based on the dominant source, nature of risks and returns and the internal organization and management structure. The operating segments are the segments for which separate financial information is available and for which operating profit/loss amounts are evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker in deciding how to allocate resources and in assessing performance, the analysis of geographical segments is based on the areas in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to the segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

**2.20 Statement of cash flow**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents comprise the total of current portion of cash and cash equivalents as disclosed in cash and cash equivalent schedule.

**2.21 Recent accounting pronouncements**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from April 1st, 2023, below are the amendments which are relevant to the Company. Based on preliminary assessment, the Company does not expect these amendments to have any significant impact on its Financial Statements. The Company has not early adopted any other standard or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

Ind AS 1, Presentation of Financial Statements – This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies.

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.

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 offsetting temporary differences.



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**3 Property, plant and equipment**

	(₹ in Millions)				
	Office equipment	Computer equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Leasehold improvements	Total
<b>As at April 01, 2021</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Additions*	953	159	206	592	1,910
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>953</b>	<b>159</b>	<b>206</b>	<b>592</b>	<b>1,910</b>
Additions*	466	40	191	370	1,067
Disposal	(4)	(4)	(9)	(62)	(79)
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,415</b>	<b>195</b>	<b>388</b>	<b>900</b>	<b>2,898</b>
<b>Depreciation</b>					
<b>As at April 01, 2021</b>	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	61	12	13	45	131
Disposal	-	-	-	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>61</b>	<b>12</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>45</b>	<b>131</b>
Charge for the year	232	59	58	197	546
Disposal	(1)	(1)	(2)	(16)	(20)
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>292</b>	<b>70</b>	<b>69</b>	<b>226</b>	<b>657</b>
<b>Net block</b>					
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	<b>892</b>	<b>147</b>	<b>193</b>	<b>547</b>	<b>1,779</b>
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>1,123</b>	<b>125</b>	<b>319</b>	<b>674</b>	<b>2,241</b>

\* During the year, the total additions include purchase of assets amounting to ₹ 0.1 Millions (March 31, 2022: ₹ 663 Millions ) (net of taxes) from the Holding Company and ₹ 23 Millions (March 31, 2022: Nil) (net of taxes) from Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited ("SuprDaily"), the Wholly owned subsidiary of Holding Company. Refer note 32.

**4 Other intangible assets**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	Computer software	Total
<b>As at April 01, 2021</b>		
Additions	-	-
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	-	-
Additions	110	110
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>110</b>	<b>110</b>
<b>Amortisation</b>		
<b>As at April 01, 2021</b>		
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	-	-
Charge for the year	4	4
Disposal	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>4</b>
<b>Net block</b>		
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>	-	-
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>	<b>106</b>	<b>106</b>



Scootsy Logistics Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements

5 Income tax assets

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Non-current</b>		
Tax deducted at source	290	57
	<b>290</b>	<b>57</b>

6 Inventories

(Valued at lower of cost or net realisable value)

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Stock in trade	47	14
	<b>47</b>	<b>14</b>

7 Investments

Current  
Unquoted

Investments carried at fair value through profit or loss  
Investments in mutual fund units (refer note 7a)

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	4,123	-
	<b>4,123</b>	<b>-</b>

7a Investments

Unquoted mutual fund units  
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund  
Axis Liquid Fund  
Bandhan Liquid Fund  
Baroda BNP Paribas Liquid Fund  
HSBC Liquid Fund  
Kotak Liquid Fund  
Nippon India Liquid Fund  
SBI Liquid Fund  
UTI Liquid Cash Plan

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	500	-
	500	-
	591	-
	591	-
	250	-
	250	-
	600	-
	250	-
	591	-
	<b>4,123</b>	<b>-</b>

8 Trade receivables

(Carried at amortised cost)

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>	7,300	8,213
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	<b>7,300</b>	<b>8,213</b>
<b>Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)</b>		
Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-
	<b>7,300</b>	<b>8,213</b>

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. For terms and conditions related to related party receivables, refer note 32 and for information related to financial risk Management objectives and policies refer note 35.

Trade receivables are non - interest bearing and are generally on terms of 0 to 60 days



Scootsy Logistics Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements

8 Trade receivables (Contd..)

Trade receivables ageing Schedules for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022:

	Outstanding as at March 31, 2023 from the due date						(₹ in Millions)
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	6,950	350	-	-	-	7,300
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	<b>6,950</b>	<b>350</b>	-	-	-	<b>7,300</b>

	Outstanding as at March 31, 2022 from the due date						(₹ in Millions)
	Unbilled dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	46	8,167	-	-	-	-	8,213
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>8,167</b>	-	-	-	-	<b>8,213</b>

9 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash in hand  
Balances with banks  
- In current accounts

		(₹ in Millions)	
		As at	As at
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		4,353	1,178
		<b>4,353</b>	<b>1,178</b>

10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above

Fixed deposit with original maturity greater than 3 months and less than 12 months\*

		(₹ in Millions)	
		As at	As at
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		300	-
		<b>300</b>	<b>-</b>

\*Bank balance includes held as Margin money / security against guarantees

100

Note:

Represents ₹ 100 Million with banks as margin money towards Overdraft facility.



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**11 Other financial assets**  
**(Carried at amortised cost)**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Non Current</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
Security deposits	627	348
	<b>627</b>	<b>348</b>
<b>Current</b>		
<b>Unsecured, considered good</b>		
FD interest receivable	13	-
Other receivable	479	232
Less: Provision for receivables	(9)	-
	470	232
	<b>483</b>	<b>232</b>

**12 Other assets**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Non-current</b>		
Prepaid expense	10	10
Capital advances	45	5
	<b>55</b>	<b>15</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Prepaid expense	26	8
Advance to suppliers	286	775
Balance with statutory and government authorities	814	513
Other advances	3	-
	<b>1,129</b>	<b>1,296</b>

**13 Share capital**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Authorised share capital</b>		
766,500 (March 31, 2022: 766,500) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	8	8
100,000 (March 31, 2022: 100,000) 0.0001% compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS") of ₹ 10 each	1	1
	<b>9</b>	<b>9</b>
<b>(i) Equity share capital</b>		
<b>Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>		
Equity share capital	7	7
	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>(ii) Instruments entirely equity in nature</b>		
<b>0.0001% Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS")</b>		
Series A *	-	0
	<b>-</b>	<b>0</b>
<b>Total issued, subscribed and fully paid-up share capital</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>7</b>

\* Consists of CCCPS of ₹ Nil (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.42 million)





**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
Notes to the financial statements

**13 Share capital (Contd..)**

**(a) Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:**

	No of shares	Amount in ₹ Million
<b>(i) Equity share capital</b>		
As at April 01, 2021	6,76,153	7
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	6,76,153	7
Issued during the year	-	-
Shares issued on conversion of CCCPS during the year*	42,481	0
As at March 31, 2023	7,18,634	7

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 0.42 Million

**(ii) Instruments entirely equity in nature**

**0.0001% Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS")**

	No of shares	Amount in ₹ Million
As at April 01, 2021*	42,481	0
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2022	42,481	0
Issued during the year	-	-
Converted to equity share capital during the year	(42,481)	(0)
As at March 31, 2023	-	-

\* Amount in absolute terms is ₹ 0.42 Million

**(b) Terms/ rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share (March 31, 2022: ₹10). Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. All equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The Company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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.

**(c) Terms/ rights attached to CCCPS**

The Company has 0.0001% Series A CCCPS having a par value of ₹ 10 per share (March 31, 2022: ₹ 10). Preference shares carry a preferential right as to dividend at 0.0001% over equity shareholders. Where dividend on compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares is not declared for a financial year, the entitlement thereto is carried forward to the subsequent years. Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to shareholders' approval at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The voting rights of a preference shareholder on a poll are in proportion to their share of the paid-up capital of the Company on any resolution directly affecting their rights.

The holders of series A CCCPS shall be entitled to convert all of the Series A CCCPS held by it into equity shares at any time after March 01, 2018 but before the expiry of statutory period permitted under applicable law for conversion of preference shares.

On winding up of the Company, the holders of preference shares shall rank pari-passu to the equity share holders and in priority to the equity shareholders to receive the residual assets of the Company, available for distribution to the members.

**(d) Equity shares and Instruments entirely equity in nature held by the holding Company / ultimate holding Company is given below:**

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
<b>Equity shares</b>				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	7,18,633	99.99%	6,76,152	99.99%
	<b>7,18,633</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>6,76,152</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
<b>Instruments entirely equity in nature</b>				
0.0001% Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS")				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	-	-	42,481	100%
	-	-	<b>42,481</b>	<b>100%</b>



Scotsy Logistics Private Limited  
Notes to the financial statements

13 Share capital (Contd..)

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares of a class of shares

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
<b>Equity shares</b>				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	7,18,633	99.99%	6,76,152	99.99%
	<b>7,18,633</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>6,76,152</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
<b>Instruments entirely equity in nature</b>				
0.0001% Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS")				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	-	-	42,481	100%
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,481</b>	<b>100%</b>

(f) Details of shares held by promoters

	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No.	% of total	No.	% of total
<b>Equity shares</b>				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	7,18,633	99.99%	6,76,152	99.99%
	<b>7,18,633</b>	<b>99.99%</b>	<b>6,76,152</b>	<b>99.99%</b>
<b>Instruments entirely equity in nature</b>				
0.0001% Series A compulsorily convertible cumulative preference shares ("CCCPS")				
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	-	-	42,481	100%
	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>42,481</b>	<b>100%</b>

(g) Buyback of shares and shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash

There has been no buy back of shares and shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract without payment being received in from the date of Incorporation till 31st March 2023.

(h) Board of directors vide their meeting held on September 08, 2022 approved conversion of 42,481 Series A Compulsorily Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares (CCCPS) of face value of ₹ 10 each into 42,481 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each of the Company in the ratio of 1:1 each ranking pari passu with the existing equity shares of the Company. Consequent upon conversion the issued equity capital of the Company be increased from existing ₹ 67,61,530 to ₹ 71,86,340 and all the existing preference shares of the Company be nil.

14 Other equity

	₹ in Millions	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Securities premium</b>		
At the beginning of the year	1,061	1,061
Addition during the year, on issue of shares	-	-
	<b>1,061</b>	<b>1,061</b>
<b>Share based payment reserve</b>		
At the beginning of the year	1	-
Share based payment expense	30	1
	<b>31</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Retained earnings</b>		
At the beginning of the year	(3,925)	(971)
Loss for the year	(4,070)	(2,954)
	<b>(7,995)</b>	<b>(3,925)</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>		
At the beginning of the year	2	2
Loss for the year	4	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	6	2
	<b>(6,897)</b>	<b>(2,861)</b>
<b>Total other equity</b>		



**Scottsy Logistics Private Limited**  
Notes to the financial statements

**14 Other equity (Contd..)**

**Nature and purpose of reserves:**

**Securities premium**

Securities premium represents the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purpose such as Issue of bonus shares, utilisation towards the share issue expenses etc. in accordance with the provisions of Companies Act, 2013.

**Share based payment reserve**

The share-based payment reserve is used to recognise the value of equity-settled share-based payments provided to employees as part of their remuneration.

**Other Comprehensive Income**

The Other Comprehensive Income reserve is used to recognize the movement in defined benefit obligation of the Company.

**Retained earnings**

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to other reserves, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings includes re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to statement of profit and loss. Retained earnings is a free reserve available to the Company and eligible for distribution to shareholders, in case where it is having positive balance representing net earnings till date.

**15 Borrowings**

**(Carried at amortised cost)**

**Non-Current**

Inter-corporate deposit from related party (refer note 15.1)

(₹ in Millions)	
As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
25,144	13,477
<b>25,144</b>	<b>13,477</b>

15.1 During the current year, the Company has received an Indian currency Inter Corporate Deposit from its parent Bundl Technologies Private Limited amounting to ₹ 11.667 Millions (March 31, 2022: ₹ INR 13,477 Million), and is repayable after 3 years from the date of borrowing for each tranche. The loan carried an interest rate of 8.60% per annum, which is payable annually from the date of loan. On 25 March 2023, the Holding company has extended the tenure of the ICD and the same is now repayable in the year 2026. Accordingly, the whole of the liability has been presented as Non current.

**16 Trade payables**

**(Carried at amortised cost)**

**Current**

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises\*

Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises

(₹ in Millions)	
As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
51	183
1,117	1,401
<b>1,168</b>	<b>1,584</b>

**Terms and conditions:**

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-40 day terms.
- For explanation on Company's liquidity risk management, refer note 35(b).

**\* Details of dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises:**

The dues to Micro and Small enterprises as defined in "The Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" are as follows:

- |  | As at<br>March 31, 2023 | As at<br>March 31, 2022 |
|--|-------------------------|-------------------------|
| (i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.  | 51                      | 183                     |
| (ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.   | 1                       | -                       |
| (iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.   | -                       | -                       |
| (iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act 2006.* | -                       | -                       |
| (v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.   | 1                       | -                       |
| (vi) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid.   | -                       | -                       |

For terms and conditions related to related parties refer note 32.

\*Amount in absolute terms is less than million



**Scotsy Logistics Private Limited**  
Notes to the financial statements

**16 Trade payables (Contd..)**

Trade payable ageing schedules for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

	(₹ in Millions)				
	Outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2023 from the due date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2- 3 years	More the 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	51	-	-	-	51
(ii) Others	1,117	-	-	-	1,117
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,168</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,168</b>

	(₹ in Millions)				
	Outstanding for the year ended March 31, 2022 from the due date				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2- 3 years	More the 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	183	-	-	-	183
(ii) Others	1,401	-	-	-	1,401
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,584</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,584</b>

**17 Other financial liabilities**  
(Carried at amortised cost)

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Non -Current</b>		
Security deposit	374	186
	<b>374</b>	<b>186</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Employee related liabilities	28	3
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (refer note 32(iv))	870	306
Capital creditors	95	340
	<b>993</b>	<b>649</b>

**18 Provisions**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Non-current</b>		
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 30(b))	9	1
	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Current</b>		
Provision for employee benefits		
Compensated absences	29	4
	<b>29</b>	<b>4</b>

**19 Other Current liabilities**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Current</b>		
Statutory liabilities	8	47
Advance from customers	133	-
Deferred income	-	64
	<b>141</b>	<b>111</b>



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**20 Revenue from operations**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Sale of goods</b>		
Sale of traded goods	32,976	15,216
<b>Sale of services</b>		
Sale of supply chain service	3,725	536
<b>Other operating income</b>	161	51
	<b>36,862</b>	<b>15,803</b>

Disaggregation of revenue as per Ind AS 115: The entire source of revenue is in India and the category of revenue is the same as disclosed above.

**Timing of rendering of services**

Particulars	(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>Sale of services and other operating income</b>		
Services rendered over time	3,886	587
	<b>3,886</b>	<b>587</b>
<b>Revenue from sale of goods</b>		
Goods transferred at a point in time	32,976	15,216
	<b>32,976</b>	<b>15,216</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>36,862</b>	<b>15,803</b>

**Contract balances**

The following table provides information about trade receivables from customers

Particulars	(₹ in Millions)	
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables (refer note 8)	7,300	8,213

**Notes:**

1. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and generally carries credit period of 0 to 60 days. These include unbilled receivables which primarily relate to the Company's rights to consideration for work completed but not billed at the reporting date.

**21 Other income**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	33	4
Interest income on Fixed Deposit	14	-
Gain on termination of leases	19	-
Fair value gain on investments	4	-
	<b>70</b>	<b>4</b>

**22 Purchases of stock-in-trade**

	(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Purchases of stock-in-trade	31,747	16,093
	<b>31,747</b>	<b>16,093</b>





**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**23 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade**

Opening Stock  
Closing Stock

		(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	14	-	
	47	14	
	<u>(33)</u>	<u>(14)</u>	

**24 Employee benefits expense**

Salaries, wages and bonus  
Contribution to provident and other funds (refer note 30(a))  
Share based payment expense (refer note 37)  
Staff welfare expenses

		(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	538	188	
	13	3	
	30	1	
	5	-	
	<u>586</u>	<u>192</u>	

**25 Finance costs**

Interest on inter-corporate deposit from related party  
Interest on lease liabilities  
Interest expense on financial liabilities carried at amortised cost

		(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	1,728	323	
	297	40	
	3	6	
	<u>2,028</u>	<u>369</u>	

**26 Depreciation and amortisation expense**

Property, plant and equipment  
Right-of-use asset  
Other intangible assets

		(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	546	131	
	986	121	
	4	-	
	<u>1,536</u>	<u>252</u>	

**27 Other expenses**

Warehousing and logistics cost  
Outsourcing support cost  
Repairs and maintenance  
- Others  
Legal and professional fees  
Communication and technology expense  
Rent expense  
Rates and taxes  
Provision for doubtful debts  
Travelling and conveyance  
Loss on disposal of property, plant and equipment  
Payment to auditors (Refer note 27.a)  
Miscellaneous expenses

		(₹ in Millions)	
	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	4,074	1,394	
	246	54	
	195	159	
	143	60	
	118	-	
	84	162	
	79	31	
	43	-	
	20	2	
	52	-	
	2	1	
	82	6	
	<u>5,138</u>	<u>1,869</u>	

**27.a Payment to auditors (excluding GST)**

Statutory audit  
Tax audit

	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022	
	2	1	
	-	-	
	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u>	



28 Loss per share

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Nominal value per equity share ( ₹ )	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (No.)	7,00,012	6,76,153
Loss attributable to equity shareholders ( ₹ in Mil)	(4,070)	(2,954)
<b>Total Basic and diluted Loss per share ( ₹ )</b>	<b>(5,814)</b>	<b>(4,368)</b>

Note: There are no CCCPS outstanding as at March 31, 2023. CCPS outstanding as at March 31, 2022 is anti-dilutive in nature and accordingly have not been considered for the purpose of Dilutive EPS.

29 Income taxes

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Accounting profit before income tax	(4,070)	(2,954)
Tax charge at India's statutory income tax rate of 34.94% (March 31, 2022: 34.94%)	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

Deferred tax

As at year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022, the Company is having net deferred tax assets primarily comprising of deductible temporary differences, unabsorbed depreciation and brought forward losses under tax laws. However in the absence of reasonable certainty as to its realization of Deferred Tax Assets (DTA), DTA has not been created. The unused tax losses may expire upto 8 years.

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Deferred tax liability	-	3
Other temporary differences	-	3
Deferred tax assets		
Brought Forward losses	2,264	1,151
Unabsorbed Depreciation	139	73
Other temporary differences	153	-
	<b>2,556</b>	<b>1,224</b>

Recognised in books

30 Employment benefit plans

(a) Defined contribution plan

The Company makes contributions to provident fund, employee State insurance scheme contributions which are defined contribution plan for qualifying employees. Under the scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The Company recognized ₹ 9 Million (March 31, 2022: ₹ 0.6 Million) for provident fund contributions.

(b) Defined benefit plan

The Company offers Gratuity benefits to employees, a defined benefit plan, Gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days basic salary payable for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs upon completion of five continuous years of service.

Disclosure of Gratuity plan as per Ind AS 19

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
<b>A</b>		
Change in defined benefit obligation		
Obligation at the beginning of the year *	1	-
Service cost *	4	-
Interest cost*	-	-
Actuarial loss /(gain) (accounted through OCI)*	(4)	-
Benefits paid*	-	-
Transfer adjustment*	8	1
Obligation at the end of the year	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>B</b>		
Plan assets	-	-
<b>C</b>		
Net liability recognised in the balance sheet	<b>9</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>D</b>		
Expenses recognised in the statement of profit and loss:		
Service cost	4	-
Interest cost (net)	-	-
Net gratuity cost	<b>4</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>E</b>		
Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income		
Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to financial assumption changes	(1)	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to experience adjustments	(3)	-
Actuarial (gain)/ loss due to demographic assumptions changes	-	-
Total (income)/expenses recognised through OCI	<b>(4)</b>	<b>-</b>

\* Amount in absolute terms is less than a million



30 Employment benefit plans (Contd.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023		Year ended March 31, 2022	
	Decrease	Increase	Decrease	Increase
<b>F Assumptions</b>				
Discount rate			7.20%	5.60%
Salary escalation rate			10.00%	10.00%
Attrition rate			30.00%	30.00%
Retirement age (years)			58	58
Mortality rate			100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
			14	
The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors, benefit obligation such as supply and demand in the employment market.				
<b>G Five years pay-outs</b>				
0 - 1 year			0.68	0.00
2 - 5 years			6.20	0.67
6 - 10 years			4.24	0.55
> 10 years			1.52	0.20
<b>H Sensitivity analysis</b>				
Effect of change in discount rate (-/+ 1%)	9	8	1	1
Impact of defined benefit obligation	5%	-5%	6%	-5%
Effect of change in salary growth rate (-/+ 1%)	8	9	1	1
Impact of defined benefit obligation	-5%	5%	-5%	6%
Effect of change in attrition assumption (-/+ 50%)	13	6	2	1
Impact of defined benefit obligation	56%	-32%	84%	-42%
Effect of change in mortality rate (-/+ 10%)	9	9	1	1
Impact of defined benefit obligation	0%	0%	0%	0%

31 Commitments and contingencies

(a) Contingent liabilities

Claims against the Group not acknowledged as debts:  
Income Tax demands (refer note below)

	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
	16	16

During the year ended March 2020, the Company has received an income tax order for the assessment year 2017-18 in respect of disallowances of certain expenses and transactions, the order demanding ₹ 16 Million has been raised by the authorities which have been challenged by the management and have paid an amount of ₹ 1 Million under protest. Based on the management internal assessment supported by external legal counsel views believes the expenditures are deductible and is confident that the demands raised by the Assessing Officers are not tenable under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Pending outcome of the aforesaid matters under litigation, no provision has been made in the books of account towards these tax demand.

(b) Commitments

As at March 31, 2023, the Company had commitment of ₹ 10 Millions (March 31, 2022: ₹ 169 Millions) towards the procurement of property, plant and equipment.

32 Related party transactions

i. Related parties where control exists:

*Parent Company/Holding Company*  
Bundl Technologies Private Limited ("Swiggy")

*Associate Company of Holding Company*  
Maverix Platforms Private Limited ("Maverix") - till December 26, 2021  
Loyal Hospitality Private Limited ("LHPL") - w.e.f February 01, 2023

*Wholly owned subsidiary of Holding Company*  
Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited ("SuprDaily")

*Related parties which have significant influence with Holding Company*  
MIH India Food Holdings B.V.(Naspers)

ii. Related parties under Ind AS 24 and as per the Companies Act, 2013:

*Key management personnel*

Name	Designation	Date of appointment	Date of Resignation
Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Dbul	Director	August 03, 2018	
Rahul Bothra	Director	August 03, 2018	March 22, 2023
Phani Kishan Addepalli	Director	March 16, 2023	



32 Related party transactions (Contd.)

iii. Details of transactions with the related parties:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
<b>A. Transactions with the Company</b>		
<b>Inter-corporate Deposit from Holding Company</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	11,667	13,477
<b>Employee benefits expense:</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	163	136
<b>Rent expense :</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	2	156
<b>Other Expense:</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	42	13
<b>Interest expense:</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	1,728	313
<b>Reimbursement of other expenses to:</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	-	3
<b>Sale of goods</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	1,992	742
<b>Other operating income</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	147	-
<b>Purchase of property, plant and equipment:</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited*	-	751
Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited	23	-
<b>Transfer of security deposits</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	-	140
<b>Equity Contribution from parent Company #</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	30	-

# Presents ESOP cross charge considered as capital infusion during the financial year.

\* Amount less than a million has been rounded off.

iv Details of balance receivable from and payable to related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Capital creditors</b>		
Supr Infotech Solutions Private Limited	27	-
<b>Trade Receivable</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	754	26
<b>Deposits payable to</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	25,144	13,477
<b>Interest payable to</b>		
Bundl Technologies Private Limited	870	306

All the above related party transactions are carried at arm's length price.



### 33 Capital management

For the purpose of Scootsy's capital management, capital includes subscribed capital (equity and preference), securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the owners of the Company. The Primary objective of the Scootsy's capital management is to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to finance the sustained growth in the business and the shareholders value.

The Company is predominantly financed through borrowings, which is evident from the capital structure below. The Company determines the borrowing requirement based on the annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through borrowings and operating cash flows generated.

The capital structure and key performance indicators of the Company as at year end is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>I Debt to equity position:</b>		
A Total equity attributable to the shareholders of the Company	(6,890)	(2,854)
B Borrowings	25,144	13,477
<b>C Total capital (A+B)</b>	<b>18,254</b>	<b>10,623</b>
D Debt to equity ratio (%) (B/A)	-365%	-472%
E Total borrowings as a % of total capital (B/C)	138%	127%
F Total equity as a % of total capital (A/C)	-38%	-27%
<b>II Cash position:</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents	4,353	1,178
Other bank balances	300	-
	<b>4,653</b>	<b>1,178</b>

### 34 Financial instruments - Category and fair value hierarchy

The carrying value and the fair value of the financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>Financial assets measured at amortised cost:</b>			
Trade receivables	34.1	7,300	8,213
Other receivables	34.1	470	232
Security deposits	34.2	627	348
Fixed Deposit Interest receivable	34.1	13	-
		<b>8,410</b>	<b>8,793</b>
<b>Financial assets measured at Fairvalue through Profit and loss</b>			
Investment in Liquid Mutual Fund	34.3	4,123	-
		<b>4,123</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Cash and cash equivalents and other balances with banks</b>			
Balances with banks	34.3	4,353	1,178
Deposits with banks		300	-
		<b>4,653</b>	<b>1,178</b>
<b>Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost</b>			
Borrowings	34.2	25,144	13,477
Trade payables	34.1	1,168	1,584
Lease liabilities	36	3,824	1,988
Other financial liabilities	34.1 & 34.2	1,367	835
		<b>31,503</b>	<b>17,884</b>

#### Fair value hierarchy

- Level 1 Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2 Inputs other than quoted price included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
- Level 3 Inputs for the assets and liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).





34 Financial instruments - Category and fair value hierarchy (Contd.)

- 34.1 The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements are considered to be the same as their fair value, due to their short term nature.
- 34.2 The carrying value of these financial assets and liabilities in the financial statements are carried at amortised cost, to achieve a constant effective rate of interest over their respective lives.
- 34.3 These accounts are considered to be highly liquid / liquid and the carrying amount of these are considered to be the same as their fair value.
- 34.4 Fair Value hierarchy of assets and liabilities carries at fair value on recurring basis is as follows

Particulars	Balance	Fair Value Measurement for the reporting period		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
<u>As at 31st March 2023</u>				
Investment in Liquid Mutual Fund	4,123	4,123	-	-
	4,123	4,123	-	-
<u>As at 31st March 2022</u>				
Investment in Liquid Mutual Fund	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

35 Financial risk management

The Company is exposed to various financial risks majorly Credit risk, Liquidity risk and Market risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks with an objective to minimise the impact of these risks based on charters and (in)formal policies.

a. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency exchange rate risk is very limited as the Company doesn't have any significant foreign exchange transactions. The Company has borrowings in the nature of overdraft facility from the financial institutions and inter-corporate deposits from holding company, where the interest rate fluctuations are not significant and accordingly the interest rate risk is low.

b. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its treasury activities, deposits with banks. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, established credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit in the normal course of business.

a Trade receivables

Trade receivables as on March 31, 2023 represents receivable from customers which is in the regular course of B2B sales, the Company's credit period generally in the range of 0 to 90 days, the Company evaluates the creditworthiness of the customers on periodical basis, the overall credit risk is low as at the reporting date. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

As per Ind AS 109, the Company uses the expected credit loss model to assess the impairment loss. The Company uses the provision matrix to compute the expected credit loss allowances for the receivable balances. Provision matrix is calculated based on the actual credit loss experience that takes the historical experience as well as the current economic conditions into account. Basis management assessment the expected credit losses relating to receivables is Nil.

The Credit risk exposure of the Company is as follows:

Particulars	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Trade receivables	7,300	8,213
	7,300	8,213



35 Financial risk management (Contd.)

b. Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's approved investment policy. Investments of surplus funds are made primarily in liquid mutual fund units, fixed maturity plan securities, fixed deposits, quoted bonds issued by government and quasi government organisations, certificate of deposits, commercial papers etc. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's Board of Directors on quarterly basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk for the components of the balance sheet at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is the carrying amounts as illustrated in note 31(b) except for financial guarantees. The Company's maximum exposure relating to financial guarantees instruments is noted in note 31(b) and the liquidity table below. Basis assessment, the Company has not identified any expected credit loss on the financial instruments and cash deposits.

c. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk of being unable to meet the payment obligations resulting from financial liabilities, which may arise from unavailability of funds. The exposure to liquidity risk is closely monitored on Company level using regular cash forecast reports to ensure adequate distribution. The Company believes that cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets including trade receivables are sufficient to meet its current requirements, accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The break up of cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets are as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Cash and cash equivalents	4,353	1,178
Other balance with banks	300	-
Other financial assets	13,082	9,755
	<u>17,735</u>	<u>10,933</u>

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Particulars	Carrying value	On Demand	0-180 days	180- 360 days	More than 360 days	Total
<b>As at March 31, 2023</b>						
Borrowings	25,144	-	-	1,293	34,797	36,090
Trade payables	1,168	-	1,168	-	-	1,168
Lease liabilities	3,824	-	636	640	3,202	4,478
Other financial liabilities	1,367	-	821	172	374	1,367
	<u>31,503</u>	-	<u>2,625</u>	<u>2,105</u>	<u>38,373</u>	<u>43,103</u>
<b>As at March 31, 2022</b>						
Borrowings	13,477	-	52	794	15,795	16,641
Trade payables	1,584	-	1,584	-	-	1,584
Lease liabilities	1,988	-	259	264	1,860	2,383
Other financial liabilities	835	-	545	104	186	835
	<u>17,883</u>	-	<u>2,440</u>	<u>1,163</u>	<u>17,840</u>	<u>21,443</u>

d. Equity price risk

The Company does not have any material exposures to equity price risk.



### 36 Leases

The Company has entered into lease contracts for premises to use it for commercial purpose to carry out its business i.e. office Buildings and for its operations. These lease contracts of premises have lease terms between 2 and 10 years. Lease agreements does not depict any restrictions/covenants imposed by lessor. The Company also has certain leases of buildings (temporary spaces) with lease terms of 12 months or less. The Company has elected to apply the recognition exemption for leases with a lease term (or remaining lease term) of twelve months or less. Payments associated with short-term leases and low-value assets are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in profit or loss over the lease term.

#### A The carrying amounts of right-of-use assets recognised and the movements during the period:

Particular	₹ in Millions	
	Building	
<b>Cost</b>		
As at 1 April, 2021		24
Additions		2,134
As at March 31, 2022		2,158
Additions		3,138
Disposal/ Derecognition during the year		(513)
As at March 31, 2023		4,783
<b>Accumulated Depreciation</b>		
As at 1 April, 2021		23
Charge for the year		121
As at March 31, 2022		144
Charge for the year		986
Disposal/ Derecognition during the year		(85)
As at March 31, 2023		1,045
<b>Net block</b>		
As at March 31, 2022		2,014
As at March 31, 2023		3,738

#### B The carrying amounts of lease liabilities (included under financial liabilities) and the movements during the period:

Particular	₹ in Millions	
As at 1 April, 2021		-
Additions		2,065
Accretion of interest		40
Payment		(117)
As at March 31, 2022		1,988
Additions		3,055
Deletions		(436)
Accretion of interest		297
Payment		(1,080)
As at March 31, 2023		3,824
<b>Current and Non-current classification:</b>		
	As at	As at
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Current liability	1,220	491
Non-current liability	2,604	1,497
	3,824	1,988

#### C The amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	986	121
Interest on lease liabilities	297	40
	1,283	161

#### D Maturity analysis of lease liabilities - contractual undiscounted cash flows

	Year ended	Year ended
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Less than one year	1,276	523
One to five years	3,147	1,798
More than five years	55	62
	4,478	2,383

#### E Other disclosures

- Expenses relating to short-term leases have been disclosed under rent expenses in note 27
- The incremental borrowing rate of 7.55%-8.5% p.a. has been applied to lease liabilities recognised in the Balance sheet.



**Scootsy Logistics Private Limited**  
**Notes to the financial statements**

**37 Employee stock option plan (ESOP)**

During the year, the Company's eligible employees were granted employee stock options by its holding company - "Bundl Technologies Private Limited" ("Bundl").

The Company recognizes compensation expenses relating to these share-based payments using fair value in accordance with Ind AS 102, Share-Based Payment. These Employee Stock Options granted are measured by reference to the fair value of the instrument at the date of grant. Bundl does not recharge the ESOP expenses relating to Scootsy Logistics Private Limited employees. These expense are recognised in the statement of profit and loss under employee stock option expense with a corresponding credit in 'Other equity'. The detail below captures the information of the entire plan of the Holding Company.

Particulars	No of options	No of equity shares arising out of options	Range of exercise	Remaining life (years)*
<b>March 31, 2023</b>				
Bundl ESOP 2015 Plan	77,523	10,86,09,723	1-1401	83
Bundl ESOP 2021 Plan	24,776	3,47,11,176	1-1401	83
<b>March 31, 2022</b>				
Bundl ESOP 2015 Plan	68,897	9,65,24,697	1-1401	83
Bundl ESOP 2021 Plan	19,132	2,68,03,932	1-1401	83

\* Weighted average remaining contractual life in years

**Employee benefit plans (Contd..)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023			
	Jan 01, 2023 to	Oct 01, 2022 to Dec 31, 2022	Jul 01, 2022 to Sep 30, 2022	Apr 01, 2022 to Jun 30, 2022
Risk free interest rate	7.22%	7.20%	7.11%	6.15%
Expected life of options granted	5.01	5.01	5.01	5.01
Expected volatility (weighted average)	55.24%	53.31%	50.47%	46.29%
Dividend Yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Fair value of the option (in ₹)	1,99,137	2,28,908	2,28,908	2,27,880
Exercise price (in ₹)	1-1401	1-1401	1-1401	1-1401

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2022			
	Jan 01, 2022 to	Oct 01, 2021 to Dec 31, 2021	July 01, 2021 to Sep 30, 2021	Apr 01, 2021 to June 30, 2021
Risk free interest rate	5.95%	5.62%	5.66%	5.47%
Expected life of options granted	5.01	5.01	4.73	4.48
Expected volatility (weighted average)	43.82%	39.33%	39.21%	39.23%
Dividend Yield (%)	-	-	-	-
Fair value of the option (in ₹)	2,32,566	2,32,563	2,23,905	2,11,741
Exercise price (in ₹)	1,401	1	1	1

The expected life of stock options is based on historical data and current expectations and is not necessarily indicative of exercise patterns that may occur. The expected volatility reflects assumption that the historical volatility over a period similar to the life of the options is indicative of future trends, which may also not necessarily be the actual outcome.

**38 Segment information**

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul ("Director") of the Company assesses the financial performance and position of the Company. The Director of the Company has been identified as the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The Company is engaged in the business of wholesale trading of consumer products and has also expanded in providing supply chain services. The Company's CODM reviews the Company level data for the purpose of resource allocation and assessment of Company's performance and hence, the Company has considered the above business as a single reportable segment. The Company is domiciled in India and earns revenue from operations in India. There are no assets held by the Company outside India.



**39 Ratios**

The ratios for the years ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 are as follows:

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022	Variance (in %)	Reason for change
Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	4.99	3.85	30%	(a)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net operating income	Debt service	-0.19	-15.69	-99%	(b)
Debt equity ratio	Total debt*	Shareholder's equity	-4.20	-5.42	-22%	(i)
Return on Equity Ratio	Net income	Average shareholder's equity	84%	215%	-61%	(c)
Inventory turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	1,035	2,253	-54%	(d)
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Average accounts receivables	4.75	3.75	27%	(e)
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average accounts payable	26.81	21.75	23%	(i)
Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital	331%	386%	-14%	(i)
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales	-11%	-19%	-42%	(f)
Return on Capital employed	Earning Before Interest and Tax	Capital employed	-9%	-20%	-55%	(g)
Return on investments	Net Income	Weighted average Cost of Investmer	6.18%	0.00%	100%	(h)

\* Debt includes lease liabilities

**Notes:**

- (a) Due to increase in cash and bank balances and liquid investments.
- (b) Due to overall decrease in the borrowings taken during the year.
- (c) Due to increase in average shareholder's equity which is higher in comparison to decrease in net income.
- (d) Due to increase in average inventory for the year as compared to previous year.
- (e) Due to overall increase in revenue.
- (f) Due to increase in net sales which is higher in comparison to decrease in net profit
- (g) Due to decrease in the loss before finance cost for the year.
- (h) Due to investments made in the current year.
- (i) The variance is <25%. Hence, no reason has to be stated as per schedule III requirement.

**40 Other statutory information:**

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property or any proceeding is pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the current year.

(iii)

A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:  
1) 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  
2) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

B) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, 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.

(iv) The Company does not have any 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).

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

(vi) The company does not have transactions with the companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

As per our report of even date  
For B S R & Associates LLP  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number: 116231W/W-100024

*Sagar M Lulla*

Sagar M Lulla  
Partner  
Membership No: 137645

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Scootsy Logistics Private Limited



*Lakshmi Nandan Reddy*  
Lakshmi Nandan Reddy Obul  
Director  
DIN: 06686145

Bengaluru  
July 25, 2023

*Phani Kishan Addepalli*  
Phani Kishan Addepalli  
Director  
DIN: 10074650