

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT  
TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Audit of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial  
Statements**

**1. Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements of **MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Condensed Balance Sheet as at June 30, 2022, the Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity and the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the three months ended on that date and selected explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements is prepared, in all material respects, in accordance with the basis set out in note 2 to the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

**2. Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the ICAI together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

**3. Emphasis of Matter- Basis of Accounting and Restriction on Distribution and Use**

We draw attention to Note 2 to the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements, which describes the purpose and basis of preparation. The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company in connection with the proposed initial public offering of Landmark Cars Limited (the



“Parent”). As a result, the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements may not be suitable for any another purpose. The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements cannot be referred to or distributed or included in any offering document or used for any other purpose except with our prior consent in writing. Our report is intended solely for the purpose of proposed initial public offering of the Parent and is not to be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose without our prior written consent.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

**4. Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements**

The Company’s Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the basis stated in Note 2 to the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements for the purpose set out in paragraph 3 above.

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 Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements, management is 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 management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

**5. Auditor’s Responsibilities for the Audit of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements**

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Special Purpose Condensed Interim 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 Special Purpose Condensed Interim 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 Special Purpose Condensed Interim 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting 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 Special Purpose Condensed Interim 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 Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements.



We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings 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.

For **DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS**  
Chartered Accountants  
(Firm's Registration No. 117365W)



*Kartikeya Raval*

**Kartikeya Raval**  
Partner  
(Membership No. 106189)  
UDIN: 22106189AZFUZB7815

Place: Ahmedabad  
Date: October 1, 2022

MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)  
CIN: U50400GJ2003PTC057309  
SPECIAL PURPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM BALANCE SHEET AS AT JUNE 30, 2022  
(All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars   | As at<br>June 30, 2022 |
|---|------------------------|
| <b>ASSETS</b>   |                        |
| <b>Non-current assets</b>   |                        |
| Property, plant and equipment   | 0.40                   |
| Deferred tax assets   | 1.44                   |
| <b>Total non-current assets</b>   | <b>1.84</b>            |
| <b>Current assets</b>   |                        |
| Inventories   | 18.82                  |
| Financial assets  |                        |
| Trade receivables   | 58.27                  |
| Cash and cash equivalents   | 0.77                   |
| Other financial assets  | 0.03                   |
| Other current assets  | 10.89                  |
| <b>Total current assets</b>   | <b>88.78</b>           |
| <b>Total assets</b>   | <b>90.62</b>           |
| <b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>   |                        |
| <b>EQUITY</b>   |                        |
| Equity share capital  | 2.50                   |
| Other equity  | 20.85                  |
| <b>Total equity</b>   | <b>23.35</b>           |
| <b>LIABILITIES</b>  |                        |
| <b>Non-current liabilities</b>  |                        |
| Financial liabilities   |                        |
| Borrowings  | 58.01                  |
| <b>Total non-current liabilities</b>  | <b>58.01</b>           |
| <b>Current liabilities</b>  |                        |
| Financial liabilities   |                        |
| Trade payables  |                        |
| (i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises                       | -                      |
| (ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises | 0.60                   |
| Other current liabilities   | 1.77                   |
| Current tax liabilities   | 6.89                   |
| <b>Total current liabilities</b>  | <b>9.26</b>            |
| <b>Total liabilities</b>  | <b>67.27</b>           |
| <b>Total equity and liabilities</b>   | <b>90.62</b>           |

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants

*Kartik Raval*  
Kartik Raval  
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : October 1, 2022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Sanjay Thakker*  
Sanjay Thakker  
Director  
DIN No: 00156093

*Marshal Desai*  
Marshal Desai  
Director  
DIN No: 08958940

Place : Mumbai  
Date: October 1, 2022

Place : Mumbai  
Date: October 1, 2022



**MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)**  
**CIN: U50400GJ2003PTC057309**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 16, 2022 TO JUNE 30, 2022**  
**(All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)**

| Particulars  | For the period from June 16, 2022 to June 30, 2022 |
|--|--|
| <b>Income</b>  |  |
| Revenue from operations                                    | 29.87  |
| Other income   | 0.01   |
| <b>Total Income</b>  | <b>29.88</b>                                       |
| <b>Expenses</b>  |  |
| Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade                   | 14.30  |
| Employee benefits expense                                  | 0.06   |
| Finance costs  | 0.20   |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense                      | 0.01   |
| Other expenses   | 0.04   |
| <b>Total expenses</b>                                      | <b>14.61</b>                                       |
| <b>Profit before tax</b>                                   | <b>15.27</b>                                       |
| <b>Tax expense</b>   |  |
| Current tax  | 7.00   |
| Deferred tax   | 0.04   |
| <b>Total tax expense</b>                                   | <b>7.04</b>  |
| <b>Profit for the period</b>                               | <b>8.23</b>  |
| <b>Other comprehensive income</b>                          |  |
| <b>Total Comprehensive Income for the period</b>           | <b>8.23</b>  |
| <b>Earnings per Equity Share (face value of ₹ 10 each)</b> |  |
| Basic (In ₹) (not annualised )                             | 32.92  |
| Diluted (In ₹) (not annualised )                           | 32.92  |

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants

  
Kartikeya Raval  
Partner

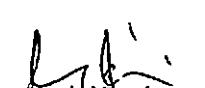
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : October 1, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Sanjay Thakker  
Director  
DIN No: 00156093

Place : Mumbai  
Date: October 1, 2022

  
Harshad Desai  
Director  
DIN No: 08958940

Place : Mumbai  
Date: October 1, 2022

**MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)**  
**CIN: U50400GJ2003PTC057309**  
**SPECIAL PURPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 16, 2022 TO JUNE 30, 2022**  
**(All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)**

**A Equity Share Capital**

| Particulars                 | No. of Shares | Amount |
|-----------------------------|---------------|--------|
| Balance as at June 16, 2022 | 2,50,000      | 2.50   |
| Issued during the period    | -             | -      |
| Balance as at June 30, 2022 | 2,50,000      | 2.50   |

**B Other Equity**

| Particulars                 | Reserves and Surplus | Total |
|-----------------------------|----------------------|-------|
|                             | Retained Earnings    |       |
| Balance as at June 16, 2022 | 12.62                | 12.62 |
| Add: Profit for the period  | 8.23                 | 8.23  |
| Balance as at June 30, 2022 | 20.85                | 20.85 |

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants

  
Kartikeya Raval  
Partner

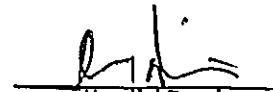
Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : October 1, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Sanjay Thakker  
Director  
DIN No: 00156093

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022

  
Harshal Desai  
Director  
DIN No: 08958940

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022

MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)  
CIN: U50400GJ2003PTC057309  
SPECIAL PUPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 16, 2022 TO  
JUNE 30, 2022  
(All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)

| Particulars  | For the period from<br>June 16, 2022 to June<br>30, 2022 |
|--|--|
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>            |  |
| Profit before tax                                      | 15.27  |
| Adjustments for:                                       |  |
| Depreciation and amortisation expense                  | 0.01   |
| Finance costs  | 0.19   |
| Interest income  | (0.01)   |
| Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes        | 15.46  |
| Adjustments for:                                       |  |
| Decrease in Inventories                                | 14.30  |
| Increase in trade receivables                          | (26.90)  |
| Increase in other assets                               | (8.30)   |
| Increase in trade payables                             | 0.09   |
| Increase in other liabilities                          | 5.37   |
| Cash Generated From Operations                         | 0.02   |
| Direct taxes paid (net)                                | 0.14   |
| Net Cash flows generated from Operating Activities     | 0.16   |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>            |  |
| Interest received                                      | 0.01   |
| Net Cash flows generated from Investing Activities     | 0.01   |
| <b>CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>            |  |
| Finance costs paid                                     | (0.19)   |
| Proceeds from long term borrowings                     | 0.17   |
| Net Cash flows Used In financing activities            | (0.02)   |
| Net Increase in Cash and Cash equivalents              | 0.15   |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR | 0.62   |
| CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE PERIOD     | 0.77   |

In terms of our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells  
Chartered Accountants

*Kartikkeya Raval*  
Kartikkeya Raval  
Partner

Place : Ahmedabad  
Date : October 1, 2022



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Sanjay Thakker*  
Sanjay Thakker  
Director  
DIN No: 00156093

*Harshal Desai*  
Harshal Desai  
Director  
DIN No: 08958940

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022



## 1 Company overview

Motorone India Private Limited (formerly known as Landmark Pre-Owned Cars Private Limited) ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated as Blue Sky Trading Private Limited on April 11, 2003 under the Indian Companies Act, 1956. Pursuant to a special resolution passed in the extraordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on May 10, 2022, the name of the Company has been changed to Motorone India Private Limited pursuant to a fresh certificate of incorporation issued by Registrar of Companies on June 06, 2022. The Company has entered into distribution agreement with Smart Origins Pty Ltd. for distribution of automobile care product and accessories under brand name of MotorOne as authorized under the objects clause of its memorandum of association.

## 2 Basis of preparation

The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements of the Company presented herein reflect the Company's results of operations, assets and liabilities, statement of changes in equity and cash flows as at and for the three months ended June 30, 2022.

The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the recognition and measurement principles laid down in the Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34"), prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies, Act 2013 (the "Act") read with relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. The accounting policies followed in preparation of Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements are mentioned below. The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statement do not include the comparative financial information and disclosures.

These Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements has been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period. Further, these Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements is not a complete set of financial statements of the Company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

The Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements have been prepared by the Company in connection with the proposed Initial public offering of the Landmark Cars Limited. As a result, the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements may not be suitable for any another purpose.

### 2.1 Use of estimates

The preparation of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions.

These estimates, judgments and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements and reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year.

Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements.

Application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements are:

#### - Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provision for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

#### - Taxation:

Deferred tax, subject to the consideration of prudence, is recognised on temporary differences between the taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future tax income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

### 2.2 Revenue Recognition

#### Revenue from operations

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognized on transfer of control of promised goods or services to a customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled to in exchange for those goods or services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

This variable consideration is estimated based on the expected value of outflow. Revenue (net of variable consideration) is recognized only to the extent that it is highly probable that the amount will not be subject to significant reversal when uncertainty relating to its recognition is resolved.

#### Sale of products:

Revenue from sale of products is recognized when the control on the goods have been transferred to the customer. The performance obligation in case of sale of product is satisfied at a point in time i.e., when the material is dispatched to the customer or on delivery to the customer, as may be specified in the contract.



### 2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

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

The cost comprises the purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditures relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

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

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment is calculated on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of the lease.

In respect of Property, Plant and Equipment purchased during the year, depreciation is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date on which such asset is ready to use.

The residual value, useful life and method of depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

### 2.4 Financial Instruments

#### Initial recognition

The company recognizes financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value net off directly attributable transaction cost on initial recognition.

#### Subsequent measurement

##### Non-derivative financial instruments

##### Financial assets carried at amortized cost

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset 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.

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

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model 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.

##### Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. Fair value changes are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

##### Financial liabilities at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

A financial liability may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

(a) such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

(b) The financial liability whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management;

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability.

##### Financial liabilities at amortised cost

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

The effective interest method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period.

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

Trade and other payables are recognised at the transaction cost, which is its fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost.



#### Derecognition

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 is derecognized when obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expired.

#### Off-setting

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when the company currently has a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

#### Modification

A modification of a financial asset or liabilities occurs when the contractual terms governing the cash flows of a financial asset or liabilities are renegotiated or otherwise modified between initial recognition and maturity of the financial instruments. Any gain/loss on modification is charged to statement of P&L.

### 2.5 Fair Value Measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefit by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements are categorized within the fair value hierarchy. The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

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

### 2.6 Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax.

#### Current Tax

The Company had elected to exercise option available under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-Tax Act, 1961 enacted in India. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantially enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside the statement of profit and loss is recognised outside the statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

#### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised in profit or loss, except when it relates to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the deferred tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

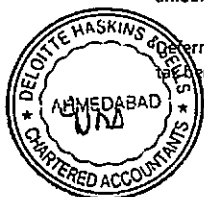
Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from initial recognition of goodwill; or initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward of unused tax losses and carry forward of unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which those temporary differences, losses and tax credit can be utilized, except when deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences arise from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, where company has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related benefit will be realized.



## 2.7 Impairment

### Financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

### Non-financial assets

The carrying value of assets/cash generating units at each Balance Sheet date are reviewed for impairment. If, any such indication exists, the Company estimates their recoverable amount and impairment is recognised if, the carrying amount of these assets/cash generating units exceeds their recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is greater of fair value less cost of disposal and their value in use. When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

## 2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs that company has incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds.

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 capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the year they occur.

## 2.9 Employee Benefits

Short term employee benefits for salary and wages including accumulated leave that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the reporting period in which employees render the related service are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

### Defined Contribution Plans:

Contributions to Provident Fund which is defined contribution scheme, are made to a government administered Provident Fund and are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred. The Company has no further obligations beyond its contributions to these funds.

### Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity and compensated absences are paid per month on the basis of employee's gross salary.

## 2.10 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss. Contingent liabilities are not recognised but disclosed unless the probability of an outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are disclosed where inflow of economic benefits is probable. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are 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.

## 2.11 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

## 2.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

## 2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is determined as follows:

- i) In case of cars, at specific cost on identification basis of their individual costs.
- ii) In case of spares and others, the same are valued at weighted average basis.

Costs includes all non-refundable duties and taxes and all other charges incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price less estimated cost necessary to make the sale.



**2.14 Segment Reporting**

An operating segment is component of the company that engages in the business activity from which the company earns revenues and incurs expenses, for which discrete financial information is available and whose operating results are regularly reviewed by the chief operating decision maker (CODM), in deciding about resources to be allocated to the segment and assess its performance. The company's chief operating decision maker is the Director of the company.

Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to 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 a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

**2.15 Cash Flow Statement**

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

**2.16 Events after reporting date**

Where events occurring after the Balance Sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted within the Special Purpose Condensed Interim Financial Statements. Otherwise, events after the Balance Sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

**2.17 Current versus non-current classification**

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

An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realized 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; or
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading; or
- 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.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

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

**3 Contingent Liabilities**

| Particulars                  | As at         |
|------------------------------|---------------|
|                              | June 30, 2022 |
| Contingent Liabilities       |               |
| Matters with GST authorities | 0.11          |

Contingent liabilities includes demand and show cause notices received from tax authorities for mismatch in input tax credit. The Company has preferred appeals on these matters and the same are pending with various appellate authorities.

Future cash outflows in respect of the above matters are determinable only on receipt of judgements / decisions pending at various forums / authorities. The management is of the view that no liability shall arise on the group for the above matters. The amount assessed as contingent liabilities do not include interest and penalties

**4 Segment Reporting**

The primary reporting of the Company has been made on the basis of Business Segments. The Company has a single business segment as defined in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 on Segment Reporting, namely dealership of cars in India. The Director of the Company allocates resources and assess the performance of the Company, thus are the chief operating decision maker (CODM). The CODM monitors the operating results of the business as a single segment, hence no separate segment needs to be disclosed.

**5 Disaggregation of revenue**

| Particulars  | For the period from June 16, 2022 to June 30, 2022 |
|--|--|
| Revenue from sale of spares, lubricants and others | 29.87  |
| Revenue from sale of products and services         | 29.87  |



MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)  
 NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 16, 2022 TO  
 JUNE 30, 2022  
 (All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)

6 Related Party Transactions

Name of the the related parties and its relationships

| Sr. No. | Description of Relationship   | Name of Related Parties   |
|---------|---|---|
| a.      | Parent  | Landmark Cars Limited (Formerly known as Landmark Cars Private Limited)   |
| b.      | Enterprise over which key management personnel are able to exercise significant influence and control | Wild Dreams Media and Communications Private Limited  |
| c.      | Fellow Subsidiaries - Subsidiaries of Landmark Cars Limited   | Benchmark Motors Private Limited<br>Landmark Automobiles Private Limited<br>Landmark Lifestyle Cars Private Limited |
| d.      | Key Management Personnel  | Mr. Sanjay K Thakker<br>Mrs. Ami S Thakker<br>Mr. Paras Somani  |

| Sr.No. | RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS SUMMARY      | For the period from June 16, 2022 to June 30, 2022 |
|--------|---|--|
|        | <b>Sale of Goods/Services</b>           |  |
| 1      | Benchmark Motors Private Limited        | 1.61   |
|        | Landmark Automobiles Private Limited    | 14.53  |
|        | Landmark Cars Limited                   | 26.11  |
|        | Landmark Lifestyle Cars Private Limited | 14.24  |
| 2      | <b>Interest paid</b>                    |  |
|        | Sanjay Thakker                          | 0.48   |
|        | Ami Thakker                             | 0.53   |
| 3      | <b>Loan taken</b>                       |  |
|        | Ami Thakker                             | 30.00  |
|        | Sanjay Thakker                          | 30.00  |
| 4      | <b>Loan repaid</b>                      |  |
|        | Sanjay Thakker                          | 2.90   |

| Sr.No. | Part 2 : Balance at the end of the period | As at June 30, 2022 |
|--------|---|---------------------|
|        | <b>Trade Receivables</b>                  |                     |
| 1      | Benchmark Motors Private Limited          | 1.90                |
|        | Landmark Automobiles Private Limited      | 17.11               |
|        | Landmark Cars Limited                     | 30.80               |
|        | Landmark Lifestyle Cars Private Limited   | 8.48                |
| 2      | <b>Borrowings</b>                         |                     |
|        | Ami Thakker                               | 30.00               |
|        | Sanjay Thakker                            | 27.10               |
| 2      | <b>Interest accrued</b>                   |                     |
|        | Ami Thakker                               | 0.48                |
|        | Sanjay Thakker                            | 0.43                |

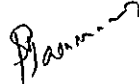


**MOTORONE INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (formerly known as Landmark Pre-owned Cars Private Limited)**  
**NOTES TO THE SPECIAL PURPOSE CONDENSED INTERIM FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE PERIOD FROM JUNE 16, 2022 TO JUNE 30, 2022**  
**(All amount in INR Millions unless otherwise stated)**


- 7 The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to the approval of financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and/or reporting of subsequent events and transactions in the financial statements. As of October 1, 2022 there were no subsequent events and transactions to be recognized or reported that are not already disclosed.
- 8 The financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors at their meeting conducted on October 1, 2022.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



  
Sanjay Thakker  
Director  
DIN: 00156093

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022

  
Harsha Desai  
Director  
DIN No: 08958940

Place : Mumbai  
Date : October 1, 2022