

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited (formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Federal Mogul Bearings India Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material 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 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA's") specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibility 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 ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's report, but does not include the financial statements and our 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, 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.

Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including 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 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, 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial controls 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.
- 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 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 disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report, to the extent applicable 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 except for not keeping backup on a daily basis of such books of account maintained in electronic mode in a server physically located in India (refer Note 37 to the financial statements) and not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in note 38(xiv) to the financial statements.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant 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 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) The observations relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, are as stated in paragraph (b) above.
 - g) 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 A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended,
In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

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- i) 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, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 31 to the financial statements;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses- Refer note 38 (xi) to the financial statements.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company – Refer note 38 (xv) to the financial statements.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 38 (xii) 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.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 38 (xiii) 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) 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 (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended 31 March 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that: (a) audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/administrative access rights, and (b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes (refer Note 38 (xiv) to financial statements). Consequently, we are unable to comment whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, the audit trail that was enabled and operated for the year ended 31 March 2024, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, as stated in Note 38(xiv) to the financial statements.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018

Jyoti
Vaish

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by Jyoti Vaish
Date: 2025.06.17
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Jyoti Vaish
Partner

Membership No. 096521
UDIN: 25096521BMOJKF5195

Date: June 17, 2025
Place: Gurugram

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, to the Members of Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited (formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited) of even date]

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited (the "Company") as at 31 March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the IND AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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 with reference to financial statements based on "the internal control 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". 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 the 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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, 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 was 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, and the audit evidence 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 control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes 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

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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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements 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.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018

Jyoti Vaish 

Jyoti Vaish

Partner

Membership No. 096521

UDIN: 25096521BMOJKF5195

Date: June 17, 2025

Place: Gurugram

ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 to the Members of Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited (formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited) of even date]

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and capital work-in-progress and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of verification of property, plant and equipment, capital-work in progress and right-of-use assets under which the assets are physically verified in a phased manner over a period of three years, which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, such assets has been physically verified by the Management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable properties of freehold land and buildings. In respect of immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and leases are disclosed as leasehold land in the financial statements, the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories except for goods-in-transit and stocks held with third parties, were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and based on information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its operations and no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories were noticed on such physical verification of inventories when compared with the books of account, have been properly dealt with in the books of account. For stocks held with third parties at the year-end, written confirmations have been obtained and in respect of goods in transit, the goods have been received subsequent to the year-end or confirmations have been obtained from the parties.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, at points of time during the year, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the statements comprising stock and debtors etc. filed by the Company with the banks are in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company of the respective quarters. The Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from the financial institutions.
- (iii) (a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans (interest free) to employee during the year and details of which are given below:

	Amount in Rs. millions
A. Aggregate amount of loans granted during the year to Employees:	0.16
B. Balance outstanding as the balance sheet date with Employees	0.04

The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

- (b) The terms and conditions of the grant of all the above-mentioned loans to employees provided during the year, in our opinion, prima facie, not prejudicial to the Company's interest.
- (c) In respect of loans granted to employees, the schedule of repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments of principal amounts are regular as per stipulation.
- (d) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, in respect of loans granted and advances in the nature of loans provided by the Company, there is no overdue amount remaining outstanding as at the balance sheet date.
- (e) No loan or advance in the nature of loan granted by the Company which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to the same parties.
- (f) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities that are covered under the provisions of sections 185 or 186 of the Companies Act, 2013, and hence reporting under clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause (v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has been specified by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, as amended, prescribed by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed cost records have been made and maintained by the Company. We have, however, not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
 - (a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, duty of Customs, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have generally been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. Sales tax, Service tax, duty of Excise and Value Added Tax are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Customs, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount (₹ In Mn)-Gross	Amount paid under protest (₹ In Mn)	Period to which the Amount Relates (Financial year)	Forum where Dispute is Pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	1.07	-	2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4.89	-	2012-13	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	6.59	-	2013-14	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	17.5	-	2019-2020	Income Tax Appellate Tribunal (ITAT)
The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	2.71	-	2017-18	Commissioner Appeal
The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	4.39	0.21	2017-18	Joint Commissioner of the State tax, Pune
The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	0.71	-	2020-21	Superintendent
The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	0.27	-	2021-22	Deputy Commissioner of State tax, Pune
The Goods and Service Tax Act, 2017	Goods and Service tax	7.79	-	2021-22	Deputy Commissioner of State tax, Pune

- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.
- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause (ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) The Company has not raised any funds on short-term basis during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause (ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

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- (x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause (x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and upto the date of this report and provided to us, when performing our audit.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports issued to the Company during the year and the final of the internal audit reports issued after the balance sheet date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 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. Hence, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) There is no core investment Company within the Group {as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016} and accordingly reporting under clause (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and 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 indicating that 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.

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- (xx) The Company has fully spent the required amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) and there is no unspent CSR amount for the year requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the Companies Act or special account in compliance with the provision of sub-section (6) of section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.117366W/W-100018

Jyoti Vaish Digitally signed by Jyoti
Vaish
DN: cn=Jyoti Vaish,
o=Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Jyoti Vaish
Partner

Membership No. 096521
UDIN: 25096521BMOJKF5195

Date: June 17, 2025
Place: Gurugram

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	299.84	298.39	349.40
Capital work in progress	3(b)	33.82	43.13	12.57
Right-of-use assets	4	1.62	1.65	1.68
Other Intangible assets	5	0.78	1.59	2.40
Financial assets				
i. Other financial assets	6(a)	7.72	7.72	7.72
Income tax assets (net)	8	8.98	1.50	3.08
Other non-current assets	10	-	7.79	-
Total non-current assets		352.76	361.77	376.85
Current assets				
Inventories	9	413.25	308.32	362.44
Financial assets				
i. Trade receivables	6(b)	395.35	396.21	350.60
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	6(c)	252.16	116.48	120.86
iii. Other financial assets	6(d)	15.58	4.00	1.09
Other current assets	10	20.22	23.73	16.87
Total current assets		1,096.56	848.74	851.86
Total assets		1,449.32	1,210.51	1,228.71
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
i. Equity share capital	11(a)	87.76	87.76	87.76
ii. Other Equity	11(b)	800.78	582.14	754.70
Total equity		888.54	669.90	842.46
LIABILITIES				
Non-current liabilities				
Provisions	14	19.65	14.87	15.66
Deferred tax Liabilities (net)	7	1.05	10.09	2.92
Total non-current liabilities		20.70	24.96	18.58
Current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
i. Trade payables	12(a)			
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		12.04	22.87	12.81
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		520.78	460.65	315.93
ii. Other financial liabilities	12(b)	2.21	7.03	2.99
Other current liabilities	13	1.58	10.31	9.86
Provisions	14	3.47	6.36	10.64
Current tax liabilities (net)	15	-	8.43	15.44
Total current liabilities		540.08	515.65	367.67
Total equity and liabilities		1,449.32	1,210.51	1,228.71

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 117366WW-100018)

Jyoti Vaish
Digitally signed by Jyoti Vaish
DN: cn=Jyoti Vaish, o=Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP, ou=Chartered Accountants, email=jyoti.vaish@deloitte.com, c=IN, date=2025.06.17 23:19:45+05:30

Jyoti Vaish
Partner
Membership No.: 096521

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited

KAPIL
ARORA
Digitally signed by KAPIL ARORA
DN: cn=KAPIL ARORA, o=Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited, ou=Board of Directors, email=kapil.arora@federal-mogul.com, c=IN, date=2025.06.17 22:39:01+05:30

Kapil Arora
Director
DIN: 08837647

Kunal
Kirti
Digitally signed by Kunal Kirti
DN: cn=Kunal Kirti, o=Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited, ou=Board of Directors, email=kunal.kirti@federal-mogul.com, c=IN, date=2025.06.17 22:17:19+05:30

Kunal Kirti
Director
DIN: 10222165

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

MANISH
CHADHA
Digitally signed by MANISH CHADHA
DN: cn=MANISH CHADHA, o=Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited, ou=Board of Directors, email=manish.chadha@federal-mogul.com, c=IN, date=2025.06.17 22:34:10+05:30

Manish Chadha
Director
DIN: 07195652

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	16	2,049.38	2,098.21
Other income	17	8.77	16.47
Total income		2,058.15	2,114.68
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	18	843.05	868.52
Purchase of stock-in-trade	19	346.06	406.70
Change in inventories of finished goods, stock-in-trade and work in progress	20	6.35	16.75
Employee benefits expense	21	180.49	168.13
Finance costs	22	2.88	0.18
Depreciation and amortisation expense	23	55.45	61.41
Other expenses	24	330.39	367.44
Total expenses		1,764.67	1,889.13
Profit before tax		293.48	225.55
Income Tax expense	25		
Current tax		75.80	55.91
Deferred tax		(9.58)	7.37
Tax related to earlier years		9.93	2.36
Total tax expense		76.15	65.64
Profit for the year		217.33	159.91
Other comprehensive (loss) / gain			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
- Remeasurement of post-employment benefit obligations		1.85	(0.68)
- Income tax Impact		(0.54)	0.20
Other comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		1.31	(0.48)
Total comprehensive income for the year		218.64	159.43
Earnings per equity share (of INR 10 each) (absolute value)	26		
Basic (INR)		24.76	18.22
Diluted (INR)		24.76	18.22

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Jyoti
Vaish

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by Jyoti Vaish
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Jyoti Vaish
Partner
Membership No.: 096521

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited

KAPIL
ARORA

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by KAPIL ARORA
Date: 2025.06.17
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Kapil Arora
Director
DIN: 08837647

Kunal
Kirti

Digitally signed
by Kunal Kirti
Date: 2025.06.17
22:43:57 +05'30'

Kunal Kirti
Director
DIN: 10222165

MANISH
CHADHA

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MANISH CHADHA
Date: 2025.06.17
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Manish Chadha
Director
DIN: 07195652

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Statement of cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit before tax	293.48	225.56
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	55.45	61.40
(Gain)/ Loss on sale of property plant and equipment (net)	0.31	(0.80)
Finance Cost	2.88	0.18
Liability no longer required, written back	(0.32)	(3.15)
Interest Income from financial assets	(7.99)	(12.37)
Allowance for expected credit loss	2.46	0.38
Unrealised forex (gain) (net)	1.32	(4.12)
Operating cashflows before working capital changes	347.59	267.06
Change in operating assets and liabilities		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(104.93)	54.12
(Increase) in Trade receivables	(1.60)	(46.00)
Decrease in Financial and other assets	6.40	14.56
Increase in Trade payables	49.62	157.80
(Decrease) in provisions and current / non-current liabilities	(18.24)	(12.33)
Cash generated from operations	278.84	435.23
Income taxes paid (net of refunds)	(93.23)	(72.30)
Net cash inflow from operating activities (A)	185.61	362.93
Cash flows from investing activities:		
Purchase of Property, plant and equipment, including capital work-in-progress and capital advances	(62.67)	(37.33)
Sale of property, plant and equipment	15.62	2.20
Net cash outflow from investing activities (B)	(47.05)	(35.13)
Cash flows from Financing activities:		
Dividend paid	-	(332.00)
Finance cost paid	(2.88)	(0.18)
Net cash outflow from financing activities (C)	(2.88)	(332.18)
Net (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A)+(B)+(C)	135.68	(4.38)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	116.48	120.86
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	252.16	116.48

Cash and Cash Equivalents as per above comprise of the following:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks:		
In current accounts [Refer Note 6 (c)]	57.13	35.91
Deposits with original maturity less than 3 months [Refer Note 6 (c)]	195.03	80.57
	252.16	116.48

The above Statement of cash flows have been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Digitally signed by Jyoti Vaish
DN: cn=Jyoti Vaish,
o=Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP,
c=IN

Jyoti Vaish
Partner
Membership No.: 096521

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited

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o=Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited,
c=IN

Kapil Arora
Director
DIN: 08837647

Digitally signed by MANISH CHADHA
DN: cn=MANISH CHADHA,
o=Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited,
c=IN

Manish Chadha
Director
DIN: 07195652

Digitally signed by Kunal Kirti
DN: cn=Kunal Kirti,
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c=IN

Kunal Kirti
Director
DIN: 10222165

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	No. of shares (in Absolute value)	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2023	8,776,365	87.76
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	8,776,365	87.76
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	8,776,365	87.76

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus		Total Equity
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1 April 2023	542.34	212.36	754.70
Profit for the year	-	159.91	159.91
Dividend Paid during the year	-	(331.99)	(331.99)
Other comprehensive loss (net of taxes)	-	(0.48)	(0.48)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	542.34	39.80	582.14
Balance as at 1st April 2024	542.34	39.80	582.14
Profit for the year	-	217.33	217.33
Other comprehensive income (net of taxes)	-	1.31	1.31
Balance as at 31 March 2025	542.34	258.44	800.78

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 117366W/W-100018)

Jyoti
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Jyoti Vaish
Date: 2025.06.17
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22:23:44 +05'30'

Jyoti Vaish
Partner
Membership No.: 096521

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited

KAPIL
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KAPIL ARORA
Date: 2025.06.17
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Kapil Arora
Director
DIN: 08837647

Kunal
Digitally signed by
Kunal Kirti
Date: 2025.06.17
22:47:03 +05'30'

Kunal Kirti
Director
DIN: 10222165

MANISH
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MANISH CHADHA
Date: 2025.06.17
22:46:46 +05'30'

Manish Chadha
Director
DIN: 07195652

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

1 Corporate Information

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited (Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited) ('the Company') is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 on 17 July 2006. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacture and sale of bi-metal engine bearings, bushes, washers, flanges for automotive, industrial, agricultural, earthmoving, marine and stationary engines. The Company has its registered office at Gurugram, Haryana, India and principal activities of the Company at Parwanoo, Himachal Pradesh, India.

2 Basis of preparation, measurement and material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

These financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and other relevant provisions of the Act. These financial statements comprise balance sheet, statement of profit and loss, including (other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity, statement of cash flow and Summary of Material Accounting Policies and other explanatory notes (collectively, the "Financial Statements").

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments and plan assets that are measured at fair values. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Functional & Presentational currency: The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee and all values are rounded to the nearest million (INR 000,000), except when otherwise indicated.

Measurement of fair value:

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. This includes a valuation team that has overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values, and reports directly to the Board of directors. The valuation team regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the valuation team assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

2.2 Summary of Material Accounting Policies

(a) Overall consideration

The financial statements have been prepared using the material accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements.

Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies.

b) Current and non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Act. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

c) Use of estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the year. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognised in the current and future periods.

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

d) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis, computed on the basis of useful lives (as set out below) prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013:

Asset Class	Estimated useful life (in years)
Plant and machinery	5 to 15 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Buildings	30 Years

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

De-recognition

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

e) Intangible assets

Recognition and initial measurement

Intangible assets (Computer softwares) are stated at their cost of acquisition. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent measurement (amortisation)

The cost of capitalised software is amortised over a period of 5 years from the date of its acquisition.

f) Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any).

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

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life.

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

g) Impairment of 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 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. Company performs credit assessment for customers on an annual basis. Company recognizes credit risk, on the basis of lifetime expected losses and where receivables are due for more than twelve months.

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.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

h) Financial instruments

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value. Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Non-derivative financial assets

Subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost – a financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

ii. Derecognition of financial assets

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.

Non-derivative financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, all non-derivative financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial 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 de-recognition 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.

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.

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
 (Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
 CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
 Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
 (All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

i) Leases

The Company as a lessee

The Company's leased asset classes primarily consist of leases for land and building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (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.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

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

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

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

The lease liability is initially measured at amortised cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option.

j) Inventories

Inventories are valued as follows:

Raw materials, components, stores and spares and bought out tools.	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost represents purchase price and other direct costs and is determined on a moving weighted average cost basis. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.
Work-in-progress	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost for this purpose includes material, labour and appropriate allocation of overheads. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.
Finished Goods: - Manufactured	Lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost for this purpose includes material, labour and appropriate allocation of overheads. Cost is determined on a moving weighted average basis.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Provision for obsolescence is determined based on management's assessment and is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss.

Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited
(Formerly known as Federal-Mogul Anand Bearings India Limited)
CIN No. U29199HR2006PLC043262
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amount in INR millions, unless otherwise stated)

k) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. A performance obligation is a promise in a contract to transfer a distinct good (or a bundle of goods) to the customer and is the unit of account in Ind AS 115. A contract's transaction price is allocated to each distinct performance obligation and recognised as revenue, as or when, the performance obligation is satisfied. 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. The Company recognises revenue from the following major sources:

(i) Sale of products:

Revenue from sale of products is measured based on the consideration specified in a contract with a customer and excludes amounts collected on behalf of third parties. It is measured at consideration received or receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates. The Company recognises revenue when it transfers control over a product to a customer i.e. when goods are delivered at the delivery point, as per terms of the agreement, which could be either customer premises or carrier premises who will deliver goods to the customer. When payments received from customers exceed revenue recognised to date on a particular contract, any excess (a contract liability) is reported in the Balance Sheet under other current liabilities.

Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Company's revenue is derived from the single performance obligation to transfer primarily products under arrangements in which the transfer of control of the products and the fulfilment of the Company's performance obligation occur at the same time. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the Company has transferred control of the goods to the buyer and the buyer obtains the benefits from the goods, the potential cash flows and the amount of revenue (the transaction price) can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled to in exchange for the goods.

Whether the customer has obtained control over the asset depends on when the goods are made available to the carrier or the buyer takes possession of the goods, depending on the delivery terms. For the Company, generally the criteria to recognise revenue has been met when its products are delivered to its customers or to a carrier who will transport the goods to its customers, this is the point in time when the Company has completed its performance obligations. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, the amount the Company expects to be entitled to.

Payment terms

The sale of goods is typically made under credit payment terms differing from customer to customer and ranges between 30-60 days.

(ii) Revenue from development of customer paid tools:

The Company incurs pre-production tooling costs related to the products developed for its customers under supply arrangements. Tooling income (net) represents amounts recovered from customers, which are in excess of development costs incurred by the Company to manufacture such tools, similarly tooling cost (net) represents costs incurred by the Company in excess of amounts recovered from customers. The Company recognizes such tooling income (net)/ tooling cost (net) when the control of the goods have passed on to the customer. The Company expenses all pre-production tooling costs related to customer owned tools for which reimbursement is not contractually guaranteed by the customer or for which the customer has not provided a non-cancellable right to use the tooling, at the time of their estimation. When it is probable that total development costs will exceed the tooling revenue, the expected loss is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which such probability occurs.

The tooling income (net) is deferred and recognized over the initial contract period over which supply of goods using developed tools will be made available to the customer. The contract period is generally five years, so tooling income is recognised accordingly. The deferred portion of such income is recognised as deferred income in financial statements.

Determining the timing of satisfaction of development of tools

The revenue for development of tools is to be recognised over time because the Company's performance does not create asset with an alternative use to the Company since the tools are customised for each customer and the Company has a legally enforceable right to payment of fair value for performance completed to date.

The input method is the best method in measuring progress of the development of tools because there is a direct relationship between the Company's effort (i.e., costs incurred) and the transfer of tooling to the customer. The Company recognises revenue on the basis of the total costs incurred relative to the total expected costs to complete the tool.

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(iii) **Contract assets**

A contract asset is the Company's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the Company has transferred to the customer. A contract asset becomes a receivable when the Company's right to consideration is unconditional, which is the case when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as trade receivables. The Contract asset in case of company comprises of deferred income which relates to expenses incurred but not billed yet as per the terms of contract.

The Company's contract assets are disclosed in Note 6 and Note 29.

(iv) **Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract. The Contract liability comprises of unearned income which relates to excess of invoicing over cost incurred for a particular project.

The Company's contract liabilities are disclosed in Note 13.

Other Income

(v) **Interest:**

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis.

(vi) **Export Benefits/Incentives:**

Export entitlements under the Duty Entitlement Pass Book (DEPB) Scheme/ Duty Drawback scheme are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the same is received by the Company.

l) Statement of cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit 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.

m) Foreign Currency Transactions

Functional and presentation currency

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

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items outstanding at the balance sheet date are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transactions.

Exchange differences arising on such conversion and settlement at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which they arise.

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n) Retirement and other employee benefits

(i) Defined Contribution Plans:

These are plans in which the Company pays pre-defined amounts to funds administered by government authority/ Company and does not have any legal or constructive obligation to pay additional sums. These comprise contributions in respect of Employees' Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance. The Company's payments to the defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expenses when they are due.

(ii) Defined Benefit Plans:

The Group's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan. The liability is recognised in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit/obligation at the balance sheet date less the fair value of plan assets, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gain losses and past service costs. The defined benefit/obligation are calculated at balance sheet date by an independent actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI).

(iii) Short term compensated absences are provided for based on estimates. Long term compensation liability for leave encashment is determined in accordance with company policy and is measured on the basis of valuation by an independent actuary at the end of the financial year. The actuarial valuation is done as per projected unit credit method.

Actuarial gains and losses arising from past experience and changes in actuarial assumptions are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which such gains or losses are determined.

(iv) Bonus plans

The Company recognises a liability and an expense for bonuses. The Company recognises a provision where contractually obliged or where there is a past practice that has created a constructive obligation.

o) Income Taxes

Income tax expense /income comprises current tax expense /income and deferred tax expense /income. It is recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income. In which case, the tax is also recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income, respectively.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or recoverable on the taxable profit or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or recoverable in respect of previous years. It is measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities using the applicable tax rates and tax laws.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if,

- the Group has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and corresponding amount considered for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow the benefit of part or all of that deferred tax asset to be utilized. Such reductions are reversed when it becomes probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be recovered.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting year.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- the entity has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

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p) Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are 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 year.

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 year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

q) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when an enterprise has a present obligation as a result of past event; 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. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions are measured at the estimated expenditure required to settle the present obligation, based on the most reliable evidence available at the reporting date, including the risks and uncertainties associated with the present obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Any reimbursement that the Company can be virtually certain to collect from a third party with respect to the obligation is recognised as a separate asset. However, this asset may not exceed the amount of the related provision.

All provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

In cases where the outflow of economic resources as a result of present obligations is considered improbable or remote, no provision is recognised.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

r) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

s) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognised is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilised.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

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Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialised nature of the leased asset.

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

Recoverability of advances/receivables - At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software, customer relationships, IT equipment and other plant and equipment.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

t) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are paid as per the terms of contracts with the supplier. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

u) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors assess the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions and therefore the board would be the chief operating decision maker or 'CODM, within the meaning of Ind AS 108. The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on the dominant source, nature of product and nature of risks and returns.

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3(a) Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Office equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Computer	Vehicles	Total
Gross Carrying Amount							
Balance as at 1 April 2023 (Deemed cost)	28.87	313.98	2.45	1.72	2.07	0.33	349.40
Additions	-	9.27	-	-	1.60	-	10.86
Disposals/adjustments	-	(1.25)	(0.01)	(0.01)	(0.13)	-	(1.40)
Balance as on 31 March 2024	28.87	321.98	2.44	1.71	3.63	0.33	358.95
Balance as at 1 April 2024	28.87	321.98	2.44	1.71	3.63	0.33	358.96
Additions	3.50	64.11	-	-	4.37	-	71.98
Disposals/adjustments (Refer Note 24(c))	-	(15.93)	-	-	-	-	(15.93)
Balance as on 31 March 2025	32.37	370.16	2.44	1.71	8.00	0.33	415.01
Accumulated depreciation							
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	2.00	57.07	0.37	0.40	0.65	0.08	60.57
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2024	2.00	57.07	0.37	0.40	0.65	0.08	60.57
Balance as at 1 April 2024	2.00	57.07	0.37	0.40	0.65	0.08	60.57
Depreciation charge for the year	2.00	59.23	0.47	0.38	1.42	0.11	64.61
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2025	4.00	107.30	0.84	0.78	2.07	0.10	115.16
Net carrying amount as on 1 April 2023	28.87	313.98	2.45	1.72	2.07	0.33	349.40
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	26.87	264.91	2.07	1.31	2.98	0.25	298.39
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	28.37	262.86	1.60	0.93	5.94	0.14	299.84

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3(b). Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2023	12.57
Additions during the year	41.52
Capitalised during the year	(10.96)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	43.13
Additions during the year	62.67
Capitalised during the year	(71.98)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	33.82

Capital Work in Progress (CWIP) Ageing
As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	27.41	1.94	4.47	-	33.82
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	38.42	4.71	-	-	43.13
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	5.02	1.02	-	6.53	12.57
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

For Capital-work-in progress, whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan, following is the CWIP completion schedule:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Plant & Equipments	5.60	-	-	-	5.60

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Plant & Equipments	1.14	4.83	-	-	5.96

Notes:

- 1.) For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2023 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.
- 2.) Refer to Note 31 for disclosure of contractual commitments for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment.
- 3.) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during each reporting period.
- 4) The movable assets (including plant and machinery) are pledged as security against credit facilities availed by the Company.
- 5) There are no impairment losses recognised during each reporting period.

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4.Right-of-use assets

Following are the changes in the carrying value of right of use:

Particulars	Leasehold land	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at 01 April 2023	1.68	1.68
Additions	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	1.68	1.68
As at 01 April 2024	1.68	1.68
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	1.68	1.68
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 01 April 2023	-	-
Depreciation charge for the year	0.03	0.03
As at 31 March 2024	0.03	0.03
As at 01 April 2024	0.03	0.03
Depreciation charge for the year	0.03	0.03
As at 31 March 2025	0.06	0.06
Net carrying value		
Net carrying amount as on 1 April 2023	1.68	1.68
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	1.65	1.65
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	1.62	1.62

Note 1: Gross carrying value of leasehold land includes amounts which were paid upfront, at the commencement date of the lease . The Company has entered into long term lease of around 99 years for land lease.

Note 2: Other than leasehold land the Company has short term lease agreements in which there are no lock in periods. The disclosure requirement related to total commitment of short term leases is thus not applicable to the Company.

The aggregate depreciation expense on ROU assets is included under depreciation and amortisation expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The following are the amounts recognised in profit or loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation expense of right-of-use assets	0.03	0.03
Expense relating to short-term leases (Included in Note 24 : Other expense)	2.87	2.50
Total	2.90	2.53

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5 Other Intangible assets

Particulars	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Deemed cost		
Balance as at 01 April 2023 (Deemed cost)	2.40	2.40
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	2.40	2.40
Balance as at 01 April 2024	2.40	2.40
Additions	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2.40	2.40
Accumulated amortisation		
Balance as at 01 April 2023	-	-
Amortisation charge for the year	0.81	0.81
Balance as at 31 March 2024	0.81	0.81
Balance as at 01 April 2024	0.81	0.81
Amortisation charge for the year	0.81	0.81
Disposals	-	-
Balance as on 31 March 2025	1.62	1.62
Net carrying amount as on 1 April 2023	2.40	2.40
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2024	1.59	1.59
Net carrying amount as on 31 March 2025	0.78	0.78

1) There are no Intangible assets Under Development as at Balance Sheet Date.

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6. Financial Assets

6(a) Other Non- Current Financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Unsecured, Considered Good At Amortised Cost			
Security deposits	7.72	7.72	7.72
Total	7.72	7.72	7.72

6(b) Trade receivables*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Trade receivables from contract with customers – billed			
Unsecured, considered good	395.35	396.21	350.60
Unsecured, credit impaired	3.59	5.56	5.64
Total	398.94	401.77	356.24
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss (refer note 29)	(3.59)	(5.56)	(5.64)
Total Trade receivables (Net)	395.35	396.21	350.60

*Unsecured and current

The average credit period on sales of goods is 30-60 days.

Trade Receivables Ageing (on the basis of due date of payment):

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
	Not Due	0-6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	307.23	57.60	20.68	7.18	0.49	2.17	395.35
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	0.46	0.88	1.16	0.10	0.99	3.59
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	307.23	58.06	21.56	8.34	0.59	3.16	398.94
Less: Expected credit loss allowance							(3.59)
Total							395.35

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
	Not Due	0-6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	320.46	62.35	4.05	-	0.55	-	396.21
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	1.70	1.49	2.19	0.18	5.56
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	328.46	62.35	6.55	1.49	2.74	0.18	401.77
Less: Expected credit loss allowance							(5.56)
Total							396.21

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment						Total
	Not Due	0-6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	313.40	33.80	1.43	0.94	1.03	-	350.60
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	0.83	4.28	0.53	0.00	5.64
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	313.40	33.80	2.26	5.22	1.56	0.00	356.24
Less: Expected credit loss allowance							(5.64)
Total							350.60

Notes:

(1) Refer note no. 29 for allowance for expected credit loss.

(2) Refer note no. 27(c) for balances due from related parties amounting Nil (31 March 2024: Rs. 0.23 millions).

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6(c) Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Balances with scheduled banks - in current accounts	57.13	35.91	120.86
Deposits with original maturity of less than three months	195.03	80.57	-
Total	252.16	116.48	120.86

There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the reporting period and prior periods.

6(d) Other Current Financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
At amortised cost			
Unsecured, considered good			
Interest accrued on bank deposits	1.04	0.16	-
Claims recoverable (Refer Note 24(c))*	10.51	0.60	0.35
Export incentive recoverable	1.16	0.68	0.18
Unbilled tooling cost	2.87	2.56	0.56
Total	15.58	4.00	1.09

*Includes Insurance claim recoverable in Rs. 9.91 million and in Previous year Nil.

7 Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	Opening as at 01 April 2022	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance as at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	2.21	(0.91)	1.58	2.88
Expected credit loss	0.88	0.77	-	1.65
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Losses	15.58	(15.58)	-	-
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)	32.60	(16.97)	-	15.63
Others	1.82	1.12	-	2.94
	53.09	(31.57)	1.58	23.10
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets on account of difference in Written Down Value (WDV)	29.87	(3.85)	-	26.02
	29.87	(3.85)	-	26.02
Net Deferred tax assets	23.22	(27.72)	1.58	(2.92)

Particulars	Opening as at 01 April 2023	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance as at 31 March 2024
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	2.88	1.27	0.20	4.35
Expected credit loss	1.65	(0.24)	-	1.41
Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT)	15.63	(15.63)	-	-
Others	2.94	0.07	-	3.01
	23.10	(14.53)	0.20	8.77
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets on account of difference in Written Down Value (WDV)	26.02	(7.16)	-	18.86
	26.02	(7.16)	-	18.86
Net deferred tax liabilities	(2.92)	(7.37)	0.20	(10.09)

Particulars	Opening as at 01 April 2024	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Closing balance as at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax assets				
Provision for employee benefits	4.35	1.31	(0.54)	5.12
Expected credit loss	1.41	(0.67)	-	0.74
Others	3.01	2.01	-	5.02
	8.77	2.65	(0.54)	10.88
Deferred tax liabilities				
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets on account of difference in Written Down Value	18.86	(6.93)	-	11.93
	18.86	(6.93)	-	11.93
Net deferred tax liabilities	(10.09)	9.58	(0.54)	(1.05)

Note:
Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities have been offset as they are governed by the same taxation laws.

8. Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Advance Income Tax (net of provision for tax)	8.98	1.50	3.08
Total	8.98	1.50	3.08

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9. Inventories (Valued at lower of cost or net realizable value)

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Raw materials (includes stock-in-transit of Rs. 69.66 million (31 March 2024: 113.93 million, 1 April 2023: 82.93 million)	252.19	162.07	193.58
Work-in-progress	60.10	43.18	32.41
Finished Goods (includes stock-in-transit of Rs. 8.28 million (31 March 2024: 16.27 million, 1 April 2023: 15.28 million)	36.01	59.26	55.69
Stock-in-trade (includes stock-in-transit of Rs. 9.21 (31 March 2024: Rs. 15.10, 1 April 2023: 1.28 million)	40.16	40.18	71.27
Stores and spares (includes stock-in-transit of Nil (31 March 2024: Nil, 1 April 2023: 1.28 million)	24.79	3.63	9.49
Total	413.25	308.32	362.44

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense during the year was Rs. 1,195.46 million (Previous year: Rs. 1,291.97 millions)

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense includes Rs. 2.34 million (Previous year: Rs. 3.29 million) in respect of the reversal of write-downs to net realisable value.

10. Other assets

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Non-current			
Unsecured, Considered good			
Capital advances	-	7.79	-
	-	7.79	-
Current			
Unsecured, Considered good			
Balances with government authorities	10.67	17.43	10.08
Advance to employees	0.04	0.14	0.22
Prepaid expenses	2.55	2.10	3.62
Advance to suppliers	5.41	1.39	2.73
Other receivables	1.55	2.67	0.22
	20.22	23.73	16.87

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11. Share Capital and Other Equity
(a) Share Capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Authorised share capital 10,000,000 Equity shares of INR 10 each (absolute value) (INR 10 each as at 31 March 2024, 1 April 2023)	100.00	100.00	100.00
	100.00	100.00	100.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid share capital 8,776,365 Equity shares of INR 10 each (absolute value) (INR 10 each as at 31 March 2024, 1 April 2023)	87.76	87.76	87.76
	87.76	87.76	87.76

(i) Movements in share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Equity Share Capital
As at 1 April 2023	8,776,365	87.76
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	8,776,365	87.76
Movement during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	8,776,365	87.76

Terms/rights attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 (absolute amount) per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after payment of all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

The Company during the year has paid INR Nil interim dividend per equity share (previous year : INR 37.83 per equity share)

(ii) Shares held by Holding /Ultimate Holding Company and for their subsidiaries/associates*

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid (absolute value)						
Tenneco Clean Air India Limited (Formerly known as Tenneco Clean Air India Private Limited)	8,721,088	99.40%	-	-	-	-
Federal Mogul Investment B V	-	-	4,245,139	48.40%	4,245,139	48.40%
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	-	-	4,475,947	51.00%	4,475,947	51.00%

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*Pursuant to the approval of Board of Directors in their meetings held on March 25, 2025 and March 26, 2025, Share Swap Agreement dated March 25, 2025 (agreement) has been executed amongst Tenneco Clean Air India Private Limited (Clear Air), Federal Mogul Bearings India Limited, Federal Mogul Investments BV and Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025) (Collectively known as "Sellers") subject to and in accordance with the terms and conditions specified in the agreement, Clear Air has acquired swap shares from the sellers. The Company has completed applicable regulatory compliances in respect of this transaction during year ended March 31, 2025.

(iii) Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the shares in the Company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid (absolute value)						
Tenneco Clean Air India Limited (Formerly known as Tenneco Clean Air India Private Limited)	8,721,086	99.40%	-	-	-	-
Federal Mogul Investment B V	-	-	4,245,139	48.40%	4,245,139	48.40%
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	-	-	4,475,947	51.00%	4,475,947	51.00%

(iv) Details of shares held by Promoter

Name of the Promoter*	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024		As at 1 April 2023	
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid (absolute value)						
Tenneco Clean Air India Limited (Formerly known as Tenneco Clean Air India Private Limited)	8,721,086	99.40%	-	-	-	-
Federal Mogul Investment B V	-	-	4,245,139	48.40%	4,245,139	48.40%
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	-	-	4,475,947	51.00%	4,475,947	51.00%

*Promoters here means promoter as defined under Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The Company has not issued any equity shares pursuant to any contract without payment being received in cash, allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus issues and bought back any equity shares during the last five years.

(b) Reserves and Surplus

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Securities Premium	542.34	542.34	542.34
Retained Earnings	258.44	39.80	212.36
Total Reserves and Surplus	800.78	582.14	754.70

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(i) Securities Premium

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	542.34	542.34	542.34
Add: movement during the year	-	-	-
Balance as at the end of the year	542.34	542.34	542.34

(ii) Retained earnings:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Balance as at the beginning of the year	39.80	212.36	56.79
Add: profit for the year	217.33	159.91	159.41
Remeasurement (loss) (net of taxes)	1.31	(0.48)	(3.84)
Less: dividend paid	-	(331.99)	-
Balance as at the end of the year	258.44	39.80	212.36

Nature and Purpose of reserves

(i) Securities Premium

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve can be utilised only for limited purposes such as issuance of bonus shares in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Retained earnings:

Retained earnings are the profits/(loss) that the Company has earned/incurred till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders. Retained earnings include re-measurement loss / (gain) on defined benefit plans, net of taxes that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss.

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12. Financial Liabilities

12 (a) Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	12.04	22.87	12.81
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	265.15	214.63	172.80
Dues of related parties [Refer Note 27(c)]	255.63	246.02	143.13
Total	532.82	483.52	328.74

Trade Payables Ageing:

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12.04	-	-	-	12.04
Others	271.89	241.82	2.74	1.89	2.44	520.78
Disputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	271.89	253.86	2.74	1.89	2.44	532.82

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	22.87	-	-	-	22.87
Others	84.18	365.09	5.49	5.89	-	460.65
Disputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	84.18	387.96	5.49	5.89	-	483.52

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 Years	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Undisputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	12.81	-	-	-	12.81
Others	91.62	216.34	5.86	2.11	-	315.93
Disputed trade payables						
Micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	91.62	229.15	5.86	2.11	-	328.74

The average credit period on purchases is upto 90 days approx.
For explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes refer note 29
Trade payables from related parties are disclosed separately under note 27 (c)

Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small And Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

On the basis of confirmation obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the Company, the following are the details:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid as at the end of year	12.04	26.73	14.85
b) Interest due on above principal and remaining unpaid as at the end of the year	-	-	-
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro, Small, Medium, Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-	-
d) 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 micro, small and medium enterprise development Act, 2006.	0.94	0.04	0.05
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	0.94	0.04	0.05
f) 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 to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-	-

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12 (b) Other Current financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
At amortised cost			
Capital creditors*	0.85	6.08	2.04
Security Deposit	1.36	0.95	0.95
Total	2.21	7.03	2.99

* Includes 31 March 2025 Nil (31 March 2024 Rs. 3.86 Millions; 1 April 2023 - Rs. 2.04 Millions) payable to MSME [Refer Note 12(a)]

13. Other current liabilities:

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Advance from customers (refer Note 16.4)	0.83	5.66	7.19
Statutory dues	0.75	3.48	2.67
Unspent corporate social responsibility (refer note 24(b))	-	1.17	-
Total	1.58	10.31	9.86

14. Provisions

Particulars	As at		As at		As at	
	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		1 April 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Provision for employee benefits (refer note 31)						
Gratuity	-	1.23	-	4.58	-	8.94
Compensated absences	11.76	2.24	6.98	1.78	7.44	1.70
Provision for litigation related to labour matters*	7.89	-	7.89	-	8.22	-
Total	19.65	3.47	14.87	6.36	15.66	10.64

* Provision for disputed dues in respect of labour laws matter [refer note 31 and 34(b)]

Movement of Provision for litigation related to labour matters

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Opening balance	7.89	8.22	7.22
Add: Provision made during the year	-	-	1.00
Less: Provision paid during the year	-	0.33	-
Closing balance	7.89	7.89	8.22

15. Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Current tax Liabilities (net of advance tax)	-	8.43	15.44
Total	-	8.43	15.44

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16. Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
Finished goods	1,603.11	1,601.98
Traded goods	390.45	435.83
Tooling income	0.43	8.97
	1,993.99	2,046.78
Other operating revenue		
Scrap sales	52.30	51.43
Export incentive	3.09	-
	55.39	51.43
Total	2,049.38	2,098.21

16.1. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

a. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Indian Accounting Standard 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers ("Ind AS 115"), establishes a framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is recognised and requires disclosures about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenues and cash flows arising from customer contracts. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised through a 5-step approach:

- (i) Identify the contract(s) with customer;
- (ii) Identify separate performance obligations in the contract;
- (iii) Determine the transaction price;
- (iv) Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations; and
- (v) Recognise revenue when a performance obligation is satisfied.

16.2 Disaggregation of revenue

Revenue recognised mainly comprises of sale of products which majorly comprises of bi-metal engine bearings, bushes, washers, flanges for automotive, industrial, agricultural, earthmoving, marine and stationary engines. Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of products		
Domestic	1,852.85	1,894.41
Export	141.14	152.37
Other operating income	55.39	51.43
Total revenue covered under Ind AS 115	2,049.38	2,098.21

16.3 Timing of revenue recognition

The Company presently recognises its revenue from contract with customers for the transfer of goods at a point in time.

16.4 Contract balances

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. Contract liability is the Company's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the company has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract assets (unbilled receivables) are transferred to receivables when the rights become unconditional and contract liabilities are recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied.

Refer details of trade receivables in note 6(b) and contract liabilities (advance from customer) in note 13

16.5 Reconciliation of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Contracted price with the customers	2,003.46	2,053.00
Reduction towards variables considerations (Discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions)	(9.47)	(6.22)
Revenue from contract with customers (as per statement of profit and loss)	1,993.99	2,046.78

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16.6 Satisfaction of performance obligations

The Company's revenue is derived from the single performance obligation to transfer primarily its products under arrangements in which the transfer of control of the products and the fulfilment of the Company's performance obligation occur at the same time. Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the Company has transferred control of the goods to the buyer and the buyer obtains the benefits from the goods, the potential cash flows and the amount of revenue (the transaction price) can be measured reliably, and it is probable that the Company will collect the consideration to which it is entitled to in exchange for the goods.

Whether the customer has obtained control over the goods depends on when the goods are made available to the carrier or the buyer takes possession of the goods, depending on the delivery terms. Revenue is measured at the transaction price of the consideration received or receivable, the amount the Company expects to be entitled to.

16.7 Payment terms

The sale of products is typically made under credit payment terms differing from customer to customer and ranges between 30-90 days (excluding transit days).

17. Other Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Interest Income from financial assets (fixed deposits) measured at amortised cost	7.99	12.37
Interest on income tax refund	-	0.15
Interest from others	0.46	-
Liability no longer required, written back	0.32	3.15
Net gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment	-	0.80
Total	8.77	16.47

18. Cost of materials consumed

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Raw materials at the beginning of the year	162.07	193.58
Add : Purchases (net)	933.17	837.01
Less: Raw materials at the end of the year	(252.19)	(162.07)
Total Cost of materials consumed	843.05	868.52

19. Purchase of stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Bearings	346.06	406.70
Total	346.06	406.70

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20. Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in progress and stock-in-trade

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Opening Stock		
Finished goods	59.26	55.69
Work in progress	43.18	32.41
Stock-in-Trade	40.18	71.27
Total (A)	142.62	159.37
Closing Stock		
Finished goods	36.01	59.26
Work in progress	60.10	43.18
Stock-in-Trade	40.16	40.18
Total (B)	136.27	142.62
Total changes in inventories of work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and finished goods (A-B)	6.35	16.75

21. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	151.49	140.51
Contribution to provident fund and other funds [Refer Note 33]	13.09	13.24
Staff welfare expenses	15.91	14.38
Total	180.49	168.13

22. Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Interest		
- on delayed payment of taxes	1.86	0.14
- others	1.02	0.04
Total	2.88	0.18

23. Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer Note 3(a))	54.61	60.57
Amortisation on intangible assets (Refer Note 5)	0.81	0.81
Depreciation on right of use asset (Refer Note 4)	0.03	0.03
Total	55.45	61.41

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24. Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Consumption of stores and spares	68.99	94.75
Sub-contracting expenses	14.03	17.17
Labour Charges	38.53	32.64
Power and fuel	50.54	48.84
Freight and forwarding charges	29.10	28.11
Rent (refer note 4)	2.87	2.50
Rates and taxes	2.59	0.44
Insurance	3.10	4.42
Repairs and maintenance		
Plant and machinery	20.98	21.84
Buildings	4.52	8.78
Others	1.03	0.87
Royalty	19.79	18.69
TradeMark Royalty	-	24.01
Legal and professional fees	12.22	15.00
Management Support charges	19.41	17.95
Travelling and conveyance	12.69	6.42
Communication costs	1.33	0.76
Printing and stationery	2.21	2.18
Auditors' remuneration (refer note (a) below)	2.68	2.21
Exchange differences (net)	10.41	10.39
Environmental maintenance and remediation	1.03	0.84
Corporate social responsibility expenditure (refer note (b) below)	3.35	1.17
Provision for doubtful debts	2.46	0.38
Loss on sale of property, plant & equipment (net) (Refer note (c) below)	0.31	-
Bank charges	0.56	0.44
Miscellaneous expenses	5.66	6.64
Total	330.39	367.44

(a) Details of payment to statutory auditors (excluding applicable taxes)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
As auditor:		
-Audit fee	1.30	1.08
-Tax audit fee	0.20	0.20
-Group reporting fee	-	0.17
-Reimbursement of expenses	0.53	0.11
In other capacity:		
Other services	0.65	0.65
Total	2.68	2.21

(b) Corporate social responsibility expenditure

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
a) Amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	3.35	1.17
b) Amount spent during the year*	4.52	-
c) Shortfall as at the year end**	-	1.17

The Company's Corporate social responsibility activities involve promotion of education, environment protection, protection of wild life and preventive healthcare.

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
(i) The amount of shortfall at the end of the year out of amount required to be spent by the Company during the year,	-	1.17
(ii) total of previous years shortfall**	1.17	-

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*Pursuant to the terms of Memorandum of Understanding dated 31 March 2025 executed between the Company and an charitable (not-for-profit) organization, the Company has paid Rs 2.72 millions before 31 March 2025, and the said amount is expected to be utilized by an external for the specified CSR objects within the timelines specified in aforementioned MoU.

**During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company transferred the shortfall as at March 31, 2024 towards CSR expenditure amounting to Rs. 1.17 million to Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund.

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	4.52	-	4.52
	4.52	-	4.52

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024		
	In cash	Yet to be paid in	Total
(i) Construction/acquisition of any asset	-	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above	-	1.17	1.17
	-	1.17	1.17

The Company subsequent to year end transferred the unspent CSR amount at 31 March 2025: NIL (31 March 2024: Rs. 1.17 Millions; 1 April 2023 : NIL) to Prime Minister's Citizen Assistance and Relief in Emergency Situations Fund.

(c) The Company sustained damage of Rs. 41.9 Million towards plant and machinery with carrying value of Rs. 9.90 Million and business disruption consequent to a fire in its Plating Plant located within manufacturing facility (Parwanoo) on 17 February 2025. Pursuant to the intimation dated 17 February 2025, of this incident to HDFC ERGO General Insurance Company Limited, Insurance Company, a claim amounting to Rs 72 Million has been filed with Insurance Company on 05 May 2025 under the Company's Industrial All Risks Insurance Commercial insurance policy which has a coverage limit of Rs 1221 Million. Basis the confirmation from M/S Marsh India Insurance Brokers Pvt. Ltd., insurance broker regarding certainty of receipt of claim equivalent to loss incurred by the Company towards plant and machinery, the management has recognized a receivable of Rs. 9.9 Million as at 31 March 2025, which has been netted off with the above-mentioned loss in the financial statements. The Company has not incurred any liability consequent to the fire incident and therefore, no provision for such potential claims has been recognized in these financial statements.

25. Income tax expense

a) Income tax expense recognised in Statement of Profit or Loss

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Current Tax	75.80	55.91
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods	9.93	2.36
Total current tax expense	85.73	58.27
Decrease/ (increase) in deferred tax assets	(2.65)	14.53
(Decrease)/ increase in deferred tax liabilities	(6.93)	(7.16)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	(9.58)	7.37
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	76.15	65.64

b) Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligations	(0.54)	0.20
Income tax expense charged to Other Comprehensive Income	(0.54)	0.20

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(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Accounting profit before income tax	293.48	225.55
India's statutory income tax rate	25.17%	29.12%
Computed Tax Expense	73.86	65.68
Tax effect on permanent non deductible expenses:		
CSR expenditure	0.84	0.34
Others	1.44	(0.38)
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	76.15	65.64
Tax rate		
Base rate	22.00%	25.00%
Surcharge	2.20%	3.00%
Education cess	0.97%	1.12%
Total	25.17%	29.12%

The Company does not have any unused tax losses (including unabsorbed depreciation) and uncertain tax positions.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115 BAA of the income tax act, 1961 as introduced by the taxation laws (Amendment) ordinance, 2019.

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26. Earnings per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit for the year as per Statement of Profit and Loss	217.33	159.91
No of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year (absolute value)	8,776,365	8,776,365
No of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year (absolute value)	8,776,365	8,776,365
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculating basic and diluted EPS (absolute value)	8,776,365	8,776,365
Face value of per equity share (INR) (absolute value)	10	10
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (INR) (absolute amount)	24.76	18.22

The Company has not issued any dilutive equity instrument and therefore Diluted EPS is same as Basic EPS.

27. Related Party Disclosures

(a) I Details of Related Parties

Sr No	Description of Relationship	Name of Related Parties
(i)	Parent entities	
	Ultimate Parent Company	Pegasus Holding One, LLC (w.e.f November 17, 2022)
	Intermediate Parent Company	Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025) (ultimate holding company upto 16 November 2022 and intermediate holding company w.e.f. 17 November 2022).
	Parent Company	Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc upto 30 April 2025) upto 24 March 2025 and Tenneco Clean Air India Limited with effect from 25 March 2025.
(ii)	Parties under common control with whom transactions have taken place during the year	
	Fellow Subsidiaries	Federal Mogul Investment B V (with effect from 25 March 2025) Federal - Mogul Italy S.r.l Federal-Mogul Bimet, S.A Federal-Mogul of South Africa (Propriety) Limited Federal-Mogul Goetze (India) Limited Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GmbH, Germany Tenneco Sistemas Automotivos Ltda. Federal-Mogul Operations France S.A.S Federal-Mogul Shanghai Compound Material Co. Ltd. Federal-Mogul Sejong Co. Ltd. Federal Mogul Powertrain LLC Motocare India Private Limited Federal-Mogul Powertrain Solutions India Private Limited
(iii)	Enterprise with significant influence over the Company	Federal Mogul Investment B V (upto 24 March 2025)
(iv)	Employees' Benefit Plans with Fellow subsidiary:	Trust managing the post employment benefit of employee
(v)	Key Management Personnel	Manish Chadha, Director Kunal Kirti, Additional Director (w.e.f. June 12, 2023) Saikumar Vallampati, Director (upto June 12, 2023) Vinod Kumar Hans, Director (upto January 31, 2024) Thiagarajan Kannan, Additional Director (w.e.f. February 1, 2024) Kapil Arora, Whole time Director (w.e.f. June 24, 2024)

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27 Related Party Disclosures (contd...)

(b) Transactions with the related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Nature of transaction	Nature of related party relationship	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
(i) Sale of goods#			
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	3.73	8.77
Federal-Mogul Bimet S.A.	Fellow Subsidiary	38.73	48.37
Tenneco Sistemas Automotivos Ltda.	Fellow Subsidiary	2.93	10.71
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	38.51	11.36
Federal-Mogul of South Africa (Propriety) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	44.19	35.64
Federal-Mogul Sejong Co. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	13.98	24.08
Motocare India Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.76	-
		142.83	138.93
(ii) Purchase of property, plant and equipment			
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	2.59	4.40
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	-	1.00
		2.59	5.40
(iii) Reimbursement of expenses			
Federal Mogul Powertrain LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	0.02	0.91
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	(1.31)	2.84
Federal-Mogul Goetze (India) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.80	0.65
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	3.59	0.05
Federal-Mogul of South Africa (Propriety) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.17
		3.10	4.62
(iv) Royalty			
Federal Mogul Powertrain LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	19.79	18.69
		19.79	18.69
(v) Trademark Royalty			
Federal Mogul Powertrain LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	-	24.01
		-	24.01
(vi) Management support charges			
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	19.41	17.95
		19.41	17.95
(vii) Purchase of raw materials and traded goods			
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	11.16	7.32
Federal - Mogul Italy S.r.l	Fellow Subsidiary	(0.11)	-
Federal-Mogul Bimet S.A.	Fellow Subsidiary	74.03	58.85
Tenneco Sistemas Automotivos Ltda.	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.36
Federal-Mogul Operations France S.A.S	Fellow Subsidiary	4.76	7.52
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	10.36	31.80
Federal-Mogul Sejong Co. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	455.27	442.64
Federal-Mogul Shanghai Compound Material Co. Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	356.84	330.19
		912.31	878.68
(viii) Dividend paid			
Federal Mogul Investment B V	Fellow Subsidiary	-	160.59
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	-	171.40
		-	331.99
(ix) Contribution to Employee Benefit Plan			
Federal Mogul Goetze (India) Limited Employees Gratuity Group Fund	Employee Benefit Plan	4.58	8.93
		4.58	8.93
(x) Key Managerial Personnel ('KMP'):			
Remuneration to KMP			
Saikumar Vallampati Director ^	Director	-	2.38
Kapil Arora	Director	5.84	-
		5.84	2.38

* Key Managerial personnel who are under the employment of the Company are entitled to post-employment benefits and other long term employee benefits recognised as per Ind AS 19 'Employee benefits' in the financial statements. As these employee benefits are lump sums amounts are provided on the basis of actuarial valuation, the same is not included above, however the amount of post employment benefits paid to them as part of their full and final settlement are included in the remuneration.

^Includes in above gratuity paid of ₹ 0.53 millions on resignation.

#All sales and purchases above are inclusive of GST (wherever applicable). Sales are net of sales returns and discounts.

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27 Related Party Disclosures (contd...)

(c) Balances with related parties:

Nature of outstanding	Nature of related party relationship	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
(i) Trade Payables				
Federal Mogul Powertrain LLC	Fellow Subsidiary	(9.59)	27.39	4.03
Tenneco LLC (formerly known as Tenneco Inc. upto 30 April 2025)	Intermediate Parent company	26.63	29.01	12.80
Federal-Mogul Bimet S.A.	Fellow Subsidiary	(0.15)	(2.52)	13.93
Federal-Mogul Goetze (India) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	0.05	0.22	0.05
Federal-Mogul Operations France S.A.S	Fellow Subsidiary	1.11	2.32	1.17
Federal-Mogul Wiesbaden GMBH	Fellow Subsidiary	(38.32)	14.19	5.61
Tenneco Sistemas Automotivos Ltda.	Fellow Subsidiary	(0.35)	(3.76)	0.31
Federal-Mogul of South Africa (Propriety) Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	(15.13)	-
Federal-Mogul Sejong Co. Ltd.	Fellow Subsidiary	133.78	79.90	48.63
Federal-Mogul Shanghai Compound Material Co. Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	142.47	114.40	56.60
Total		255.63	246.02	143.13
(ii) Trade Receivables				
Federal-Mogul Powertrain Solutions India Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary	-	0.23	0.23
		-	0.23	0.23

(d) Additional information:

- (i) The information above has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified by the Company and relied upon by the auditors.
- (ii) Related party transactions were made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions.
- (iii) There are no commitments in respect of related party transactions.
- (iv) There are no provisions for doubtful debts related to the amount of outstanding balances.

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28. Fair value disclosures

i) Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are classified into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

ii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost

Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, other current and non-current financial assets, trade payables and other current financial liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Security deposits given to govt authorities are shown at cost as the same are given till perpetuity.

Financial Instruments by category

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024			As at 1 April 2023		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets									
Trade receivables	-	-	365.35	-	-	366.21	-	-	350.60
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	252.16	-	-	116.49	-	-	120.86
Other financial assets	-	-	23.30	-	-	11.72	-	-	8.81
Total	-	-	670.61	-	-	524.41	-	-	480.27

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024			As at 1 April 2023		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial liabilities									
Trade payable	-	-	532.82	-	-	483.52	-	-	328.74
Other financial liabilities	-	-	2.21	-	-	7.03	-	-	2.99
Total	-	-	535.03	-	-	490.55	-	-	331.73

29. Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprises trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the company's risk management framework.

The Board of Directors oversee the risk management activities for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below:

i) Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty fails to discharge an obligation to the Company. The Company is exposed to this risk for various financial instruments, for example by granting loans and receivables to customers, placing deposits, etc. The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of following types of financial assets.

- cash and cash equivalents,
- trade receivables,
- receivables measured at amortised cost, and
- deposits with banks

a) Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. Internal credit rating is performed for each class of financial instruments with different characteristics. The Company assigns the following credit ratings to each class of financial assets based on the assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

- A. Low
- B. Medium
- C. High

Assets under credit risk –

Credit rating	Particulars	As at	As at	As at
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
A: Low	Cash and cash equivalents	252.16	116.49	120.86
	Other financial assets	23.30	11.72	8.81
	Trade receivables (gross of expected credit loss)	398.64	401.77	356.24
B: High	Trade receivables	3.59	5.56	5.64

Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits is managed by only accepting highly rated banks and diversifying bank deposits and accounts in different banks across the country.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become six months past due.

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost

Other financial assets measured at amortised cost includes loans and advances to employees, security deposits and others. Credit risk related to these other financial assets is managed by monitoring the recoverability of such amounts continuously, while at the same time internal control system in place ensure the amounts are within defined limits.

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b) Expected credit losses

The Company provides for expected credit losses based on the following:

The Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach, wherein Company has defined percentage of provision by analysing historical trend of default based on the criteria defined above. And such provision percentage determined have been considered to recognize life time expected credit losses on trade receivables.

As at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not due	< 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years
Gross amount of trade receivables where no default (as defined above) has occurred	307.23	58.06	21.56	8.34	0.59	3.16
ECL as a percentage of Gross Trade Receivables	-	1%	4%	14%	17%	31%
Expected credit loss(loss allowance provision)	-	0.40	0.89	1.16	0.10	0.99

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not due	< 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years
Gross amount of trade receivables where no default (as defined above) has occurred	328.46	62.35	6.55	1.40	2.74	0.16
ECL as a percentage of Gross Trade Receivables	-	-	26%	100%	80%	100%
Expected credit loss(loss allowance provision)	-	-	1.70	1.40	2.19	0.16

As at 1 April 2023

Particulars	Not due	< 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	> 3 years
Gross amount of trade receivables where no default (as defined above) has occurred	313.40	33.60	2.20	6.22	1.50	0.00
ECL as a percentage of Gross Trade Receivables	-	-	37%	82%	34%	100%
Expected credit loss(loss allowance provision)	-	-	0.83	4.28	0.53	0.00

Reconciliation of loss allowance

Particulars	Amount
Loss allowance as on 1 April 2023	5.64
Impairment loss reversed during the year	(0.08)
Amounts written off	-
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2024	5.56
Impairment loss reversed during the year	2.46
Amounts written off	(4.43)
Loss allowance as on 31 March 2025	3.59

B) Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

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Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity classification based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. For balances due within 12 months amounts equal their carrying values as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2025					
Trade payable	532.82	-	-	-	532.82
Other financial liabilities	2.21	-	-	-	2.21
Total	535.03	-	-	-	535.03

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
31 March 2024					
Trade payable	472.14	11.38	-	-	483.52
Other financial liabilities	7.03	-	-	-	7.03
Total	479.17	11.38	-	-	490.55

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-3 year	3-5 year	More than 5 years	Total
1 April 2023					
Trade payable	320.77	7.97	-	-	328.74
Other financial liabilities	2.99	-	-	-	2.99
Total	323.76	7.97	-	-	331.73

C) Market Risk

a) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk arising from foreign currency transactions, primarily with respect to the US Dollar, Korean Won, Euro and Chinese Yuan. Foreign exchange risk arises from recognised assets and liabilities denominated in a currency that is not the functional currency of any of the Company. Considering the low volume of foreign currency transactions, the Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited and the Company hence does not use any derivative instruments to manage its exposure. Also, the Company does not use forward contracts and swaps for speculative purposes.

(i) Foreign currency risk exposure:

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in Rs. are as follows

Particulars	Foreign currency	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Financial liabilities				
Trade Payables	USD	0.12	0.14	0.17
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	9.04	11.49	13.57
	EUR	0.24	0.41	0.11
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	23.05	37.12	9.75
	KRW	1,259.80	907.79	132.61
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	78.34	50.10	0.34
	CNY	3.89	4.54	1.11
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	47.59	52.16	13.31
Total		158.92	156.87	44.97
Financial assets				
Trade Receivables	USD	0.02	0.28	0.04
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	1.69	23.37	3.58
	GBP	-	-	-
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	-	-	0.02
	EUR	0.76	0.34	0.06
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	70.25	30.97	5.69
Bank (EEFC A/c)	EUR	0.01	0.10	0.19
	Equivalent in Rs. Millions	0.72	14.00	16.65
Total		72.66	68.24	26.13
Net exposure to foreign currency risk		(86.26)	(88.63)	(18.84)

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Sensitivity

The sensitivity Statement of profit or loss and equity to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from foreign currency denominated financial instruments.

Particulars	As at	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
(a) Trade payables			
USD sensitivity			
INR/USD- increase by 0.50%	0.05	0.06	0.07
INR/USD- decrease by 0.50%	(0.05)	(0.06)	(0.07)
EUR sensitivity			
INR/EUR- increase by 0.50%	0.12	0.19	0.05
INR/EUR- decrease by 0.50%	(0.12)	(0.19)	(0.05)
KRW sensitivity			
INR/KRW- increase by 0.50%	0.39	0.28	0.04
INR/KRW- decrease by 0.50%	(0.39)	(0.28)	(0.04)
CNY sensitivity			
INR/CNY- increase by 0.50%	0.24	0.26	0.07
INR/CNY- decrease by 0.50%	(0.24)	(0.26)	(0.07)
(b) Trade receivables			
USD sensitivity			
INR/USD- increase by 0.50%	0.01	0.12	0.02
INR/USD- decrease by 0.50%	(0.01)	(0.12)	(0.02)
GBP sensitivity			
INR/GBP- increase by 0.50%	-	-	0.00
INR/GBP- decrease by 0.50%	-	-	(0.00)
EUR sensitivity			
INR/EUR- increase by 0.50%	0.35	0.15	0.03
INR/EUR- decrease by 0.50%	(0.35)	(0.15)	(0.03)
(c) EEFC Bank a/c			
EUR sensitivity			
INR/EUR- increase by 0.50%	0.00	0.07	0.08
INR/EUR- decrease by 0.50%	(0.00)	(0.07)	(0.08)

b) Interest rate risk

i) Liabilities

The Company does not have any long term borrowings neither has short term borrowings. Hence, it is not exposed to any interest rate risks

ii) Assets

The Company's fixed deposits are carried at amortised cost and are fixed rate deposits. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

c) Price risk

The Company does not have any significant investments in equity instruments which create an exposure to price risk.

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30. Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern
- to provide an adequate return to shareholders

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity less cash and cash equivalents as presented on the face of balance sheet.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company does not have any debt hence the debt to equity ratio is not applicable.

31. Commitments and Contingent liabilities

a) Capital commitments

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Estimated amount of contracts, remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided [net of capital advances of Nil (in Previous year Rs. 7.79 million)]	0.27	6.99	0.76
	0.27	6.99	0.76

b) Contingent liabilities*

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Income Tax matters (refer note 34b)#	30.94	24.16	13.44
Goods & Service tax	15.87	7.11	2.71
Litigation related to labour law*	17.28	17.28	19.28
	64.09	48.55	34.44

*As of March 31, 2025, Certain labour-related cases are pending adjudication before the Hon'ble High Court and Labour Court. These cases pertain to various employment matters including dismissals employees strikes, refusal by employees to accept alternate job roles, termination of labour contracts, and disputes relating to retirement benefits. The aggregate amount involved in the such outstanding matters is approximately INR 25.17 million out of which 7.89 million provision has been recognized in the books of account and balance amount of Rs 17.28 million has been disclosed as contingent liability. Based on internal assessment and consultation with legal counsel, the Company is confident that of the outcome of these cases is likely to come in the favour of the Company, the provision recognised in note 14 is adequate.

The above includes transfer pricing cases in respect of assessment years 2012-13, 2013-14, 2014-15 and 2020-21 pending before appellate authorities, wherein certain adjustments have been made on account of arm length margin in certain international transactions. In respect of assessment year 2020-21, the Dispute Resolution Panel (DRP) order has been received subsequent to year-end March 31, 2025, The Company is confident on the favorable orders in these cases.

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32. Segment information

As the Company's business activities fall within a single operating segment viz. auto components for automobile industry, the disclosure requirement of Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-108), Operating Segments is not applicable.

The following is the transactions by the Company with external customers individually contributing 10% or more of revenue from operations:

(i) Revenue from three customers at 31 March 2025 Rs. 1,339.02 (31 March 2024: Rs. 2114.68 millions; 1 April 2023: Rs. 2138.39 Millions) contributing more than 10% of the total revenue of the Company.

(ii) Geographical information in respect of revenue from external customers is given below:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
India	1,908.24	1,945.84
Other countries	141.14	152.37
	2,049.38	2,098.21

Carrying amount of segment Trade receivables by geographical market (net of provision)

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
India	323.42	341.98	341.32
Other countries	71.93	54.23	9.28
	395.35	396.21	350.60

The Company has common assets for producing goods for India and outside countries. Hence, separate figures for non-current assets cannot be furnished.

33. Employee benefit obligations

The Company has classified various benefits provided to employees as under:

The Company has certain defined contribution plans. The contribution are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic salary as per regulations, which is recognized as expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Defined Contribution Plans

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
(i) Contribution to Provident fund	7.53	7.51
(ii) National Pension Systems	1.41	0.69
Total	8.94	8.20

(ii) Defined Benefit Plan

A. Gratuity (Funded)

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of services, gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days basic salary (last drawn) for each completed year of service on terms not less favorable than the provisions of the payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The scheme is funded with an insurance company in the form of a qualifying insurance policy. The present value of the Defined Benefit Obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the Defined Benefit Obligation presented above. There was no change in the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of the Sensitivity Analysis from previous year.

The plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk	The probability or likelihood of occurrence of losses relative to the expected return on any particular investment
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of the plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

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The following tables summarises the components of not benefit expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss and the funded status and amounts recognized in the balance sheet for the gratuity.
Disclosure of gratuity

(i) Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	2.75	3.24
Interest expense on defined benefit obligation	4.16	4.43
Interest income on plan assets	(3.83)	(3.77)
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	3.08	3.90

(ii) Remeasurement (gains) / loss recognised in other comprehensive income:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Actuarial (gain) on obligations arising from changes in demographic adjustments	(5.99)	-
Actuarial (gain) on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	0.49	0.77
Actuarial (gain) on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	2.93	0.67
Remeasurements of the post employment defined benefit plans (gain)	(2.57)	1.64
Return on plan assets (greater) / less than discount rate	0.72	(0.96)
Remeasurements of the post employment defined benefit plans loss recognised in OCI	(1.85)	0.68

(iii) Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	57.75	59.69
Current service cost	2.75	3.24
Interest cost	4.16	4.43
Remeasurements of the post employment defined benefit plans (gain)	(2.57)	1.64
Benefits paid directly by the company	(12.73)	(11.25)
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	49.36	57.75

(iv) Movement in the plan assets is as under:

Description	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Fair Value of plan assets at beginning of year	53.17	50.76
Interest income on plan assets	3.12	4.73
Contributions by employer	4.58	8.93
Benefits paid	(12.73)	(11.25)
Fair Value of plan Assets at the end of the year	48.14	53.17

(v) Plan (assets) / liability

Description	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Defined benefit obligation	49.36	57.75	59.70
Fair valuation of plan assets	48.14	53.17	50.76
	1.22	4.58	8.94

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of the fair value of total plan assets are as follows

Description	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
Insurance company products	100%	100.00%	100.00%

Expected contribution to defined benefit plan for the year ended March 31 2026 are Rs. 6.26 million (Previous year: Rs. 7.72 million)

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(vi) Actuarial assumptions

Description	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.55% p.a.	7.21% p.a.
Normal retirement age	58 Years - Staff and Operative Engineers, 60 Years - Workmen	58 Years - Staff and Operative Engineers, 60 Years - Workmen
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Disability rate	NA	NA
Employee Turnover#	11.52% Per annum	Refer Below*
Expected rate of return on Plan Assets	7.21% p.a.	7.42% p.a.
Salary increase rate#	10%p.a.	10%p.a.

*The estimates of seniority, future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of price inflation, promotions and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Rate of employee turnover and salary increase depends upon various factors namely nature of employee, location etc.

*For Age 18-30 years - 3%, 31-44 years - 2%, Above 44 years - 1% for all years.

(vii) A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions:

Description	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	49.36	57.75
- Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(0.99)	(3.86)
- Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	1.04	4.21
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	49.36	57.75
- Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	0.94	8.15
- Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	(0.89)	(7.01)
Impact of the change in Withdrawal Rate		
Present value of obligation at the end of the year	49.36	57.75
- Impact due to increase of 0.50 %	(0.14)	(5.24)
- Impact due to decrease of 0.50 %	2.35	3.77

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. The methods and types of assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis did not change compared to the prior period.

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 6 years. The expected maturity (on an undiscounted basis) analysis of defined benefit plan (gratuity) is as follows:

Description	As at 31 March 2025
Year ended 31 March 2026	14.09
Year ended 31 March 2027	3.98
Year ended 31 March 2028	8.79
Year ended 31 March 2029	8.16
Year ended 31 March 2030 and above (Next 5 years)	34.57

Description	As at 31 March 2024
Year ended 31 March 2025	12.04
Year ended 31 March 2026	0.79
Year ended 31 March 2027	9.91
Year ended 31 March 2028	7.41
Year ended 31 March 2029 and above (Next 5 years)	89.31

Description	As at 1 April 2023
Year ended 31 March 2024	10.10
Year ended 31 March 2025	0.89
Year ended 31 March 2026	10.82
Year ended 31 March 2027	9.61
Year ended 31 March 2028 and above (Next 5 years)	89.24

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B. Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilised within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. 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. The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long-term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year-end.

The Company has an unconditional right, at the end of reporting period, to defer settlement for any of these obligation beyond 12 months and therefore, such obligation as at year end has been shown in note no.14 as per actuarial certificates.

The principal assumptions used in determining compensated absences are shown below

Description	AS at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate	6.55% p.a	7.21% p.a
Normal retirement age	58 Years - Staff and Operative engineers, 60 Years - Workmen	58 Years - Staff and Operative engineers, 60 Years - Workmen
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Disability rate	NA	NA
Employee Turnover [#]	11.52%	Refer Below ^{**}
Salary increase rate ^{##}	10% p.a	10% p.a

The following pay-outs (on an undiscounted basis) are expected in future years:

Description	As at 31 March 2025
Year ended 31 March 2025	2.32
Year ended 31 March 2026	1.91
Year ended 31 March 2027	1.89
Year ended 31 March 2028	1.30
Year ended 31 March 2029 and above (Next 5 years)	15.86

Description	As at 31 March 2024
Year ended 31 March 2025	1.55
Year ended 31 March 2026	1.40
Year ended 31 March 2027	0.80
Year ended 31 March 2028	1.07
Year ended 31 March 2029 and above (Next 5 years)	14.35

Description	As at 1 April 2023
Year ended 31 March 2024	1.19
Year ended 31 March 2025	1.46
Year ended 31 March 2026	1.46
Year ended 31 March 2027	0.78
Year ended 31 March 2028 and above (Next 5 years)	13.66

*The leave availment rate has been considered at 0% as the leaves are encashed on gross salary

**The estimates of seniority, future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of price inflation, promotions and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Rate of employee turnover and salary increase depends upon various factors namely nature of employee, location etc.

**For Age 18-30 years - 3%, 31-44 years - 2%, Above 44 years - 1% for all years.

34a. As per transfer pricing legislation under sections 92-92F of the Income Tax Act, 1961, the Company is required to use certain specific methods in computing arm's length prices of international transactions with associated enterprises and maintain adequate documentation in this respect. Since law requires existence of such information and documentation to be contemporaneous in nature, the Company has appointed independent consultants for conducting a Transfer Pricing Study (the 'Study') to determine whether the transactions with associate enterprises undertaken during the financial year are on an "arms length basis". Basis the on going study by an independent consultants, the management is of the opinion that the Company's international transactions are at arm's length and are not expected to result in any transfer pricing adjustments having impact on the tax expenses recognized on the financial statements.

34b. The Company is involved in certain legal, tax (direct and indirect taxes) and other regulatory matters ('litigations'), the outcome of which may not be favourable to the Company. The Company is actively seeking to resolve these actual and potential statutory, taxation and regulatory matters. Management is in consultation with the legal, tax and other advisers to assess the likelihood that a pending claim will succeed. The Company has applied its judgment and has recognised liabilities based on whether additional amounts will be payable and has included contingent liabilities where economic outflows are considered possible but not probable. Based on management assessment on likelihood, timing of each outflows (current/non-current), interpretation of local laws, pending disposal of these matters and consultations obtained from the management experts, where considered necessary in respect of these matters, the management has recognised for provision for contingencies towards legal, tax and other regulatory matters amounting to Rs. 7.89 million as at 31 March 2025 (Previous year: Rs. 7.89 million.)

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35 Ratio as per schedule III requirements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	% change	Unit of measurement	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.03	1.65	23.35%	Times	Mainly due to increase in payable on account of trade mark royalty provision recognised as at March 31, 2024.
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	28.06%	21.03%	33.05%	%	Gross profit improved due to reduction in (a) prices of steel and strips, (b) sale of certain trading goods and, (c) lower cost towards royalty amounting to INR 24 million and there was management cross charge in last year of INR 17 million which is also INR 19.41 million in Financial year 31 March 2025.
Inventory Turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	5.68	6.26	-9.21%	Times	Refer note 1 below
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivable	5.18	5.62	-7.85%	Times	Refer note 1 below
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.52	3.05	-17.80%	Times	Refer note 1 below
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	3.68	6.30	-41.54%	Times	Lower net capital turnover ratio is on account of increase in working capital in comparison to net sales of the Company.
Net Profit ratio	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	10.67%	7.60%	40.41%	%	Ratio has improved substantially due to higher profits in the current period compared to previous period.
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	33.34%	33.27%	0.21%	%	Refer note 1 below
Return on Investment (ROI)	Interest (Finance Income)	Investment	6%	31%	-81.12%	%	The decrease in ROI is on account of major portion of investment amounting to Rs 339 million was withdrawn on 29 March of previous period for Dividend distribution, leading to almost full year's interest income being recognized in the prior period and comparatively lower investment income in CY.

Note 1- Schedule III require explanation where the change in the ratio is more than 25% as compared to the preceding year, since there are three instances where the change is more than 25% i.e. Current ratio, Net capital turnover ratio and Return on capital employed, hence explanation is given only for the said ratios.

Note 2- As the Company does not have any debt, therefore debt-equity ratio and debt service coverage ratio have not been reported.

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36 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

A. First Time Adoption of Ind AS

The Company has prepared financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025, in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended, for the first time. For the periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2024, the Company prepared its financial statements in accordance with the accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (Indian GAAP).

Ind AS 101-First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standards requires that all Ind AS and interpretations that are issued and effective for the first Ind AS financial statements which is for the year ended March 31, 2025 for the company, be applied retrospectively and consistently for all financial years presented. Consequently, in preparing these Ind AS financial statements, the Company has availed certain exemptions and complied with the mandatory exceptions provided in Ind AS 101.

In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening Balance Sheet was prepared as at April 1, 2023 i.e. the transition date to Ind AS for the Company. This note explains the principal adjustment made by the Company in restating its previous GAAP financial statements, including the Balance Sheet as at April 1, 2023, and the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

B. Exemptions applied

(a) Deemed Cost

Ind AS 101 permits a first time adopter to elect to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition after making necessary adjustments for de-commissioning liabilities. This exemption can also be used for intangible assets covered by Ind AS 38. Accordingly the Company has elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets at their Previous GAAP carrying value.

(b) Leases

The Company has elected to measure the right of use assets at the date of transition an amount using modified retrospective approach, adjusted by the amount of any prepaid or accrued lease payments relating to that lease recognised in the Balance Sheet immediately before the date of transition to Ind AS. Further, the following expedients were used on transition to Ind AS:

- the use of a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics
- the accounting for operating leases with a remaining lease term of less than 12 months as on the transition date as short-term leases
- the exclusion of initial direct costs for the measurement of the right of use asset at the date of initial application.
- use of hindsight, such as in determining the lease term as the contract contains the options to extend and terminate the lease.

C. Mandatory Exceptions

The Company has adopted all relevant mandatory exceptions as set out in Ind AS 101, which are as below:

(a) Estimates

The estimates as at April 01, 2023 and March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP. The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at April 01, 2023, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2025 .

(b) Classification and measurement of financial assets

Ind AS 101 requires an entity to assess classification and measurement of financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

(c) Derecognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

As set out in Ind AS 101, the Company has applied the derecognition requirements of Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions appearing on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

(d) Impairment of financial assets

The Company has applied exception related to impairment of financial assets given in Ind AS 101. It has used reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort to determine the credit risk at the date that financial assets were initially recognised and compared that to the credit risk at April 01, 2023.

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36 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

36.1 Reconciliation of total equity as at 31 March 2025, 31 March 2024 and 01 April 2023

Sr No	Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 1, 2023
I	Total equity (shareholder's funds) under previous GAAP		888.54	669.90	842.46
	Total equity (shareholder's funds) under previous GAAP				
II	Ind AS Adjustments:				
	Depreciation on property, plant and equipment		(0.03)	(0.03)	(0.03)
	Depreciation on ROU asset and interest on lease liability	e	0.03	0.03	0.03
	Total				
	Total equity under Ind AS (I+II)		888.54	669.90	842.46

36.2 Reconciliation of Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 31 March 2025

Sr No	Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
I	Profit after tax as per previous GAAP		218.64	159.43
II	Ind AS Adjustments:			
	Gratuity impact as per valuation	a	(1.85)	0.68
	Deferred tax impact	c	0.54	(0.20)
	Total adjustment to profit or loss		(1.31)	0.48
III	Profit after tax under Ind AS (I+II)		217.33	159.91
IV	Other comprehensive income			
	Remeasurement of defined benefit plans	a	1.85	(0.68)
	Deferred tax impact	c	(0.54)	0.20
	Total adjustment to other comprehensive income		1.31	(0.48)
	Total comprehensive income under Ind AS (III-IV)		218.64	159.43

36.3 Impact of Ind AS adoption on the Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the year ended 31 March 2025

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Note	Amount as per Previous GAAP	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Net cash generated from operating activities	36.4	185.61		185.61
Net cash used in investing activities	36.4	(47.05)		(47.05)
Net cash generated from financing activities	36.4	(2.88)		(2.88)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		135.68	-	135.68
Cash and cash equivalents at the start of year		116.48	-	116.48
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		252.16	-	252.16

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Note	Amount as per Previous GAAP	Effect of Transition to Ind AS	Amount as per Ind AS
Net cash generated from operating activities	36.4	362.93		362.93
Net cash used in investing activities	36.4	(35.13)		(35.13)
Net cash generated from financing activities	36.4	(332.18)		(332.18)
Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents		(4.38)	-	(4.38)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year		120.86	-	120.86
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year		116.48	-	116.48

36.4 Notes to First-time adoption

a Actuarial gains and losses

The impact is on account of measurement of employee benefits obligations as per Ind AS 19. Under previous GAAP, actuarial gains and losses were recognised in profit and loss. Under Ind AS, the actuarial gains and losses forming part of remeasurement of the net defined benefit liability / asset, are recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) under Ind AS instead of profit or loss.

b Expected credit allowance on trade receivables

Under Previous GAAP, provision for doubtful debts was recognised based on the incurred loss model. Under Ind AS, a loss allowance for expected credit losses is recognised on financial assets carried at amortised cost. The Company recognizes lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables using a simplified approach.

c Deferred Tax

The previous GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred taxes using balance sheet approach which focuses on temporary differences between the carrying amount of an asset or liability in the balance sheet and its tax base. Various transitional adjustments has resulted in recognition of temporary differences. In addition, various transitional adjustments (including recognition of unrecognised MAT credit entitlements) have also led to recognition of deferred taxes on new temporary differences.

d Measurement of financial assets at amortised cost

Under Ind AS, all financial assets are required to be recognised at fair value. Accordingly the Company has fair valued these security deposits under Ind AS.

e Leases

Under previous GAAP, the lease payment made for the properties taken on lease is recognised as Rent Expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period. Ind AS 116 sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both lessees and lessors. It introduces a single, on-balance sheet lease accounting model for lessees. Under Ind AS, the Company should recognise right-to-use asset (ROU asset) and lease liability for the properties taken on lease subject to exemption provided in the Ind AS 116. On application of Ind AS 116, Leasehold land has been classified from Property, plant and equipment to ROU asset.

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37 As per the MCA notification dated August 05, 2022, the Central Government has notified the Companies (Accounts) Fourth Amendment Rules, 2022. As per the amended rules, the Companies are required to maintain back-up on daily basis of such books of account and other relevant books and papers maintained in electronic mode that should be accessible in India at all the time. Also, the Companies are required to create back-up of accounts or servers physically located in India on a daily basis. The books of accounts along with other relevant records and papers of the Company are maintained in electronic mode on servers physically located out of India. These books of accounts are readily accessible in India at all times however, the back-up of such books of account is not maintained in India.

38 Additional Disclosures

- i) The Company does not have any title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held in its name.
- ii) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1998 and rules made there under.
- iii) The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('Code') relating to employee benefits during employment and post employment benefits received Presidential assent in September 2020. The Code has been published in the Gazette of India. However, the date on which the Code will come into effect has not been notified. The Company will assess the impact of the Code when it comes into effect and will record any related impact in the period the Code becomes effective.
- iv) The Company has been sanctioned working capital amounts from banks on the basis of security of inventories and trade receivables. The quarterly returns being filed by Company with banks are in line with the books of accounts.
- v) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- vi) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- vii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrars of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- viii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- ix) The Company has not entered into any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- x) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loan to any promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties (As per Companies Act, 2013) , which are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayments.
- xi) The Company did not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- xii) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to 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 to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- xiii) The Company has not received any fund 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 Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- xiv) As per the proviso to Rule 3(1) of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, for the financial year commencing on or after the 1st day of April 2023, every company which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.
The Company uses SAP as its primary accounting softwares for recording all the accounting transactions viz., sales, purchases, production/costing, fixed assets, other expenses, payroll, cash and bank transactions, journal entries and all other general ledger accounting transactions for the year ended 31 March, 2025. The Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that: (a) audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made using privileged/administrative access rights, and (b) the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes.
Additionally, the audit trail that was enabled and operated for the year ended 31 March 2024, has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
- xv) There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- xvi) The Company has overseas receivable from related parties and others on account of goods and services provided which included balances due for more than nine months as at March 31, 2025 amounting to Rs. 11.33 million (as at March 31, 2024 Rs. 6.19 million). The amounts overdue are for a period beyond the time stipulated under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 ("FEMA"). The Company has intimated the AD banker in respect of aforesaid outstanding receivables. Management is of view, that pending amounts will be received in due course and consequential damages, if any is not expected to be material and in view of the same no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.
- xvii) The Company has payables to overseas parties on account of import of goods and services which include balance due for more than six months as at March 31, 2025 amounting to Rs. 7.13 million (as at March 31, 2024, Rs. 18.67 million). The amounts overdue are for a period beyond the time stipulated under Foreign Exchange Management Act 1999 ("FEMA"). The Company has intimated AD banker in respect of aforesaid outstanding payables. Management is of view, that pending amounts will be paid in due course and consequential damages, if any is not expected to be material and in view of the same no provision has been recognized in the financial statements.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Federal-Mogul Bearings India Limited

Digitally signed by
KAPIL ARORA
Date: 2025.05.17
22:45:02 +05'30'

Kapil Arora
Director
DIN: 08837647

Digitally signed by
Kunal Kirti
Date: 2025.05.17
22:45:02 +05'30'

Kunal Kirti
Director
DIN: 10222165

Place: Gurugram
Date: June 17, 2025

Digitally signed by
MANISH
CHADHA
Date: 2025.05.17
22:45:22 +05'30'

Manish Chadha
Director
DIN: 07195652