gokhale & sathe
(regd.)
chartered accountants
ashirwad bungalow, plot no 7,
tejas co-op hsg. soc., tejas nagar,
kothrud, pune - 411038.

Independent Auditor's Report on Special Purpose Financial Statements of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly known as Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited) prepared in Schedule III Division II format for purpose of Consolidation with Holding Entity.

To
The Board of Directors,
Bajaj Auto Credit Limited

REPORT ON THE AUDIT OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS PREPARED IN SCHEDULE III DIVISION II FORMAT

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (formerly known as Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited) ("the Company") prepared in accordance with the Schedule III Division II format for the purpose of consolidation with Bajaj Auto Limited, its holding entity, which comprise of the

- Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025;
- Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive income) for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025;
- Statement of Cash Flows for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025;
- Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025; and
- Notes to Ind AS Financial Statements including Summary of significant and material Accounting Policies and comprising of Corporate Information, Basis of Preparation and Other Explanatory Information,

(together referred to as 'Ind AS Financial Statements').

In our opinion and based on the information and according to explanation given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended in case of:

a) the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025;
b) the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income) of the Company's Profit for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025;
c) the Statement of Cash Flows, of the cash movements of the Company for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025;
d) the Statement of Changes in Equity for the period from April 1, 2024 to March 31, 2025.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of

GOKHALE & SATHE ★ PUNE ★ FRNo.103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on these Ind AS Financial Statements.

RESPONSIBILITY OF THE MANAGEMENT AND BOARD OF DIRECTORS FOR THE IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management and board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, and financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act read together with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

The respective Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act; for safeguarding the assets of Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of these Financial statements by the Management, as aforesaid.

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDIT OF IND AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and

GOKHALE & SATHE
PUNE
PRNo. 103264W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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 Standards on Auditing 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 Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the Ind AS financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial controls relevant to the Company's preparation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion whether the Company has in place an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Management, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements.

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 and the Management of the Company regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND RESTRICTION ON DISTRIBUTION AND USE

Without modifying our opinion, we draw attention to Note 1 Basis of Preparation to the Financial Statements, which describes the basis of accounting including the approach to and purpose of preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements. These Ind AS Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), as applicable ("Ind AS") and only for the purpose of consolidation with Bajaj Auto Limited, its holding entity and is intended solely for the auditors of the Bajaj Auto Limited as a result this report as addressed to the Board of Directors of the Company, that has been

GOKHALE & SATHE
PUNE
FR No. 103264W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

prepared for these special purpose financial statements, may not be suitable for other purposes.

Our report should not be used, referred to or distributed for any other purpose or to any other party without our prior written consent. Accordingly, we do not accept or assume any liability or any duty of care for any other purpose or to any other person to whom this report is shown or into whose hands it may come without our prior consent in writing.

OTHER MATTER

The management and board of directors of the company have prepared a separate complete set of general purpose financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 in accordance Schedule III Division III format as prescribed by The Companies Act, 2013 as the company is registered with RBI, under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934, to carry on the business of a Non-Banking Financial Institution (NBFI) on which, we have issued a separate unmodified auditor's report to the shareholders of the company dated April 28, 2025 together with the report on other legal and regulatory requirements.

For Gokhale & Sathe
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 103264W

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FRNo. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership No.: 121011
UDIN: 25121011BMIJPN8655
Place: Pune
Date: April 28, 2025

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BAJAJ AUTO CONSUMER FINANCE LIMITED)
BALANCE SHEET

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars		Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I	**ASSETS**			
(1)	**Non-current assets**			
	Property, plant and equipment	3	16.00	1.21
	Intangible assets	3	20.86	9.10
	Intangible assets under development	3	0.00	3.67
	Financial assets			-
	Loans	4	5,967.19	503.03
	Investments	5	78.30	-
	Other financial asset	6	1.14	-
	Deferred tax asset (net)	7	53.00	8.55
(2)	**Current assets**			
	Financial assets			
	Investments	5	-	190.17
	Cash and cash equivalents	8	972.33	85.54
	Bank balances other than above	9	0.17	10.44
	Loans	4	3,425.76	204.72
	Other financial assets	6	457.76	244.50
	Current tax asset (net)	10	7.88	-
	Other current assets	11	33.38	6.69
	TOTAL ASSETS		11,033.78	1,267.62
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	Equity share capital	17	2,400.00	295.00
	Other equity	18	(2.78)	(36.76)
			2,397.22	258.24
(1)	**Non-current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	13	6,082.74	633.33
	Other financial liabilities	14	29.25	-
	Provisions	15	9.29	4.94
(2)	**Current liabilities**			
	Financial liabilities			
	Borrowings	13	2,353.78	318.52
	Trade payables	12		
	Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		6.78	0.02
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		114.15	14.45
	Other financial liabilities	14	26.81	30.80
	Other current liabilities	16	13.77	6.58
	Provisions	15	0.00	0.75
			8,636.56	1,009.39
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		11,033.78	1,267.62

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

GOKHALE & SATHE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE FR No. 103264W

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership Number: 121011

Place: Pune
Date: 28th April 2025

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)

Rajiv Bajaj
Chairman
DIN : 00018262

Kevin D'sa
Managing Director
DIN : 00425661

Nilesh Thakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. J Sridhar
Company Secretary

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS BAJAJ AUTO CONSUMER FINANCE LIMITED)
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

(Amount in Rs. crores)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	1,040.81	16.65
Other income	20	0.04	-
TOTAL INCOME		1,040.85	16.65
Expenses			
Employee benefits expenses	21	198.30	12.18
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	22	4.93	0.49
Finance costs	23	320.81	6.55
Other expenses	24	438.65	29.41
TOTAL EXPENSES		962.70	48.63
Profit/(loss) before tax		78.15	(31.98)
Tax expenses			
Current tax	10	56.12	-
Deferred tax	7	(36.27)	(8.21)
TOTAL TAX EXPENSES		19.85	(8.21)
Profit/(loss) after tax		**58.30**	**(23.77)**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Acturial gains/(loss) of defined benefit plan		(0.58)	(1.37)
Tax impact on above		0.15	0.34
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Cash flow hedge reserve		(32.43)	-
Tax impact on above		8.16	-
Change in Fair value of FVOCI investment		0.52	
Tax impact on above		(0.13)	
Other Comprehensive Income for the period (net of tax)		**(24.31)**	**(1.02)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**33.98**	**(24.79)**
Earnings per equity share (of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic	30	0.43	(3.67)
Diluted		0.43	(3.67)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

GOKHALE & SATHE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE FR No. 103264W

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership Number: 121011

Place: Pune
Date: 28th April 2025

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)

Rajiv Bajaj
Chairman
DIN : 00018262

Kevin D'sa
Managing Director
DIN : 00425661

Nilesh Thakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. J Sridhar
Company Secretary

Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)
STATEMENT OF CASHFLOWS

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
I. Operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	78.15	(31.98)
Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows :		
Interest income	(1,002.46)	(14.46)
Depreciation and amortisation	4.93	0.49
Finance costs	320.81	6.55
Impairment on financial instruments	147.34	4.08
Net gain on fair value changes	(6.87)	(1.53)
Cash inflow from interest on loans	827.94	2.07
Cash outflow towards finance cost	(305.73)	(4.70)
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**64.11**	**(39.49)**
Movement in working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in Loans	(8,662.46)	(699.02)
(Increase)/decrease in Other financial assets	(213.26)	(245.49)
(Increase)/decrease in other non financial assets	(26.69)	(6.12)
Increase/(decrease) in financial liabilities	(6.73)	30.80
Increase/(decrease) in non-financial liabilities	7.20	4.43
Increase/(decrease) in trade payables	106.45	14.41
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	3.02	4.26
Net cash flow from / (used in) from operating activities before income-tax	(8,792.48)	(896.72)
Income-tax paid (net of refund)	(64.00)	-
Net cash flows from/(used in) operating activities [I]	**(8,792.37)**	**(936.21)**
II. Investing activities		
Sale of investments	7,204.79	554.33
Purchase of investments	(7,083.76)	(721.85)
Interest received on investments	1.73	0.14
Investment in fixed deposit	(214.70)	(10.00)
Proceeds from fixed deposit	225.30	-
Purchase of intangibles assets	(9.97)	(13.18)
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	(2.78)	(1.28)
Net cash flows from/(used in) investing activities [II]	**120.61**	**(191.84)**
III. Financing activities		
Proceeds from Borrowings	8,916.40	950.00
(Repayment) of Borrowings	(1,460.47)	-
Payment of lease liability	(2.38)	
Cost of equity	-	(2.04)
Changes in equity share capital	2,105.00	265.00
Net cash flows from/(used in) financing activities [III]	**9,558.55**	**1,212.96**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (I+II+III)	**886.80**	**84.91**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	85.54	0.64
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**972.33**	**85.54**
Components of cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	-	-
Bank balances	972.33	85.54
Total Cash and cash equivalents	**972.33**	**85.54**

In terms of our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership Number: 121011

Place: Pune
Date: 28th April 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)

Rajiv Bajaj
Chairman
DIN : 00018262

Kevin D'sa
Managing Director
DIN : 00425661

Nilesh Thakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. J Sridhar
Company Secretary

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Balance as at the beginning of the year		295	30
Changes in equity share capital during the year		2,105	265
Balance as at the end of the year	18	**2,400**	**295**

B. Other Equity

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Note No.	Reserves and Surplus		Other Comprehensive Income on		Total Other Equity
		Statutory Reserve #	Retained Earnings	Cash Flow Hedge reserve	Investment through OCI	
Balance as at March 31, 2023		-	(9.94)	-	-	(9.94)
Profit/(loss) for the year		-	(23.77)	-	-	(23.77)
Cost of equity			(2.04)	-	-	(2.04)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)		-	(1.02)	-	-	(1.02)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2023			(36.76)	-	-	(36.76)
Balance as at March 31, 2024		-	(36.76)	-	-	(36.76)
Profit / (loss) for the period		-	58.30	-	-	58.30
Other comprehensive income (net of tax) *		-	(0.43)	(24.27)	0.39	(24.31)
Total comprehensive income for the year ended March 31, 2025		-	**21.10**	**(24.27)**	**0.39**	**(2.78)**
Transfer to Statutory reserve		11.66	(11.66)			-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	19	11.66	9.44	(24.27)	0.39	(2.78)

*** OCI under retained earning amounting to Rs. 0.43 crore is related to actuarial gains / (losses) on defined benefit plans**
 # The company has transferred a sum of twenty percent of net profit of that year to this statutory reserve fund created pursuant to Section 45 IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. No appropriation of any sum from the reserve fund is permitted except for the purpose as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements
In terms of our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

GOKHALE & SATHE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE FR No. 103264W

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership Number: 121011

Place: Pune
Date: 28th April 2025

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)

Rajiv Bajaj
Chairman
DIN : 00018262

Kevin D'sa
Managing Director
DIN : 00425661

Nilesh Thakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. J Sridhar
Company Secretary

Corporate information

Bajaj Auto Credit Ltd. (the "Company") is a company limited by shares, incorporated and domiciled in India. The Company is engaged in the business of financing two wheeler and three wheeler vehicles manufactured by Bajaj Auto Limited and its affiliates. The registered office of the Company is located at Mumbai-Pune Road, Akurdi, Pune 411035.

The name of the Company changed to Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (CIN U65929PN2021PLC206668) from the previous name of Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Ltd with effect from 26 December 2023.

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the company has been granted certificate of registration as corporate agent (Composite) from IRDAI w.e.f 5th Feb 2025.

The company has commenced its business on 1 January 2024 after it received the Certificate of Registration (CoR) dated 29 August 2023 from Reserve Bank of India (RBI) to commence/ carry on the business of a Non-Banking Financial Company (NBFC) under section 45-IA of the RBI Act, 1934.

1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended and notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 , and in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India and other relevant provisions of the Act, as also the updated Master Direction-Reserve Bank of India (Non-Banking Financial Company -Scale Based Regulation) Directions, 2023 read with circulars issued by RBI thereunder.

The Company uses accrual basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements (other than Statement of Cash flows).

The financial statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency and all values are rounded off to the nearest Crores (INR 00,00,000), except where otherwise indicated.

The Financials have been prepared in Schedule III Division II format as prescribed by The Companies Act, 2013 for purpose of consolidation with its holding entity.

The financial statements are prepared on a going concern basis as the Management is satisfied that the Company will be able to continue its business for the foreseeable future and no material uncertainty exists that may cast significant doubt on the going concern assumption.

2 Summary of significant and material accounting policies followed by the Company

2.1 Basis for measurement of financial statements:

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period.

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

2.2 Presentation of financial statements

The Company presents its Balance Sheet in the order of liquidity.

The Company prepares and presents its Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Statement of Changes in Equity and other comprehensive income in the format prescribed by Division III of Schedule III to the Act. The Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared and presented as per the requirements of Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

The Company generally reports financial assets and financial liabilities on a gross basis in the Balance Sheet. They are offset and reported net only where it has legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and the Company intends to either settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously as permitted by Ind AS. Similarly, the Company offsets incomes and expenses and reports the same on a net basis where the netting off reflects the substance of the transaction or other events as permitted by Ind AS.

2.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with IND AS, requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liability) at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates and the difference between actual results are recognized in the periods in which the estimate is revised, or the results are known/materialize. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation that have most significant effect on amounts recognized in the financial statements are given below:

(i) Note 30 – Fair value measurement
(ii) Note 24 – Impairment of financial instruments based on expected credit losses
(iii) Note 28 - Measurement of assets and obligations for defined benefit plans
(iv) Note 10 - Recognition of deferred tax assets
(v) Note 32 – Disclosure of contingent liabilities

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35

2.4 Measurement of Fair Values

Financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value

measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:
(i) Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
(ii) Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly;
(iii) Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

2.5 Revenue Recognition

Interest income:

The Company recognises interest income using effective interest rate (EIR) method as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments' on all financial assets subsequently measured under amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). The Company recognises interest income by applying the EIR to the gross carrying amount of financial assets other than creditimpaired assets.

Interest on financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) is recognised at the contractual rate of interest.

Revenue from operations other than interest income :
The Company recognises revenue from contracts with customers (other than financial assets to which Ind AS 109 'Financial instruments' is applicable) based on a comprehensive assessment model as set out in Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

(a) Fees and commission income,
The Company recognises:
- Service and administration charges on completion of contracted service;
- Bounce and penal charges on realisation;
- Insurance commission income on delivery of services to the customer;
- Income on loan foreclosure and prepayment on realisation.

(b) Other operating income
- The Company recognises recoveries against written off financial assets on realisation.
Any other operating income is recognised on completion of service.

Net gain on fair value changes
The Company designates certain financial assets for subsequent measurement at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) The Company recognises gains/loss on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL and realised gains on derecognition of financial asset measured at FVTPL on net basis and unrealised gain/loss on on fair value change of financial assets measured at FVTPL .

Taxes
Incomes are recognised net of the goods and services tax, wherever applicable.

2.6 Expenditures

(i) Finance costs
Borrowing costs on financial liabilities are recognised using the EIR method as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'.

(ii) Fees and commission expense
Fees and commission expenses which are not directly linked to the sourcing of financial assets, such as recovery charges are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on an accrual basis.

(iii) Employee benefit expenses
The cost attributable to the services rendered by the employees of the Company is recognised as employee benefits expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(iv) Other expenses
Expenses are recognised on accrual basis inclusive of the goods and services tax for which input credit is not statutorily permitted.

2.7 Financial Instruments:

A financial instrument is defined as any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.
All financial instruments are recognised on the date when the Company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the financial instruments along with the certainty of ultimate collection in case of financial assets. For tradable securities, the Company recognises the financial instruments on settlement date.
Recognized financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs and revenues that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at FVTPL) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial Liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs and revenues directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at FVTPL are recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

If the transaction price differs from fair value at initial recognition, the Company will account for such difference as follows:

(i) If fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets, then the difference is recognized in profit or loss on initial recognition (i.e. day 1 profit or loss);

(ii) In all other cases, the fair value will be adjusted to bring it in line with the transaction price (i.e. day 1 profit or loss will be deferred by including it in the initial carrying amount of the asset or liability).

After initial recognition, the deferred gain or loss will be released to profit or loss on a rational basis, only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would consider when pricing the asset or liability.

GOKHALE & SATHE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35

Financial assets

Classification

On initial recognition, depending on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and its contractual cash flow characteristics, a financial asset is classified as measured at;

(i) Amortized cost;
(ii) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI); or
(iii) Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial asset is recognized on trade date initially at cost of acquisition net of transaction cost and income that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Cost equates the fair value on acquisition. Financial asset measured at amortized cost and Financial measured at fair value through other comprehensive income is presented at gross carrying value in the Financial statements.

Assessment of Business model

The company is required to classify financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of both:

(i) The entity's business model for managing the financial assets and
(ii) The contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

An assessment of the applicable business model for managing financial assets was carried out for the classification of a financial asset. The company is primarily in the business of providing retail loans to its end customers. The business model assessment is performed at a higher level of aggregation rather than on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if both of the following conditions are met:
(i) business model objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and
(ii) the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount.

As the company is in the business of retail loans the financial asset gives rise on cash flows that are solely payments of interest and principal. The company's business model refers to how the company manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. That is, the business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling financial assets or both.

Financial asset at amortized cost

Amortized cost of financial asset is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR (Effective Interest Rates). For the purpose of SPPI (Solely payment of Principal and Interest) test, principal is the fair value of the financial asset at initial recognition. That principal amount may change over the life of the financial asset (e.g. if there are repayments of principal). Contractual cash flows that do not introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows on account of changes such as equity prices or commodity prices and are related to a basic lending arrangement, do give rise to SPPI. An originated or an acquired financial asset can be a basic lending arrangement irrespective of whether it is a loan in its legal form. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit and loss statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit and loss statement.

Accordingly, the Company measures bank balances, loans, trade receivables and other financial instruments at amortized cost.

The 'amortized cost' of a financial asset or financial liability is the amount at which the financial asset or financial liability is measured on initial recognition minus the principal repayments, plus or minus the cumulative amortization using the effective interest method of any difference between that initial amount and the maturity amount and, for financial assets, adjusted for any expected credit loss allowance.

Unamortized transaction incomes and impairment allowance on Financial asset is included under the head "Loans". The gross carrying amount of a financial asset is the amortized cost of a financial asset before adjusting for any expected credit loss allowance.

Financial asset at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)

After initial measurement, basis assessment of the business model as "Contractual cash flows of Asset collected through hold and sell model and SPPI", such financial assets are classified to be measured at FVTOCI. Contractual cash flows that do introduce exposure to risks or volatility in the contractual cash flows due to changes such as equity prices or commodity prices and are unrelated to a basic lending arrangement, do not give rise to SPPI.
The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit and loss statement. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit and loss statement. The carrying value of the financial asset is fair valued by discounting the contractual cash flows over contractual tenure basis the internal rate of return of a new similar asset originated in the month of reporting and such unrealized gain/loss is recorded in other comprehensive income (OCI). Where such a similar product is not originated in the month of reporting, the closest product origination is used as a proxy. Upon sale of the financial asset, actual gain/loss realized is recorded in the profit and loss statement and the unrealized gain/losses recorded in OCI are recycled to the statement of profit and loss.

GOKHALE & SATHE ★ PUNE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE

Financial asset at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

Financial asset, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. In addition, the Company may elect to classify a financial asset, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Financial assets included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Reclassifications within classes of financial assets

A change in the business model would lead to a prospective re-classification of the financial asset and accordingly the measurement principles applicable to the new classification will be applied. During the current financial year and previous accounting period there was no change in the business model under which the Company holds financial assets and therefore no reclassifications were made.

Impairment of Financial Asset

Impairment Approach

(I) General approach
Expected credit losses ('ECL') are recognised for applicable financial assets held under amortised cost.

Financial assets where no significant increase in credit risk has been observed are considered to be in 'stage 1' for which a 12 month ECL is recognised. Financial assets that are considered to have significant increase in credit risk are considered to be in 'stage 2' and those which are in default or for which there is an objective evidence of impairment are considered to be in 'stage 3'. Life time ECL is recognised for stage 2 and stage 3 financial assets.

At initial recognition, allowance (or provision in the case of loan commitments) is required for ECL towards default events that are possible in the next 12 months.

In the event of a significant increase in credit risk, allowance (or provision) is required for ECL towards all possible default events over the expected life of the financial assets('lifetime ECL').

Financial assets are written off in full, when there is no realistic prospect of recovery. The Company may apply enforcement activities to certain qualifying financial assets written off.

Treatment of the different stages of financial assets and the methodology of determination of ECL
(a) Credit impaired (stage 3)
The Company recognises a financial asset to be credit impaired and in stage 3 by considering relevant objective evidence, primarily whether:
• Contractual payments of principal and/or interest are past due for more than 90 days;
• The loan is otherwise considered to be in default.
• Loan accounts where principal and/or interest are past due for more than 90 days along with all other loans of such customer, continue to be classified as stage 3, till overdue across all loan accounts are cleared.

(b) Significant increase in credit risk (stage 2)
An assessment of whether credit risk has increased significantly since initial recognition is performed at each reporting period by considering the change in the risk of default of the loan exposure. However, unless identified at an earlier stage, any overdue of more than 1 day past due and up to 90 days past due as on the reporting date is considered as an indication of financial assets to have suffered a significant increase in credit risk. Additionally, for mortgage loans, the Company recognised stage 2 based on other indicators such as frequent delay in payments beyond due dates

The measurement of risk of defaults under stage 2 is computed on homogenous portfolios, generally by nature of loans, tenors, underlying collateral, geographies and borrower profiles. The default risk is assessed using PD (probability of default) derived from past behavioural trends of default across the identified homogenous portfolios. These past trends factor in the past customer behavioural trends, credit transition probabilities and macroeconomic conditions. The assessed PDs are then aligned considering future economic conditions that are determined to have a bearing on ECL.

(c) Without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition (stage 1)
ECL resulting from default events that are possible in the next 12 months are recognised for financial assets in stage 1. The Company has ascertained default possibilities on past behavioural trends witnessed for each homogenous portfolio using behavioural analysis and other performance indicators, determined statistically. Overdue upto 1 days is classified in Stage I.

(d) Measurement of ECL
The assessment of credit risk and estimation of ECL are unbiased and probability weighted. It incorporates all information that is relevant including past events, current conditions and current profile of customers. Additionally, forecasts of future macro situations and economic conditions are considered as part of forward economic guidance (FEG) model.
Forward looking economic scenarios determined with reference to external forecasts of economic parameters that have demonstrated a linkage to the performance of our portfolios over a period of time have been applied to determine impact of macro-economic factors. In addition, the estimation of ECL takes into account the time value of money.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35

The Company has calculated ECL using three main components: a probability of default (PD), a loss given default (LGD) and the exposure at default (EAD). ECL is calculated by multiplying the PD, LGD and EAD and adjusted for time value of money using a rate which is a reasonable approximation of EIR.
• Determination of PD is covered above for each stages of ECL.
• EAD represents the expected balance at default, taking into account the repayment of principal and interest from the Balance Sheet date to the date of default together with any expected drawdowns of committed facilities.
• LGD represents expected losses on the EAD in the event of default, taking into account, among other attributes, the mitigating effect of collateral value at the time it is expected to be realised and the time value of money.

The Company recalibrates above components of its ECL model on a periodical basis by using the available incremental and recent information, except where this informations does not represent the future outcome. Further, the Company assesses changes to its statistical techniques for a granular estimation of ECL.

(II) Simplified Approach
The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables falling under the scope of Ind AS 115. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.
The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables falling under the scope of Ind AS 115. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and other financial assets and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated for changes in the forward looking estimates.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for trading or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in Statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset. If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognized on its balance sheet but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognized.

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation in respect of the liability is discharged, cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying value of the financial liability and the consideration paid is recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

2.8 Property, plant and equipment and Other intangible assets:

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated depreciation/amortization less accumulated impairment, if any. The cost of fixed assets comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, and interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying fixed assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

Capital Work-in-progress:

Capital work-in-progress for IT projects, supply of administrative purposes is carried at cost until construction and installation are complete, and the asset is ready for its intended use.

Depreciation and Amortization:
Depreciation is recognized (other than on capital work-in-progress) on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of assets. Depreciation on assets acquired/ purchased, sold/discarded during the year is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of each addition till the date of sale/retirement.

The estimated useful lives of assets are stated below:
Computers & Hardware - 3 years

Estimated useful life of assets consistent with the useful life specified in the Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The economic useful lives of assets are assessed based on a technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of assets, the estimated usage of assets, the operating conditions of the assets, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, maintenance history, etc. The estimated useful life is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any change in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

GOKHALE & SATHE
PUNE
FR No. 103264W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED
AKURDI, PUNE

Impairment of fixed assets

At the end of each year, the management reviews the carrying values of assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated to determine the extent, if any, of the impairment loss. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of individual asset, the management estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. Intangible assets are also tested for impairment every financial year even if there is no indication that the asset is impaired.

If the recoverable amount of an asset of cash generating unit is estimated to be less than the carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset of cash generating unit is increased to the revised estimate of a recoverable amount, not exceeding the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset or cash generating unit in prior years. A reversal of impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition of assets

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment, determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, is recognized in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

Intangible assets:

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives of 3-7 years, which reflects the pattern in which the asset's economic benefits are consumed. The estimated useful life, the amortization method and the amortization period is reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with effect of any change in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

2.9 Leases

The Company as a lessee follows Ind AS 116 'Leases' for accounting of equipments like Laptops taken on lease

Measurement of lease liability

At the time of initial recognition, the Company measures lease liability as present value of all lease payments over primary period of lease discounted using the Company's incremental cost of borrowing of similar tenure and directly attributable costs. Subsequently, the lease liability is increased by interest on lease liability, reduced by lease payments made and remeasured to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications specified in Ind AS 116 'Leases', or to reflect revised fixed lease payments.

Measurement of Right-of-use assets

At the time of initial recognition, the Company measures right-of-use assets as present value of all lease payments over primary period of lease discounted using the Company's incremental cost of borrowing of similar tenure. Subsequently, right-of-use assets is measured using cost model i.e. at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability specified in Ind AS 116 'Leases'. Depreciation on right-of-use assets is provided on straight-line basis over the lease period.

The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense over the lease term.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents:

For presentation in the financial statements, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, other short-term, highly liquid investments 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.

2.11 Foreign currency transactions

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency').

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded at the foreign exchange rate on the date of the transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency outstanding at the close of the financial year are revalorised at the appropriate exchange rates prevailing at the close of the year.

The gain or loss on decrease/increase in reporting currency due to fluctuations in foreign exchange rates, in case of monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

2.12 Employee Benefits:

Short-term Employee Benefits:

A liability is recognized for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries in the period in which the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefit that is expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Other long-term employee benefits

The liability for earned leave, casual leave and exigency leave is not expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related services. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in Statement of profit and loss.

Post-employment benefits

(i) Defined contribution plans

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognized as an expense when the employees have rendered the service entitling them to the contribution.

Provident fund:
Provident fund contributions are made to Company's Provident Fund Trust. The contributions are accounted for as defined benefit plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Deficits, if any, of the fund as compared to liability based on an independent actuarial valuation is to be additionally contributed by the Company and hence recognised as a liability.

Super Annuation fund: The Company contributes to Super annuation fund Scheme and recognises such contribution as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when services are rendered by the employees.

Employees' state insurance: The Company contributes to Employees State Insurance Scheme and recognises such contribution as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period when services are rendered by the employees.

(ii) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

Payment for present liability of future payment of gratuity is being made to approved gratuity fund, which fully covers the same under Cash Accumulation Policy and Debt fund of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC) and Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Company Ltd. (BALIC). However, any deficit in plan assets managed by LIC and BALIC as compared to the liability based on an independent actuarial valuation is recognised as a liability.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method in conformity with the principles and manner of computation specified in Ind AS 19.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability and the return on plan assets (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognised immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.13 Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding without a corresponding change in resources.

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

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35.

2.14 Taxation:

a) Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961; and the Income Computation and Disclosure Standards prescribed therein. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

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

c) Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred tax is determined using tax rates that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences.

The Company offsets deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities if and only if it has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

2.15 Provisions and Contingent liabilities:

The Company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

2.16 Derivative financial instruments

The Company enters into derivative financial instruments to manage its exposure to interest rate risk and foreign exchange rate risk. Derivatives held by the Company are Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CCIRS) and Interest rate swap (IRS). Derivative contracts are initially recognised at fair value on the date of entering into contract and are subsequently remeasured to their fair value at each Balance Sheet date. The resulting gains/losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss immediately unless the derivative is designated and is effective as a hedging instrument. For hedging instrument, the timing of the recognition in the Statement of Profit and Loss depends on the nature of the hedge relationship.

The Company designates its CCIRS and IRS derivatives as cash flow hedges of a recognised liability. The Company recognises derivatives with a positive fair value as a financial asset and derivatives with a negative fair value as a financial liability.

Hedge accounting

The Company makes use of derivative instruments to manage exposures to interest rate risk and foreign currency risk. In order to manage particular risks, the Company applies hedge accounting for transactions that meet specified criteria.

At the inception of a hedge relationship, the Company formally designates and documents the hedge relationship to which the Company wishes to apply hedge accounting and the risk management objective and strategy for undertaking the hedge. The documentation includes the Company's risk management objective and strategy for undertaking hedge, the hedging/economic relationship, the hedged item or transaction, the nature of the risk being hedged, hedge ratio and how the Company would assess the effectiveness of changes in the hedging instrument's fair value in offsetting the exposure to changes in the hedged item's cash flows attributable to the hedged risk. Such hedges are expected to be highly effective in achieving offsetting changes in cash flows and are assessed on an on-going basis to determine that they actually have been highly effective throughout the financial reporting periods for which they were designated.

Cash flow hedge

Hedges that meet the criteria for hedge accounting and qualify as cash flow hedges are accounted as follows :

A cash flow hedge is a hedge of the exposure to variability in cash flows that is attributable to a particular risk associated with a recognised asset or liability and could affect profit or loss.

For designated and qualifying cash flow hedges, the effective portion of the cumulative gain or loss on the hedging instrument is initially recognised directly in OCI within equity (cash flow hedge reserve).

When the hedged cash flow affects the Statement of Profit and Loss, the effective portion of the gain or loss on the hedging instrument is recorded in the corresponding income or expense line of the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When a hedging instrument expires, is sold, terminated, exercised, or when a hedge no longer meets the criteria for hedge accounting, any cumulative gain or loss recognised in OCI is subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss on ultimate recognition of the underlying hedged forecast transaction. When a forecast transaction is no longer expected to occur, the cumulative gain or loss that was reported in OCI is immediately transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35

3 Property, Plant and equipment and Intangible asset:

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particular	Computer hardware	Right to use of Asset - Computer	Software	Intangible under development	Total
I. Gross carrying amount					
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	1.28	-	9.51	3.67	14.47
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1.28**	**-**	**9.51**	**3.67**	**14.47**
Additions	2.78	15.06	1.48	8.49	27.82
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer / Capitalised	-	-	12.16	(12.16)	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**4.07**	**15.06**	**23.15**	**0.00**	**42.28**
II. Accumulated depreciation					
As at 1 April 2023	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation / Amortisation for the year	0.07	-	0.42	-	0.49
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**0.07**	**-**	**0.42**	**-**	**0.49**
Depreciation / Amortisation for the year	1.25	1.80	1.87	-	4.93
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1.32**	**1.80**	**2.29**	**-**	**5.42**
Net book value as at March 31, 2024	**1.21**	**-**	**9.10**	**3.67**	**13.98**
Net book value as at March 31, 2025	**2.74**	**13.26**	**20.86**	**0.00**	**36.86**

Note : The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets during the current or previous year.

Intangible assets under development ageing schedule :

Intangible assets under development - March 25	**Amount in Intangible asset under**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in Progress	0.00	-		-	0.00
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-		-	-

Intangible assets under development - March 24	**Amount in Intangible asset under**				**Total**
	Less than 1 year	**1-2 years**	**2-3 years**	**More than 3 years**	
Projects in Progress	3.67	-		-	3.67
Projects Temporarily Suspended	-	-		-	-

There is no project whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan during the current and previous financial year

GOKHALE & SATHE ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ PUNE FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35

4 Loans :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

	As at 31 March			
	2025		2024	
	Non- current	current	Non- current	current
(a) Secured Term Loans at Amortized cost within India				
Secured Term Loans to customers under Financing	6,049.88	3,453.41	505.20	205.64
Total (gross)	6,049.88	3,453.41	505.20	205.64
Less: Impairment loss allowance				
As required under Ind AS 109	(82.68)	(27.65)	(2.17)	(0.93)
Total	5,967.19	3,425.76	503.03	204.72

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March					
	2025			2024		
	At amortised cost	At FVTOCI	Total	At amortised cost	At FVTOCI	Total
(A) Term loans						
Term Loans to customers under Financing	9,503.28	-	9,503.28	710.84	-	710.84
Total (gross)	9,503.28	-	9,503.28	710.84	-	710.84
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(110.34)	-	(110.34)	(3.10)	-	(3.10)
Total	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75
(B) Out of above						
(I) Secured by tangible assets						
Against hypothecation of automobiles	9,503.28	-	9,503.28	710.84	-	710.84
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(110.34)	-	(110.34)	(3.10)	-	(3.10)
Total (i)	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75
(II) Unsecured						
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (ii)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (B) = (I+II)	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75
(C) Out of above						
(I) Loans in India						
(i) Public sector	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Impairment loss allowance	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-total (i)	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	9,503.28	-	9,503.28	710.84	-	710.84
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(110.34)	-	(110.34)	(3.10)	-	(3.10)
Sub-total (ii)	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75
Total (I) = (i+ii)	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75
(II) Loans outside India	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total (C) = (I+II)	9,392.95	-	9,392.95	707.75	-	707.75

Summary of EIR impact on loans -

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March	
	2025	2024
Total gross loan	9,577.11	726.25
Less: EIR impact	(73.83)	(15.41)
Total for gross term loan net of EIR impact	9,503.28	710.84

Summary of loans by stage distribution -

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	9,240.92	186.29	76.08	9,503.28
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(55.44)	(20.66)	(34.24)	(110.34)
Net carrying amount	9,185.48	165.63	41.84	9,392.95

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024			
	Stage 1	Stage 2	Stage 3	Total
Gross carrying amount	710.69	0.15	-	710.84
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(3.08)	(0.01)	-	(3.10)
Net carrying amount	707.61	0.14	-	707.75

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE

Analysis of changes in the gross carrying amount and corresponding ECL allowances in relation to loans :

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2025							
	Stage 1		Stage 2		Stage 3		Total	
	Term loan (Gross)	Impairment loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairment loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairment loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairment loss allowance
As at 31 March 2024	710.69	3.08	0.15	0.01	-	-	710.84	3.10
Transfer during the Year								
transfer to Stage 1	0.01	0.00	(0.01)	(0.00)	-	-	-	-
transfer to Stage 2	(24.31)	(0.11)	24.31	0.11	-	-	0.00	-
transfer to Stage 3	(35.23)	(0.18)	(0.07)	(0.01)	35.32	0.19	-	-
	(59.55)	(0.29)	24.23	0.10	35.32	0.19	0.00	-
Impact of Chage in Credit Risk on Account of Stage movement	-	(0.00)	-	1.95	-	15.79	-	17.74
New credit exposures net of repayments	8,781.67	51.46	165.92	18.60	91.99	57.29	9,039.58	127.35
Repayment net of additional disbursement	(191.90)	1.19	(4.02)	(0.00)	(12.19)	-	(208.11)	1.19
Amount written off during the year	-	-	-	-	(39.04)	(39.04)	(39.04)	(39.04)
As at 31 March 2025	**9,240.92**	**55.44**	**186.29**	**20.66**	**76.08**	**34.24**	**9,503.28**	**110.34**

Particular	For the year ended 31 March 2024							
	Stage1		Stage2		Stage3		TOTAL	
	Term loan (Gross)	Impairement loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairement loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairement loss allowance	Term loan (Gross)	Impairement loss allowance
As at 31 March 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer during the Year								
transfer to Stage 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transfer to Stage 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
transfer to Stage 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impact of Chage in Credit Risk on Account of Stage movement			-	-	-	-	-	-
New credit exposures net of repayments	710.69	3.08	0.15	0.01	-	-	710.84	3.10
Repayment net of additional disbursement	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Amount written off during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	710.69	3.08	0.15	0.01	-	-	710.84	3.10

Break-up of loans details -

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Loans considered good - Secured	9,240.92	710.69
Loans considered good - unsecured	-	-
Loans with significant increase in credit risk	186.29	0.15
Loan - credit impaired	76.08	-
Total	9,503.28	710.84
Loss allowance	(110.34)	(3.10)
Total loans	9,392.95	707.75

No loans and advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

No Loans receivable from private companies in which a director is a director or a member.

5 Investments :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current Investments		
Investment in mutual funds	-	190.17
Total Current	-	**190.17**
Non-Current Investments		
Investment in SDL	78.30	-
Total Non Current	**78.30**	-

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
i. At amortised cost	-	-
ii. Fair value through Profit or Loss Investment in Mutual Funds (Quoted) Nil (31 March 2024: 6,86,835) units Bandhan Overnight Fund Direct Plan - Growth	-	190.17
iii. Fair value through OCI Investment in SDL (State development loan) bond	78.30	-
Total	**78.30**	**190.17**

No Impairment allowance on above investment

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35.

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Out of above		
In India	78.30	190.17
Outside India	-	-
Total	78.30	190.17

6 Other financial assets : Current Asset

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Advances to Dealers *	444.37	242.55
Receivables from related party	0.64	2.85
Others receivables	14.80	0.09
Total	459.81	245.49
Less: Impairment loss allowance on advances to dealer	(2.04)	(0.98)
Total other financial assets	457.76	244.50

*Represents short term interest free advances provided to dealers of Bajaj Auto Limited which are adjusted against loan disbursements of the Company

Derivative Financial Instruments : Non Current Asset

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			2024		
	Notional amounts	Fair value - Assets	Fair value - Liabilities	Notional amounts	Fair value - Assets	Fair value - Liabilities
Cash flow hedges						
- Cross currency interest rate swap	1,866.00	1.14	6.32	-	-	-
- Interest rate swap	1,637.50	-	12.24	-	-	-
Total	3,503.50	1.14	18.56	-	-	-

Derivative transactions comprises Cross Currency Interest Rate Swaps (CCIRS) and Interest rate swap (IRS). The Company undertakes such transactions for hedging interest/foreign exchange risk on borrowings. The Asset Liability Management Committee periodically monitors and reviews the risks involved

The notional amount for CCIRS represents underlying foreign currency borrowings for which the Company has entered to hedge the variable interest rate and foreign exchange risks.

The notional amount for IRS represents underlying India currency borrowings for which the Company has entered to hedge the variable interest rate risks.

7 Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Deferred Tax Assets	53.00	8.55
Total	53.00	8.55

Movement in Deferred tax asset/(liability) :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Balance as at 31 March 2025	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at 31 March 2024	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Assets							
Carried forward tax losses	-	(3.07)	-	3.07	3.07	-	-
Expenses allowed on actual payment	1.85	1.39		0.46	0.46		-
Impairment loss allowance (ECL)	25.31	24.29		1.03	1.03		-
EIR impact on financial instruments measured at amortised cost	18.58	14.70		3.88	3.88		-
Cash flow hedge reserve	8.16	-	8.16	-	-	-	-
Remeasurements of employee benefits	0.49	-	0.15	0.34	-	0.34	-
Others	0.15	(0.05)	-	0.20	0.20	-	-
Liabilities							
Property, Plant and Equipment and Right of use assets	(1.41)	(0.99)	-	(0.42)	(0.42)	-	-
Fair value on instruments designated under FVTOCI	(0.13)	-	(0.13)	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.01	-	(0.01)	(0.01)	-	-
Total	53.00	36.27	8.18	8.55	8.21	0.34	-

Changes in deferred tax (assets) /liabilities in profit and loss [(credited) / charged during the year]

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Statement of Profit and Loss	36.27	8.21
Total charged / (credited) to profit or loss	36.27	8.21
Other comprehensive income	8.18	0.34
Total charged / (credited) to other comprehensive income	44.45	8.55

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35

Reconciliation of tax expenses and profit before tax multiplied by average corporate tax rate :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Profit/ (loss) before tax	78.15	(31.98)
At average corporate tax rate of 25.168% (Previous year - 25.168%)	19.67	(8.05)
Tax on expenditure not considered for tax provision	0.18	0.08
Effect of past year carry forward loss	-	(0.24)
Tax expenses	**19.85**	**(8.21)**

8 **Cash and Cash equivalents :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with banks		
- In Current Account	121.41	85.54
- In Fixed Deposits (with original maturity of 3 months or less)	850.92	-
Total	972.33	85.54

9 **Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Fixed deposits (with original maturity more than 3 months)*	0.17	10.44
Total	**0.17**	**10.44**

* fixed deposit with banks are lien marked i.e. Fixed Deposit against Overdraft and Bank Guarantee

10 **Current Tax Assets (Net)**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Advance income tax	64.00	-
Less : Provision for tax	(56.12)	-
Total	7.88	-

11 **Other non financial assets :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Prepaid Expenses	6.55	4.63
Balances with Government authorities	15.82	2.00
Advances to Suppliers	10.71	0.06
Advances to Employee	0.30	-
Total	33.38	6.69

12 **Payables :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
(I) Trade Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises#	6.78	0.02
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.20	1.39
(II) Other Payables		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises#	-	-
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	113.95	13.06
Total (I)	120.92	14.47

12.1 **Disclosures relating to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 are as follows:**

Based on and to the extent of information received by the Company from the suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) , the relevant particulars as at the year-end are furnished below:

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, as at the year end (since paid)	6.78	0.02
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, on the above amount as at the year end	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond the appointed day, during the year	8.03	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act (Section 16)	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers under MSMED Act, for payments already made	0.10	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end to suppliers under MSMED Act (since paid)	-	-

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Ageing schedule as at 31st March 2025 (Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	6.78	-	-	-	6.78
(ii) Others	113.95	0.20	-	-	-	114.15
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	113.95	6.97	-	-	-	120.92

Ageing schedule as at 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	13.06	1.39	-	-	-	14.45
(ii) MSME	-	0.02	-	-	-	0.02
Total	13.06	1.41	-	-	-	14.47

13 **Borrowings :**

(Amount Rs. In crores) As at 31 March

Particulars	2025	2024
Non-current		
(a) Term loans		
-Secured loan from bank	6,082.74	633.33
Total non-current	6,082.74	633.33
Current		
(a) Term loans		
-Secured loan from bank	2,339.17	316.67
(b) Interest accrued but not due	14.61	1.85
Total current	2,353.78	318.52
Total	8,436.52	951.85

(Amount Rs. In crores) As at 31 March

Particulars	2025	2024
(a) loans in India		
At amortised cost:		
Term loan from banks	6,548.92	951.85
At FVTOCI	-	-
At FVTPL	-	-
(b) loans outside India		
At amortised cost		
External commercial borrowing	1,887.60	
At FVTOCI	-	-
At FVTPL	-	-
Total	8,436.52	951.85
Out of Above		
Secured (*Against hypothecation of loans, book debts)	8,436.52	951.85
Unsecured	-	-
Total	8,436.52	951.85

Term loans other than ECB is denominated in indian currency and secured against loans and book debts.
External commercial borrowing is denominated in foreign currency and secured against loans and book debts.
The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the RBI.
There is no defaut in repayment of principal as the case may be and interest charged in respect of all loans.

GOKHALE & SATHE * PUNE * FR No. 103264W * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED * AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Term Loan repayment

Particulars	Year of repayment					Total
	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	FY 2028-29	FY 2029-30	
Term loan 1	250.00	250.00	250.00	124.98	-	874.98
Term loan 2	400.00	-	-	-	-	400.00
Term loan 3	125.00	125.00	125.00	93.75	-	468.75
Term loan 4	200.00	200.00	91.67	-	-	491.67
Term loan 5	-	-	205.40	1,506.23	171.16	1,882.79
Term loan 6	316.67	316.67	137.50	-	-	770.83
Term loan 7	458.33	508.33	79.17	-	-	1,045.83
Term loan 8	-	-	500.00	-	-	500.00
Term loan 9	100.00	100.00	100.00	74.98	-	374.98
Term loan 10	166.67	166.67	166.67	-	-	500.00
Term loan 11	156.25	312.50	156.25	-	-	625.00
Term loan 12	166.67	166.67	154.16	-	-	487.49
Total	2,339.58	2,145.83	1,965.80	1,799.94	171.16	8,422.32
Add : Interest accrue but not due						14.61
Less : Impact of EIR						-0.41
Total						8,436.52

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of Principal repayment	Installments due based on tranches	Interest rate for FY 24-25	Amount as at 31st March 2025
Term loan 1	02-Sep-28	Quarterly	14	7.80% - 8.03%	874.98
Term loan 2	16-Mar-26	Bullet	2	7.62% - 7.77%	400.00
Term loan 3	30-Nov-28	Quarterly	15	8.50% - 8.55%	468.75
Term loan 4	11-Nov-27	Quarterly	69	7.85% - 8.42%	491.67
Term loan 5	26-Mar-29	5 quarterly installments before maturity	10	7.75% - 8.60%	1,882.79
Term loan 6	20-Mar-28	Quarterly	107	7.20% - 8.70%	770.83
Term loan 7	29-Sep-27	Quarterly	80	8.50% - 8.60%	1,045.83
Term loan 8	14-Oct-27	5 monthly installments before maturity	5	8.14%	500.00
Term loan 9	31-Dec-28	Quarterly	15	8.60% - 8.70%	374.98
Term loan 10	28-Mar-28	Quarterly	24	8.38%	500.00
Term loan 11	29-Sep-27	Quarterly	32	8.10% - 8.60%	625.00
Term loan 12	29-Feb-28	Quarterly	47	8.40%	487.49
Total					8,422.32

Term Loan repayment for FY 23-24

Particulars	Year of repayment				Total
	FY 2024-25	FY 2025-26	FY 2026-27	FY 2027-28	
Term loan 1	116.67	116.67	116.67	-	350.00
Term loan 2	200.00	200.00	200.00	-	600.00
Add : Interest accrue but not due					0.00
Less : Impact of EIR					1.95
Total					951.95

Particulars	Maturity date	Terms of repayment	Installments due based on tranches	Interest rate for FY 23-24	Amount as at 31 March 2024
Term loan 1	26-Mar-27	Quarterly	12	8.24% - 8.56%	350.00
Term loan 2	26-Mar-27	Quarterly	12	8.50% - 8.60%	600.00
Total					950.00

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

14 Other financial liabilities :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Non-current		
Lease liability (Refer below Note) *	10.69	-
Derivative financial liability (Refer note 6)	18.56	-
Total non-current	29.25	-
Current		
Lease liability (Refer below Note)	2.74	-
Others	9.65	30.80
Employee Benefits accrued	14.42	-
Total Current	26.81	30.80

*** Disclosures as required by Ind AS 116 - 'Leases' are stated below -**

The Company as a lessee follows Ind AS 116 'Leases' for accounting of laptops taken on lease. The leases considered for application of Ind AS 116 have lease period ranging from 24 to 60 months. The discount rate is 8.60%

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Current	2.74	-
Non - Current	10.69	-
Total	13.43	-

The following is the movement in lease liabilities -

Particular	(Amount Rs. In crores)
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2023	
Additions	-
Deletion	-
Finance cost accurred during the year	-
Payment of lease liabilities accurred during the year	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	-
Additions	15.06
Deletion	-
Finance cost accurred during the year	0.74
Payment of lease liabilities accurred during the year	(2.38)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	13.43

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particular	(Amount Rs. In crores)
For FY 2023-24	
Less than one year	-
One to five years	-
More than five years	-
Total	-
For FY 2024-25	
Less than one year	3.69
One to five years	12.50
More than five years	-
Total	16.19

Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss -

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particular	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Interest on lease Liability	0.74	-
Depreciation on right of use asset	1.80	-
Expenses related to short term leases	0.58	-
Total	3.12	-

15 Provisions :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Non-current		
Provision for gratuity	0.65	1.59
Provision for leave	8.64	3.35
Provision for super annuation	(0.00)	-
Total non-current	9.29	4.94
Current		
Provision for gratuity	-	-
Provision for leave	0.00	0.75
Provision for super annuation	-	
Total current	0.00	0.75
Total provisions	9.29	5.69

16 Other Current liabilities :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Statutory dues payable	13.70	4.03
Employee Benefits accrued	-	2.44
Others	0.08	0.11
Total	13.77	6.58

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE-35.

17 Equity share capital

(i) Equity share capital

Authorised equity share capital (Amount Rs. In crores)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	10,00,00,000	100
Increase during the year	2,90,00,00,000	2,900
As at March 31, 2024	3,00,00,00,000	3,000
Increase during the year	4,50,00,00,000	4,500
As at March 31, 2025	7,50,00,00,000	7,500

Issued, subscribed and paid-up equity share capital (Amount Rs. In crores)

	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	3,00,00,000	30
Change during the year	26,50,00,000	265
As at March 31, 2024	29,50,00,000	295
Change during the period	2,10,50,00,000	2,105
As at March 31, 2025	2,40,00,00,000	2,400

(ii) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The company, being a 100% subsidiary of Bajaj Auto Ltd, currently has only one shareholder. No dividend has been proposed by the Board of Directors so far and if and when proposed will be subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(iii) Number of equity shares held by holding company or ultimate holding or its subsidiaries

	As at 31 March	
Particulars	**2025**	**2024**
Bajaj Auto Limited	2,40,00,00,000	29,50,00,000
	2,40,00,00,000	29,50,00,000

(iv) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate shares in the Company

	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	% of holding
Bajaj Auto Limited	2,40,00,00,000	100%
Total	**2,40,00,00,000**	**100%**

	As at 31 March 2024	
	Number of shares	% of holding
Bajaj Auto Limited	29,50,00,000	100%
	29,50,00,000	100%

(v) Details of shareholding of promoters

	As at 31 March 2025		
	Number of shares	% of total no. of shares	% of change during the year
Bajaj Auto Limited	2,40,00,00,000	100.00%	0%

	As at 31 March 2024		
	Number of shares	% of total no. of shares	% of change during the year
Bajaj Auto Limited	29,50,00,000	100.00%	0%

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

18 **Other equity :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Statutory Reserves	11.66	-
Retained earnings	9.44	(36.76)
Cash Flow Hedge reserve	(24.27)	-
Investment through OCI	0.39	-
Total Reserve & Surplus	**(2.78)**	**(36.76)**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Statutory Reserve:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Transfer from Retained Reserve	11.66	-
Balance as at the end of year	**11.66**	-

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	(36.76)	(9.94)
Profit/(loss) for the period	58.30	(23.77)
Cost on issue of equity	-	(2.04)
Items of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings - Remeasurements of post-employment benefit obligation net off tax	(0.43)	(1.02)
Transfer to Statutory Reserve	(11.66)	-
Balance as at the end of year	**9.44**	**(36.76)**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Cash flow hedge reserve:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	(24.27)	-
Balance as at the end of year	**(24.27)**	-

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Investment through OCI:		
Balance as at the beginning of the year	-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	0.39	-
Balance as at the end of year	**0.39**	-

Nature and Purpose of Reserve -

Retained Earnings -

Retained earnings represents the surplus in Profit and Loss Account after appropriations made to/from retained earnings.

Statutory Reserves -

Every year the Company transfers sum of not less than twenty percent of net profit of that year to this statutory reserve fund created pursuant to Section 45 IC(1) of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. No appropriation of any sum from the reserve fund is permitted except for the purpose as may be specified by the Reserve Bank of India from time to time.

Investment through OCI

The Company has elected to recognise changes in the fair value of investments in SDL bonds in other comprehensive income. These changes are accumulated within the FVTOCI reserve within equity.

Cash flow hedge reserve

It represents the cumulative gains/(losses) arising on revaluation of the derivative instruments designated as cash flow hedges through OCI.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

19 **Revenue From Operations**

Interest income :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March					
	2025			2024		
	On Financial Assets measured at			On Financial Assets measured at		
	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL
Interest income						
- on loans	-	987.33	-	-	13.69	-
- on deposit with bank	-	1.63		-	0.57	-
- on Investment	2.82	-	-			
- on others	-	10.69			0.19	
Total	**2.82**	**999.64**	-	-	**14.46**	-

Fees and commission income :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Service and administration charges	29.43	0.65
Insurance commission income	0.64	-
Foreclosure income	1.41	0.00
Total	**31.48**	**0.66**

Net gain on fair value changes :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Net gain/(loss) on sale of Mutual Fund - Realised	6.87	1.49
Fair value gain/(loss) on Mutual Fund - Unrealised	-	0.04
Total	**6.87**	**1.53**

20 **Other income :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Others	0.04	-
Total Income	0.04	-

21 **Employee Benefits expenses :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Salaries and wages	185.59	11.47
Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 28)	7.42	0.69
Staff welfare expenses	5.29	0.02
Total	**198.30**	**12.18**

22 **Depreciation and amortisation expenses :**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Depreciation on property plant and equipment	1.25	0.07
Depreciation on right of use assets	1.80	-
Amortisation of intangible assets	1.87	0.42
Total	**4.93**	**0.49**

23 **Finance cost:**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March					
	2025			2024		
	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL
Interest on borrowings	-	319.99	-	-	6.50	-
Other interest expense		0.83			0.05	
Total	-	**320.81**	-	-	**6.55**	-

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

24 Other Expenses includes -

- Fees and Commission Expense :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Recovery cost	48.32	0.07
Total Income	**48.32**	**0.07**

- Impairment on financial assets :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025			2024		
	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL
On loans	-	146.28	-	-	3.10	-
On others	-	1.06	-	-	0.98	-
Total	-	**147.34**	-	-	**4.08**	-

- Other expenses :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

	Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
	Auditor's fees and expenses (Refer Note 27.1)	0.18	0.09
	Legal and Professional charges	3.65	0.95
	Rent, taxes and energy costs	1.99	0.00
	Repairs and maintenance	0.40	-
	Advertisement and publicity	1.72	0.44
	Information technology expenses	78.11	6.77
	Bank charges	2.84	0.08
	Communication cost	5.71	0.21
	Printing, stationery and paper	2.22	0.41
	Miscellaneous Expenses	5.39	0.27
	Business support services	20.14	1.69
	Director sitting fees	0.15	-
	Customer operation related cost	97.74	13.99
	Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	17.72	0.33
	Employee training, recruitment and management expenses	5.03	0.04
	Total	**243.00**	**25.27**
24.1	**Payment to auditors (net of GST credit availed)**		
	(a) As auditor	0.13	0.07
	(b) Taxation matters	0.03	0.01
	(c) Company law matters	-	-
	(d) Other services	0.02	0.02
	(e) Reimbursement of expenses	0.01	-
	Total	**0.18**	**0.09**

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

25 Employee benefits

Liability for employee benefits has been determined by an actuary, appointed for the purpose, in conformity with the principles set out in the Indian Accounting Standard 19 the details of which are as hereunder.

Funded schemes

Gratuity :

The Company provides for gratuity payments to employees. The gratuity benefit payable to the employees of the Company is greater of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 and the Company's gratuity scheme.

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet		
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation (DBO)	11.46	6.39
Fair value of plan assets	10.81	4.80
Net funded obligation	**0.65**	**1.59**
Present value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	-	-
Net defined benefit liability / (asset) recognized in balance sheet	**0.65**	**1.59**
Expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss		
Current service cost	0.89	0.18
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on net defined benefit liability / (asset)	0.08	0.05
(Gains) / losses on settlement	-	-
Total expense charged to statement of profit and loss	**0.98**	**0.22**
Amount recorded as Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening amount recognized in OCI outside statement of profit and loss	1.37	-
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	(1.33)	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	1.74	1.65
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.18	(0.28)
Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Closing amount recognized in OCI outside statement of profit and loss	**1.95**	**1.37**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Reconciliation of net liability / (asset)		
Opening net defined benefit liability / (asset)	1.59	-
Expense charged to statement of profit and loss	0.98	0.22
Amount recognized outside statement of profit and loss	0.58	1.37
Employer contributions	(2.50)	-
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	-	-
Closing net defined benefit liability / (asset)	**0.65**	**1.59**

* on account of inter group employee transfer and the corresponding liability has been appropriately accounted.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Movement in benefit obligation		
Opening of defined benefit obligation	6.39	-
Current service cost	0.89	0.18
Past service cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	0.44	0.10
Remeasurements due to:		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	(1.33)	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	1.74	1.65
Benefits paid	(0.15)	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	3.48	4.47
Liabilities extinguished on settlements	-	-
Closing of defined benefit obligation	**11.46**	**6.39**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Movement in plan assets		
Opening fair value of plan assets	4.80	-
Employer contributions	2.50	-
Interest on plan assets	0.35	0.05
Administration expenses	-	-
Remeasurements due to:	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.18)	0.28
Benefits paid	(0.15)	-
Liabilities assumed / (settled)	-	-
Assets acquired / (settled)	3.48	4.47
Assets distributed on settlements	-	-
Closing fair value of plan assets	**10.81**	**4.80**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Disaggregation of assets		
Category of assets		
Insurer managed funds	10.81	4.80
Others	-	-

Sensitivity Analysis

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50/100 basis points.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025 Discount rate	As at 31 March 2025 Salary escalation rate	As at 31 March 2024 Discount rate	As at 31 March 2024 Salary escalation rate
Senior staff				
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-2.93%	2.98%	-3.00%	3.01%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.08%	-2.86%	3.16%	-2.89%
Junior staff				
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-3.67%	3.78%	-3.65%	3.72%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.91%	-3.58%	3.91%	-3.51%

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analyses.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Funding arrangement and policy

The money contributed by the Company to the fund to finance the liabilities of the plan has to be invested.

The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to insurance companies. The insurance companies in turn manage these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations.

There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully pre fund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund the benefits based on its own liquidity and tax position as well as level of under funding of the plan.

Projected plan cash flow

The table below shows the expected cash flow profile of the benefits to be paid to the current membership of the plan:

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Less than a year	Between 1 - 2 years	Between 3 -5 years	Over 5 years	Total
31 March 2025					
Senior staff	0.55	0.88	2.27	5.70	9.41
Junior staff	0.73	0.61	1.78	7.40	10.52
31 March 2024					
Senior staff	0.47	0.44	2.31	5.45	8.67
Junior staff	0.17	0.15	0.40	1.71	2.43

Weighted average duration of defined benefit obligation (in years)	**As at 31st March 2025**	**2024**
Senior Staff	6.01	6.16
Junior Staff	7.57	7.55

Principal Actuarial Assumptions (Expressed as Weighted Averages)	**As at 31st March 2025**	**2024**
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.85%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - Senior staff	10.00%	12.00%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.) - Junior staff	10.00%	12.00%

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

Unfunded Schemes :

Compensated Absences

The compensated absences cover the Company's liability for earned leave, casual leave & exigency leave.

Entire amount of the provision is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months. The following amounts reflect leave that is not expected to be taken or paid within the next 12 months.

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	**As at 31st March 2025**	**2024**
Present value of unfunded obligations #	8.64	4.10
Expense recognized in the Statement of profit and loss	8.64	4.10
Amount recorded as Other Comprehensive Income		
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.85%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate (p.a.)	10.00%	12.00%

Compensated absences

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March **2025**	**2024**
Compensated absences expected to be settled after 12 months	5.89	3.35

Defined contribution plans

The Company also has certain defined contribution plans i.e., contribution to provident fund, employee state insurance plan and superannuation funds.

Contributions are made to provident fund for eligible employees at specified % of basic salary as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or constructive obligation.

The expense recognised towards the defined contribution plans is as follows:

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31st March **2025**	**2024**
Employer's Contribution to Provident fund	3.64	0.32

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

26 Related party transactions

Name of the related parties and nature of relationship

(i) Where control exists :

Investing Entity of Holding Company

Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd.

Holding Company

Bajaj Auto Limited

(ii) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Parties under common control with whom transaction have taken place during the year/previous year

1 Bajaj Financial Securities Ltd.
2 Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Company limited
3 Bajaj Allianz life Insurance Company limited
4 Bajaj Finance Limited
5 Bajaj FinServ Direct Limited
6 Hind Musafir Agency Limited
7 Chetak Technology Limited
8 Bajaj Auto Employees Superannuation trust
9 Bajaj Auto Senior staff group gratuity trust

(iii) Key Management Personnel

1 Rajiv Bajaj - Chairman
2 Kevin D'sa - Managing Director
3 Rakesh Sharma - Director
4 Ravikumar Srinivasan - Director - Resigned wef 30th April 24
5 Suresh Subramaniam - CFO - Resigned wef 13th Sept 24
6 Nilesh Thakkar - CFO wef 30th Sept 24
7 Dr. J Sridhar - Company Secretary

(Amount Rs. In crores)

(iv) Disclosure of transactions with related party as required by Indian accounting standards 24 :

	Name of related party and Nature of relationship	**Nature of transaction**	**FY 2024-25 Transaction value**	**FY 2024-25 Outstanding amounts carried in the Balance Sheet**	**FY 2023-24 Transaction value**	**FY 2023-24 Outstanding amounts carried in the Balance Sheet**
A	**Holding Company**					
	Bajaj Auto Limited (related party where control exists)	Issue of equity shares to BAL (26,50,00,000 shares of ` 10 each)	2,105.00	(2,400.00)	265.00	(295.00)
		Reimbursement of expenses to BAL	18.48	(0.00)	1.85	-
		Subvention income receivable from BAL	0.13	-	0.37	0.15
B	**Other entities/persons:**					
	Bajaj Holdings & Investment Ltd.	Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	0.00	-
	Bajaj Financial Securities Ltd.	Reimbursement of NPS Payment	-	-	0.01	-
	Bajaj Allianz General Insurance Co	Insurance expenses related to laptop	0.09	-	-	-
		Advance towards employee insurance	2.21	2.76	-	-
		Advance towards customer related insurance	0.17	0.17	-	-
		Commission income	0.75	0.75	-	-
	Bajaj Allianz Life Insurance Co	Insurance Expenses	0.01	0.48	-	-
	Bajaj Finance Ltd.	Purchase of asset from BFL	3.01	0.11	1.11	(0.00)
		Lease Charges and Other charges	0.02	(0.01)	-	-
	Hind Musafir Agency Limited	Reimbursement Of Travelling expenses	0.50	-	-	-
	Bajaj FinServ Direct Limited	Support charges and Commission on leads	0.37	-	-	-
	Bajaj Auto Employees Superannuation trust	Contribution made during the year	0.11	-	-	-
	Bajaj Auto Senior staff group gratuity trust	Contribution made during the year	2.50	-	-	-
	Chetak Technology Limited	Professional Service	0.01	(0.01)	-	-

Name of the related party and nature of the related party relationship where control exists have been disclosed irrespective of whether or not there have been transactions between the related parties. In other cases, disclosure has been made only when there have been transactions with those parties.

Related parties as defined under clause 9 of the Indian Accounting Standard - 24 "Related Party Disclosures" have been identified based on representations made by key managerial personnel and information available with the company.

All above transactions are in the ordinary course of business and on arms' length basis. All outstanding balances are unsecured and are repayable in cash. Above transactions are inclusive of GST and before TDS.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

27 Fair value measurement

i) Financial instruments by category

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			2024		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial assets						
Investments						
- Mutual fund	-	-	-	190.17	-	-
- State Development Loan (SDL) Bonds	-	78.30				
Loans	-	-	9,392.95	-	-	707.75
Other financial assets	-	-	457.76	-	-	244.50
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	972.33	-	-	85.54
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	0.17	-	-	10.44
Derivative financial assets	-	1.14				-
Total financial assets	-	**79.44**	**10,823.22**	**190.17**	-	**1,048.23**
Financial liabilities						
Derivative financial liabilities		18.56	-			-
Trade payable			6.97			1.41
Other payable			113.95			13.06
Borrowing			8,436.52			951.85
Other financial liabilities			37.49			30.80
Total financial liabilities	-	**18.56**	**8,594.94**	-	-	**997.12**

ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the Ind AS 113, 'Fair Value Measurement'. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at 31 March 2025					
Particulars	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial investments at FVTOCI					
- State Development Loan (SDL) Bonds	7	-	78.30		**78.30**
Derivative financial assets	5		1.14		
Total financial assets		-	**79.44**	-	**78.30**
Derivative financial liabilities	5		18.56		18.56
Total financial liabilities			**18.56**		**18.56**

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Financial assets measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements as at 31 March 2024					
Particulars	**Notes**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Financial investments at FVTPL					
- Mutual funds	7	190.17			**190.17**
Total financial assets		**190.17**	-	-	**190.17**

GOKHALE & SATHE * PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy:

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	Carrying value		Fair Value Hierarchy	Fair value	
	2025	2024		2025	2024
Financial assets					
Loans	9,392.95	707.75	Level 3	9,392.95	707.75
Other financial assets	457.76	244.50	Level 3	457.76	244.50
Cash and cash equivalents	972.33	85.54	Level 3	972.33	85.54
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	0.17	10.44	Level 3	0.17	10.44
Total financial assets	**10,823.22**	**1,048.23**		**10,823.22**	**1,048.23**
Financial liabilities					
Trade payable	6.97	1.41	Level 3	6.97	1.41
Other payable	113.95	13.06	Level 3	113.95	13.06
Borrowing	8,436.52	951.85	Level 3	8,436.52	951.85
Other financial liabilities	37.49	30.80	Level 3	37.49	30.80
Total financial liabilities	**8,594.94**	**997.12**		**8,594.94**	**997.12**

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in active markets. Quotes would include rates/values/valuation references published periodically by BSE, NSE etc. basis which trades take place in a linked or unlinked active market. This includes mutual funds, as the case may be, that have quoted price/rate/value.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market are determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data (either directly as prices or indirectly derived from prices) and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2. This includes SDL bonds and derivative instruments.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair value

Valuation Techniques used to determine fair value include

- Fair values of investments held under FVTPL have been determined under level 1 using quoted market prices of the underlying instruments;

- Fair values of investments held under FVTOCI have been determined under level 2 using ICRA valuation report of the underlying instruments;

- Derivative financial instrument i.e. cross currency interest rate swap (CCIRS) held for the purpose of hedging foreign currency denominated external commercial borrowings are accounted as a cash flow hedge. Fair value of CCIRS has been determined under Level 2 using discounted cash flow method by deriving future forward rates from published zero coupon yield curve. All future cashflows for both the paying and receiving legs in the swap contract are discounted to present value using these forward rates to arrive at the fair value as at reporting date.

- Derivative financial instrument i.e. Interest rate swap (IRS) held for the purpose of hedging floating interest rate are accounted as a cash flow hedge. Fair value of IRS has been determined under Level 2 using discounted cash flow method. All future cashflows for both the paying and receiving legs in the swap contract are discounted to present value using these interest rates to arrive at the fair value as at reporting date.

- The Company has determined that the carrying values of loans are a reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence their carrying values are deemed to be fair values. Fair value is same as carrying value as there is no significant change in interest rate charged to customers. These are classified as Level 3 fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

- The Company has determined that the carrying values of cash and cash equivalents, bank balances, other financial asset, trade payables, other payables, borrowings, and other financial liabilities are a reasonable approximation of their fair value and hence their carrying values are deemed to be fair values. These are classified as Level 3 fair value hierarchy due to inclusion of unobservable inputs including counterparty credit risk.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

28 Financial risk management

A summary of the major risks arising from financial instrument which are faced by the Company, its measurement, monitoring and management are described as under:

Nature of Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement, monitoring and management of risk
(A) Credit risk	Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of customers or counterparties failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company.	Credit risk is: - Measured as the amount at risk due to repayment default by customers or counterparties to the Company. Various metrics such as instalment default rate, overdue position, contribution of stage 2 and stage 3 assets etc. are used as leading indicators to assess credit risk. - monitored by CRO through review of level of credit exposure, portfolio monitoring, contribution of repeat customers, customer and portfolio. - managed by a robust control framework by the risk unit.
(B) Market risk	Market risk arises from fluctuation in the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates.	Market risk is - - Measured by using changes in interest rates and foreign curreny fluctuation resulting impact on net interest income and other metrics. - Monitored by assessment of key parameters like fluctuation in the interest rate and foreign currency fluctuation and probable interest rate movements on both fixed and floating rate assets and liabilities. - Managed by the Company's treasury team under the guidance of ALCO and Investment Committee and in accordance with approved Investment and hedging policy.
(C) Liquidity and Funding risk	Liquidity risk arises from mismatches in the timing of cash flows.	Liquidity and funding risk is: - Measured by identification of gaps in the structural and dynamic liquidity and liquidity coverage ratio (LCR) in accordance with guidelines issued by RBI and board approved liquidity risk framework. - Monitored by periodic reviews by ALCO of liquidity position and LCR position. - Managed by the Company's treasury team through various means like HQLA, liquidity buffers, sourcing of longterm funds, positive asset liability mismatch, keeping strong pipeline of sanctions from banks.

This note explains the sources of risk which the Company is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact in the financial statements.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising out of customers or counterparties failing to meet their repayment obligations to the Company. The Company assesses the credit quality of financial instruments that are subject to credit risk.

Classification of financial asset under various stage -

Stage 1: unimpaired and without significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a 12-month allowance for ECL is recognised;
Stage 2: a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition on which a Lifetime ECL is recognised; and
Stage 3: objective evidence of impairment and therefore considered to be in default or otherwise credit impaired on which a lifetime ECL is recognised.

Treatment and classifcation methodology of different stages of financial assets is detailed in note no. 2.7

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Term Loans to customers under Financing	9,503.28	710.84
ECL	110.34	3.10
Net carrying value	9,392.95	707.75

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Advances to dealer	444.37	242.55
ECL	2.04	0.98
Net carrying value	442.33	241.57

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

Collateral valuation

The Company offers two and three wheeler to customers and loans is secured by collateral. Although collateral is an important risk mitigant of credit risk, the Company's practice is to lend on the basis of assessment of the customer's ability to repay than placing primary reliance on collateral. Based on the nature of product and the Company's assessment of the customer's credit risk, a loan may be offered with suitable collateral. Depending on its form, collateral can have a significant effect in mitigating the Company's credit risk. The type of collateral obtained are as follow:

Product group	Nature of securities
Two and three wheeler finance	Hypothecation of underlying two and three wheeler

B) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flow of financial instruments will fluctuate due to changes in the market variables such as interest rates risk and foreign exchange rates and credit spreads on investment and borrowings.

(i) Interest rate risk

On investment book other than equity

The Company manages the duration of its investment portfolio with an objective to optimise the return with minimal possible fair value change impact. The interest rate risk on the investment portfolio and corresponding fair value change impact is monitored and other parameters as defined in its investment and market risk policy.

Carrying value and fair value of investment as at -

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Investment at FVTPL	0.00	0.00	190.17	190.17
Investment at FVOCI	78.30	78.30	-	-
Investment at amortised cost	-	-	-	-

Carrying value and amortised cost of assets and liabilities as at

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March			
	2025		2024	
	Carrying value	Amortised cost	Carrying value	Amortised cost
Loans	9,503.28	9,503.28	710.84	710.84
Borrowings	8,436.52	8,436.52	951.85	951.85
Interest bearing trade advances	-	-	12.89	12.89

(ii) Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency fluctuation risk for its external commercial borrowing (ECB). the Company has hedged the entire ECB exposure for the full tenure. The Company evaluates the foreign currency exchange rates, tenure of ECB and its fully hedged costs for raising ECB. The Company manages its currency risks by entering into over the counter (OTC) derivatives contracts as hedge positions and the same are being governed through the Board approved Interest rate risk, Currency risk and Hedging policy.

The Company's exposure of foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period expressed in INR are as follows :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Hedged	-	-
ECB	(1,866.00)	-
Derivative financial instrument*	1,866.00	-
Unhedged	-	-

*Represents the notional amount of the derivative financial instrument

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI PUNE

Hedging policy

The Company's hedging policy only allows for effective hedging relationships to be considered as hedges as per the relevant Ind AS. Hedge effectiveness is determined at the inception of the hedge relationship and through periodic prospective effectiveness assessments to ensure that an economic relationship exists between the hedged item and hedging instrument. The Company enters into hedge relationships where the critical terms of the hedging instrument match with the terms of the hedged item, and so a qualitative and quantitative assessment of effectiveness is performed.

Impact of hedging activities -

(a) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial position :

Cash flow hedge foreign exchange risk 31 March 2025

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Type of hedge and risk	Nominal value	Carrying amount of hedge instrument asset	Carrying amount of hedge instrument liability	Changes in fair value of hedging instrument	Change in the value of hedged item used as a basis for recognising hedge effectiveness
Foreign currency loans i.e. INR USD CCIRS	1,866.00	1.14	6.32	5.18	16.80
Indian currency loans i.e. INR IRS *	1,637.50	0	12.24	12.24	-

* This is interest rate swap (IRS) which is INR currency denominated loans for which we have taken hedged to covert floating rate loan into fixed rate.

Cash flow hedge foreign exchange risk 31 March 2024 - Nil

(b) Disclosure of effects of hedge accounting on financial performance

Cash flow hedge foreign exchange risk 31 March 2025

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Type of hedge and risk	Change in the value of the hedging instrument recognised in other comprehensive income	Hedge ineffectiveness recognised in profit or loss	Amount reclassified from cash flow hedging reserve to profit or loss	Line item affected in the Statement of Profit and Loss because of the reclassification
Foreign currency loans i.e. INR USD CCIRS	5.18	-	-	-
Indian currency loans i.e. INR IRS	12.24	-	-	-

Cash flow hedge foreign exchange risk 31 March 2024 - Nil

Movements in cash flow hedging reserve -

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Balance - As at 31 March 2024 / 2023	-	-
Change in value of hedge of CCIRS and IRS	(32.43)	-
Deferred tax relating to the above (net)	8.16	-
Balance - As at 31 March 2025 / 2024	**(24.27)**	-

C) Liquidity risk

The Company principal source of liquidity are "cash and cash equivalents", bank balance other than "cash and cash equivalents" and cash flows that are generated from operations and investment for the purpose of maintaining liquidity ratio as per RBI. The Company has a Board approved Liquidity Risk Management Framework which covers liquidity risk management policy, strategies and practices, liquidity coverage ratio (LCR), liquidity risk measurement - currency risk, interest rate risk and liquidity risk monitoring framework. The Company exceeds the regulatory requirement of LCR which mandates maintaining prescribed coverage of expected net cash outflows for a stressed scenario in the form of high quality liquid assets (HQLA).

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Net working capital includes -		
Cash and cash equivalents	972.33	85.54
Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents	0.17	10.44

The Company's ALCO monitors asset liability mismatches to ensure that there are no imbalances or excessive concentrations on either side of the Balance Sheet.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the undiscounted contractual cashflow of the Company's financial liabilities :

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particular	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Within 12 months	**After 12 months**	**Total**	**Within 12 months**	**After 12 months**	**Total**
Trade payables	6.97	-	6.97	1.41	-	1.41
Other payables	113.95	-	113.95	13.06	-	13.06
Borrowings	2,952.32	6,837.62	9,789.94	384.66	688.61	1,073.27
Other financial liabilities	27.76	31.06	58.82	30.80	-	30.80
Total	**3,101.01**	**6,868.68**	**9,969.69**	**429.93**	**688.61**	**1,118.54**

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

29 Contingent Liabilities and commitments

(a) Contingent liability

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
Disputed claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts	0.00	0

(b) Capital and other commitments

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	2024
(i) Capital commitments (Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for)		
-Tangible	-	-
-Intangible	9.10	0.32
(ii) Other commitments	-	-
Total	9.10	0.32

30 Earnings per share :

The basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to Equity Shareholders for the year by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of Equity Shares and also the weighted average number of Equity Shares that could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential Equity Shares.

The following table shows the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS calculations:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
(a) Basic earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating basic earnings per share	58,29,90,964	(23,76,92,290)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,36,36,30,137	6,46,99,454
Basic Earnings per share	**0.43**	**(3.67)**
(b) Diluted earnings per share		
Profit attributable to the equity holders of the company used in calculating diluted earnings per share	58,29,90,964	(23,76,92,290)
Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in calculating basic earnings per share	1,36,36,30,137	6,46,99,454
Diluted Earnings per share	**0.43**	**(3.67)**

31 Details of segment wise income from insurance partners as required by Insurance Regulatory and Development Authority of India (IRDAI) are as below:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	2024
Income from insurance intermediation		
Commission income - General insurance	0.64	-

32 Segment information

The Company is engaged primarily in the business of financing and accordingly there are no separate reportable segments as per Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment'.

GOKHALE & SATHE CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS PUNE FR No. 103264W

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

33 Capital

The Company actively manages its capital base to cover risks inherent to its business and meet the capital adequacy requirement of RBI. The adequacy of the Company's capital is monitored using, among other measures, the regulations issued by RBI.

(i) Capital management

Objective

The Company's objective is to maintain appropriate levels of capital to support its business strategy taking into account the regulatory, economic and commercial environment. The Company aims to maintain a strong capital base to support the risks inherent to its business and growth strategies. The Company endeavours to maintain a higher capital base than the mandated regulatory capital at all times.

Planning

The Company's assessment of capital requirement is aligned to the mandatory regulatory capital and its planned growth which forms part of an annual operating plan which is approved by the Board and also a long range strategy. These growth plans are aligned to assessment of risks- which include credit, liquidity and market.

The Company monitors its capital to risk-weighted assets ratio (CRAR) on a monthly basis through its assets liability management committee (ALCO).

The Company endeavours to maintain its CRAR higher than the mandated regulatory norm. Accordingly, increase in capital is planned well in advance to ensure adequate funding for its growth.

Further, the Company makes investment in Fixed deposits in banks and in mutual funds during the year. These investments are funded by the Company through its equity share capital.

(ii) Regulatory capital

(Amount Rs. In crores)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Tier I capital	2,316.43	236.88
Tier II capital	55.44	3.10
Total capital (Tier I + Tier II)	2,371.86	239.97
Risk weighted assets	9,994.45	1,153.42
Tier I CRAR	23.18%	20.54%
Tier II CRAR	0.55%	0.27%
CRAR (Tier I + Tier II)	23.73%	20.81%

(iii) Dividend distribution made and proposed

No dividend is proposed and declared for the year ended March 2025 and 2024.

GOKHALE & SATHE
PUNE
FR No. 103264W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED
AKURDI, PUNE-35.

34 Other regulatory information

(i) Details of benami property held
No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

(ii) Relationship with struck off companies
The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

(iii) Compliance with number of layers of companies
The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements
The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(v) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions
The company has taken term loans and working capital loans from bank and utilised such loan for intended purpose.

(vi) Undisclosed income
The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency
The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

(viii) The company does not have any immovable property and hence title deed requirments is not applicable.

(ix) Disclosure pertaining to stock statement filed with banks or financial institutions
The Company has availed the facilities (secured borrowings) from the lenders inter alia on the condition that, the Company shall provide or create or arrange to provide or have created, security interest by way of a first pari passu charge of the loans. Security interest is created by charge creation towards security on behalf of security holders.
For the financial year ended 31 March 2025, the quarterly statements or returns of current assets filed by the Company with banks, by applying pre-defined methodology are in agreement with books of accounts.

(x) The disclosures as required by the Master Direction Monitoring of frauds in NBFCs issued by RBI dated September 29, 2016
There were 25 cases amounting to ₹ 0.45 crore reported as fraud during the year.

(xi) The Company has utilised the fund for the purpose which they have raised and excess ECB fund of Rs 850 crores as on the balance sheet date is parked in fixed deposit for temporary purpose.

35 Audit trail

As per the requirements of rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 the Company uses SAP -S4 HANA as accounting software to record all business transactions and non-integrated LMS application software that serves the customers for maintaining its books of account both, have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction and creating an edit log of each change made in the software along with the date when such changes were made within such accounting software since it commenced its business operations as NBFC on January 1, 2024.

In respect of non-integrated LMS accounting software, where the audit log is maintained for access made to database by the DB users, audit trail has been enabled at the database level via Privileged Access Management tool for effective governance and oversight of access activities that was active for a part of the year and continued to be effective as on March 31, 2025. These DB users are not permitted to carry out any unauthorized direct changes or edits to financial transactions in the LMS-DB, as doing so is illegal. The Company has established and maintained an adequate internal control framework and, based on its assessment, believes that it was effective as of March 31, 2025.

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FR No. 103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.

36 **Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies**

The company is in process of registering the charge pertaining to fixed deposit against overdraft and bank guarantee.

37 The comparative amounts reported in the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 have been regrouped wherever required in accordance with the requirements of Schedule III Division II. Figures appearing as 0.00 in the financial statememt are due to rounding off effect and their respective value below Rs. 50,000.

38 **Ultimate Beneficiary**

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

In terms of our report of even date
For Gokhale & Sathe, Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration Number: 103264W

GOKHALE & SATHE PUNE FRNo.103264W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

CA Kaustubh Deshpande
Partner
Membership Number: 121011

Place : Pune
Date: 28th April 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of Bajaj Auto Credit Limited (Formerly Known As Bajaj Auto Consumer Finance Limited)

Rajiv Bajaj
Chairman
DIN : 00018262

Kevin D'sa
Managing Director
DIN : 00425661

Nilesh Thakkar
Chief Financial Officer

Dr. V Sridhar
Company Secretary

BAJAJ AUTO CREDIT LIMITED AKURDI, PUNE-35.