

**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To

The Members of **M/S SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED**

**Report on the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **M/S SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED**. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Cash Flow, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred as "Ind AS Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit (including other Comprehensive Income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis of Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of ("the Act"). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India(ICAI) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



### **Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including the Annexures to Board's Report obtained at the date of this auditor's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The aforesaid report is expected to be made available to us after the date of Auditors' report.

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

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

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the company in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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



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

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statements**

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

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

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



- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone 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 standalone financial statements.

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure A**, statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. Further to our report as referred in paragraph above, we report that, as required by section 143(3) of the Act:
  - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - b. In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
  - c. The Financial Statements dealt in with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;



- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164 (2) of the Companies Act, 2013.
- f. Reporting the adequacy of Internal Financial Control system over financial reporting is not applicable to the company.
- g. The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration during the year.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
  - i. the Company has no pending litigations which would impact the financial position of the company;
  - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
  - iii. there were no amounts which required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;  
(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the





Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The interim dividend declared and paid during the year by the company is in accordance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. However, due to split of software data from 18<sup>th</sup> July, 2024 feature of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled from 18<sup>th</sup> July 2024 till the period 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025.
- Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

**For Arora Gupta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No:- 021313C



*[Handwritten Signature]*

Amit Arora  
Partner

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 07/05/2025

Membership No. 514828  
ICAI UDIN:- 25514828BMOFOH4579

**Annexure- A to the Independent Auditors' Report**

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditors Report of even date to the members of the Company on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, we report that:

To the best of our information and according to the explanation provided to us by the company and books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

(i) a. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:

(A) The Company does not own any Property, Plant and Equipment. However, except right to use assets and has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

(B) The Company does not have intangible assets hence the reporting under this clause is not applicable.

b. Since the Company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment, accordingly reporting under clause 3(i)(b) is not applicable to the company.

c. There are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), accordingly reporting under clause 3 (i) (c) is not applicable to the company.

d. The Company has not revalued its right-of-use assets during the year.

e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a. The company does not have any inventory hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable.

b. The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, during the year, from any bank or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets, accordingly reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) is not applicable to the company.

(iii) The Company has not made any investments in or provided any guarantee or security or



granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other party, hence reporting requirements under clause 3(iii) (a) to (f) are not applicable to the company.

- (iv) The Company has not granted loans, not made any investments, not provided any guarantees and not provided any security as per sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 accordingly clause 3(iv) is not applicable to the company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vii) In respect of statutory dues:
- a. In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) a. The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b. The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.





- c. The company has not obtained money by way of term loans during the year.
  - d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds are raised on short-term basis during the year .
  - e. The company is not having any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures therefore the reporting requirement under this clause is not applicable.
  - f. The company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) There are Nil whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.



- (xiv) The provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the Company under Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors, hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) & (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our Opinion, there is no Core Investment Company within the group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is also not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.



- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In Our opinion, provisions contained in second proviso to sub-section (5) of section 135 of Companies Act 2013, as amended are not applicable to the company accordingly there are no reporting requirements under clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the order.

**For Arora Gupta & Co.**  
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No:- 021313C



*[Handwritten Signature]*

Amit Arora  
Partner

Place: New Delhi  
Dated: 07/05/2025

Membership No. 514828  
ICAI UDIN:- 25514828BMOFOH4579

# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
<b>I. ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment			
- Right to Use Assets	3	10,711	-
(b) Financial Assets			
- Other Financial Assets	4	10	-
(c) Other Non Current Assets	5	-	36
<b>Total Non Current Assets</b>		<b>10,721</b>	<b>36</b>
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	6	1,629	-
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	144	525
iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	8	5,551	5,081
iv) Other Current Assets	9	-	2
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>7,324</b>	<b>5,608</b>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>18,045</b>	<b>5,644</b>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	4,950	4,950
(b) Other Equity	11	977	403
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>5,927</b>	<b>5,353</b>
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
(a) <b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
- Lease Liabilities	12	10,217	-
(b) Other Non Current Liabilities	13	4	78
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	15	-
<b>Total Non-Current Liabilities</b>		<b>10,236</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Lease Liabilities	15	552	-
ii) Trade Payables	16	284	-
iii) Other Financial Liabilities	17	578	93
(b) Other Current Liabilities	18	368	84
(c) Provisions	19	4	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities	20	96	36
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>1,882</b>	<b>213</b>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>18,045</b>	<b>5,644</b>

III. The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements

1 to 34

As per our report of even date

**For Arora Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants



Amit Arora  
Partner  
M. No. 514828



**For and on Behalf of the Board**



(N.S. Ghuman)  
Director  
DIN - 00002052



(Sumit Chumman)  
Director  
DIN -00705941

Place : New Delhi

Date : 07.05.2025

# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607


(Amount in ₹ '000)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
I Revenue from operations	21	1,404	9,711
II Other income	22	461	289
III Total Revenue (I + II)		1,865	10,000
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	23	-	2,808
(b) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-In-Progress		-	997
	24		
(c) Employee benefits expense	25	172	868
(d) Finance costs	26	87	4
(e) Depreciation and Amortization	3	42	408
(f) Manufacturing and other expense	27	776	3,107
Total expenses		1,077	8,192
V Profit before exceptional and tax (III-IV)		788	1,808
VI Exceptional items (Income)/Expenses		-	-
VII Profit before tax (V - VI)		788	1,808
VIII Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	28	204	400
(b) Current tax related to previous years	28	(5)	9
(c) Deferred tax	28	15	(582)
Total Tax expense		214	(173)
IX Profit for the year (VII-VIII)		574	1,981
X Other Comprehensive Income			
i. Items that will not be reclassified to Statement of Profit and Loss			
'- Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		-	-
'- Income tax on above		-	-
XI Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (IX+X)		574	1,981
XII Earnings per equity share			
Basic & Diluted	29	1.16	4.00
XIII The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements	1 to 34		

As per our report of even date


**For Arora Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

  
Amit Arora  
Partner  
M. No. 514828



For and on Behalf of the Board

  
(N.S. Ghumman)  
Director  
DIN - 00002052

  
(Sumit Ghumman)  
Director  
DIN -00705941

Place : New Delhi  
Date : 07.05.2025



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

## Statement of Changes in Equity

### A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹' 000)

Balance as at 1st April, 2024	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2025
4,950	-	4,950	-	4,950

Balance as at 1st April, 2023	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2024
4,950	-	4,950	-	4,950

### B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹'000)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	14,015	14,015
Profit for the year	1,981	1,981
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Transactions with owners		
Dividend paid	(15,593)	(15,593)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	403	403
Profit for the year	574	574
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Transactions with owners		
Dividend paid	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	977	977

As per our report of even date

For Arora Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

  
Amit Arora

Partner

M. No. 514828





(N.S. Ghumman)

Director

DIN - 00002052

For and on Behalf of the Board

  
(Sumer Ghumman)

Director

DIN -00705941

Place : New Delhi

Date : 07.05.2025

# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Cash Flow Statement for the	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit/(loss) before tax	788	1,808
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	42	408
Finance Costs	79	4
Interest Received on Deposits	(387)	(109)
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(70)
<b>Operating Profit before Working Capital changes</b>	<b>522</b>	<b>2,041</b>
<b>Adjustment for :</b>		
Trade and other receivables	(1,629)	5,029
Inventories	-	4,001
Trade Payables	284	(1,251)
Other Assets	28	486
Other Liabilities	695	(2,660)
Provisions	4	(477)
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>		
Income Tax	(139)	(380)
Cash flow from Ordinary items	<b>(235)</b>	<b>6,789</b>
<b>Net Cash flow from operating Activities</b>	<b>(235)</b>	<b>6,789</b>
<b>B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	11,162
Investment in fixed deposits with bank	(470)	(5,081)
Interest Received on Deposits	387	109
<b>Net cash used for investing activities</b>	<b>(83)</b>	<b>6,190</b>
<b>C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Proceeds from short term borrowings		-
Principal Repayment of Lease Liabilities		
Interest Paid	(63)	(4)
Dividend Paid	-	(15,593)
<b>Net Cash used for financing activities</b>	<b>(63)</b>	<b>(15,597)</b>
<b>NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS</b>	<b>(381)</b>	<b>(2,618)</b>
Cash and Cash equivalents (Opening Balance)	525	3,143
Cash and Cash equivalents (Closing Balance)	144	525

The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements

1 to 34

As per our report of even date


**For Arora Gupta & Co.**

Chartered Accountants

  
Amit Arora  
Partner  
M. No. 514828



For and on Behalf of the Board

  
(N.S. Ghumman)  
Director  
DIN - 00002052

  
(Sumer Ghumman)  
Director  
DIN -00705941

Place : New Delhi

Date : 07.05.2025

# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Material Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025)

### 1. COMPANY'S OVERVIEW

Shivalik Bimetal Engineers Private Limited is engaged in the business of transportation, warehousing, and packaging related activities including freight forwarding and acting as logistic service provider. The company is incorporated in the year 2008 in India and having its registered office located at New Delhi.

### 2. Compliance with Ind ASs

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS'), notified under Section 133 read with rule 3 of Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (Collectively, "Ind ASs").

### 3. Material Accounting Policies

The Material accounting policies applied by the Company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below.

#### 3.1 Basis of Preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements are prepared, under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values or amortised cost at the end of each period.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

#### Current and Non-Current Classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

##### Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

##### Liabilities



A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:  
it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;  
it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;  
it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or  
the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (₹) and all values are rounded to the nearest Thousands, except if otherwise stated.

### **3.2 Use of Estimates and judgements**

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities and disclosures of contingent liabilities on the date of financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period.

Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. The estimates and the underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

**Information about significant areas of estimation/uncertainty and judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the financial statements are as follows: -**

**a) Assessment of useful Life of Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets**

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

**b) Assessment of Employee Benefits**

The accounting of employee benefit plan in the nature of defined benefits, requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note no. 3.11.

**c) Judgement regarding Leases**

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain



not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate.

**d) Recognition and measurement of Provisions and Contingent Liabilities**

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. The timings of recognition and quantification of the liability requires the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change.

**e) Recognition of Revenue and related accruals**

The Company assesses the products / services promised in a contract and identifies distinct performance obligations in the contract. Identification of distinct performance obligation involves judgement to determine the deliverables and the ability of the customer to benefit independently from such deliverables.

Judgement is also required to determine the transaction price for the contract. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component.

The Company uses judgement to determine an appropriate standalone selling price for a performance obligation. The Company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation on the basis of the relative standalone selling price of each distinct product or service promised in the contract.

The Company exercises judgement in determining whether the performance obligation is satisfied at a appoint in time. The Company considers indicators such as how customer consumes benefits as services are rendered or who controls the asset as it is being created or existence of enforceable right to payment for performance to date and alternate use of such product or service, transfer of significant risks and rewards to the customer, acceptance of delivery by the customer, etc.

**3.3 Property, Plant and Equipment**

The cost of Property, Plant and Equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts, if any and rebates, 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, including relevant borrowing cost attributable to the Qualifying Asset in compliance with IND AS 23.

Expenditure incurred after the Property, Plant and Equipment have been put into operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the costs are incurred. Major shut-down and overhaul expenditure is capitalized as the activities undertaken improves the economic benefits expected to arise from the asset.

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 is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on estimate of their specific useful lives.

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

Cost of in-house assembled/ fabricated Property, Plant & Equipment comprise those costs that relate directly to the specific assets and other costs that are attributable to the assembly/ fabrication thereof.

Depreciation on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided based on useful life of assets as prescribed in Schedule-II to Companies Act 2013 except in respect of followings assets where estimated useful life is different than these mentioned in Schedule II are as follows:-

- |                                      |            |
|--------------------------------------|------------|
| i) Plant & Machinery *               | 5-15 years |
| ii) Assets costing below Rs. 5,000/- | 1 year     |

### 3.4 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are initially recorded at consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are subsequently carried at cost less accumulated depreciation or amortization and accumulated impairment loss, if any. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives.

Estimated useful life of Intangible Assets as follows:

- |             |         |
|-------------|---------|
| i) Software | 6 Years |
|-------------|---------|

### 3.5 Leases

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

- the contract involves the use of an identified asset
- the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and;
- the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.



### **Company as Lessee**

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use (ROU) asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of 12 months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low-value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease. Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. ROU assets and lease liabilities includes these options when it is reasonably certain that they will be exercised.

### **Right-of-Use Assets (ROU)**

The ROU assets are initially recognized at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. ROU assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset. ROU assets are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the Cash Generating Unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

### **Lease Liabilities**

The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of these leases. Lease liabilities are remeasured with a corresponding adjustment to the related ROU asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease liability and ROU assets have been separately presented in the Standalone Financial Statements and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.

### **Company as Lessor**

Leases for which the Company is a lessor is classified as a finance or operating lease. Whenever the terms of the lease transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases.

For operating leases, rental income is recognized on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease.



### **Short Term Leases are Leases for Low Value Assets**

The Companies apply the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e., those leases that have a lease term 12 months and less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase options).

It also applies the leave of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases that are considered of low values. Leases payments on such leases are recognised as expense on straight line basis over the lease term.

### **3.6 Impairment of non-financial assets**

The Carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and if there is any indication to the effect that the recoverable amount of the Asset/ CGU (Cash Generating Unit) is less than its carrying amount, the difference is treated as "Impairment Loss". The recoverable amount is greater of the asset's net selling price less cost to sell and value in use.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired, the impairment loss is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss account.

### **3.7 Inventories**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value, after providing for obsolescence, wherever considered necessary as under:

- a) Raw materials, stores and spares: At cost, on "FIFO" basis;
- b) Work-in-progress /Semi-Finished: At raw cost plus related cost of conversion including appropriate overheads;
- c) Finished goods: At cost or net realisable, whichever is less;
- d) Scrap is valued at Estimated Realizable Value.

### **3.8 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

### **3.9 Revenue**

Revenue is recognized upon satisfaction of the performance obligation by transferring the control promised product or provision of service to a customer in an amount that reflects the consideration which a company expects to receive in exchange for those products or service.

Revenue is recognized net of returns and is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for trade discounts, incentives etc agreed as a term of contract. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.

Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for volume discounts, price concessions and incentives, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. Revenue also excludes taxes collected from customers.



Income from Interest is recognized using Effective Interest rate method. Dividend income from investments is recognized when the shareholder's right to receive payment has been established. Rental Incomes are recognized on periodic basis.

Export Incentive Entitlements are recognized as Income when right to receive credit as per the terms of the scheme is established in respect of eligible exports made and when there is no significant uncertainty regarding the ultimate collection of the relevant export proceeds.

Insurance claim are accounted for on the basis of claims admitted/expected to be admitted and to the extent that the amount recoverable can be measured reliably and it is reasonable to expect ultimate collection.

All other incomes are accounted on accrual basis.

### **3.10 Government Grants and Assistance**

Grants from the government are recognised at their fair value where there is a reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Group will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to income are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period necessary to match them with the costs that they are intended to compensate and presented within other income.

Government grants relating to property, plant and equipment are included in non-current liabilities as deferred income and are credited to Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the expected lives of the related assets and presented within other income.

### **3.11 Employee Benefits**

#### **a) Defined Contribution Plans:**

The Company has contributed to State Governed Provident Fund scheme and Employee Pension Scheme which are defined contribution plans. Contribution paid or payable under the scheme is recognized as expense during the period in which employee renders the service entitling them to the contributions.

#### **b) Defined Benefit Plans:**

The Company's liability towards gratuity and leave benefits are determined at year end and any gain or loss are charged to Profit and Loss Account.

All employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Benefits such as salaries, wages, bonus etc. are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid when there is a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

### **3.12 Borrowing Costs**

Borrowing Costs that are attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other Borrowing costs



are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

Borrowing costs include interest and exchange difference arising from currency borrowing to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost.

### 3.13 Taxes on Income

#### Current Tax

Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of taxable income and tax credits/ benefits computed in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act 1961. The Company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on "Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternative Tax under the Income-tax Act, 1961", the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement."

#### Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they are relating to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the balance sheet date.

### 3.14 Earnings Per Share

#### (i) *Basic Earnings Per Share.*

Basic Earnings per Share is computed by dividing:

- a) net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders.
- b) by the weighted average number of Equity Shares outstanding during the period.

#### (ii) *Diluted Earnings per share*





Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- a) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity and
- b) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

### **3.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets**

Provisions are recognized for liabilities that can be measured only by using substantial degree of estimation, if

- a) the company has a present obligation as a result of past event,
- b) a probable outflow of resources is expected to settle the obligation; and
- c) the amount of the obligation can be reliably estimated.

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of:

- i) a present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
- ii) a present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible; and
- iii) a possible obligation arising from past events where the probability of outflow of resources is not remote.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

### **3.16 Cash Flow Statements**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby Profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from regular revenue generating, financing and investing activities of the company are segregated.

### **3.17 Critical Accounting Judgement and Key Sources of Estimation of Uncertainty**

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgement, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

### **3.18 Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS - 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 - Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

The previous year figures have been regrouped/reclassified, wherever necessary to conform to the current year's presentation.

### 3. Property, Plant & Equipment

(Amount in ₹ 000)

#### Right-of-Use Assets

Particulars	Right-of-Use Assets (Buildings)
<u>Cost/Deemed Cost</u>	
As at 1st April, 2024	-
Additions	10,753
Less : Disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2025	10,753
<u>Accumulated amortisation</u>	
As at 1st April, 2024	-
Amortisation for the year	42
Less : Amortisation on disposals	-
As at 31st March, 2025	42
<u>Carrying Value</u>	
As at 31st March, 2025	10,711
As at 31st March, 2024	-



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 4 Other Financial Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Security Deposits (' Unsecured, considered good)		
- Government Undertakings/ Authorities	10	-
	10	-

### 5. Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Prepaid Expenses	-	36
	-	36

### 6. Trade Receivables

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Unsecured and Considered Good		
Related party	1,629	-
	1,629	-

### Trade Receivables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
i) Undisputed Trade Receivables-considered good	1,629	-	-	-	-	1,629
ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Trade Receivables- considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in ( ) indicate previous year's figures.



**SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED****Notes forming part of the Financial Statements****7. Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Balances with banks in		
- Current Accounts	143	523
Cash on hand	1	2
	<u>144</u>	<u>525</u>

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to cash and bank balances as at the end of the reporting period.

**8. Other Bank Balances**

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Deposits account with original maturity of more than twelve months#	5,551	5,081
	<u>5,551</u>	<u>5,081</u>

#Fixed deposit with original maturity of more than twelve months but remaining maturity of less than twelve months have been disclosed under other bank balances.

There are no repatriation restrictions with respect to cash and bank balances as at the end of the reporting period.

**9. Other Current Assets**

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Balances with Revenue authorities	-	2
	<u>-</u>	<u>2</u>



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 10. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
<b>Authorised Share Capital</b>		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each	5,000	5,000
(No of Shares)	(5,00,000)	(5,00,000)
<b>Issued, Subscribed and Paid up</b>		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up	4,950	4,950
(No of Shares)	(4,95,000)	(4,95,000)
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,950</b>	<b>4,950</b>

### 10.1 Reconciliation of Number of Shares

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount
<b>Balance as at 1st April, 2023</b>	4,95,000	4,950
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2024</b>	4,95,000	4,950
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
<b>Balance as at 31st March 2025</b>	4,95,000	4,950

10.2 The Company has only one class of shares referred to as Equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 /-. The holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share.

10.3 In the event of liquidation of the Company, the residual interest in the company's assets shall be distributed to the share holders in the proportion to the equity shares held.

### 10.4 Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholders	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	4,95,000	100.00%	4,95,000	100.00%

### 10.5 Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2025

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	4,94,999	99.99%	Nil
Satinderjeet Singh Sandhu*	1	0.01%	Nil

\* As nominee of M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Ltd.

As at 31st March, 2024

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	4,94,999	99.99%	54.99%
Satinderjeet Singh Sandhu*	1	0.01%	0.01%

\* As nominee of M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Ltd.





# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 11. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹ 000)		
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	14,015	14,015
Profit for the year	1,981	1,981
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-
Dividend paid	(15,593)	(15,593)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	403	403
Profit for the year	574	574
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Transactions with owners	-	-
Dividend paid	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	977	977

### 12. Lease Liabilities (Non Current)

(Amount in ₹ 000)		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Lease Liabilities	10,217	-
	10,217	-

### 13. Other Non Current Liabilities

(Amount in ₹ 000)		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Government Grants pending amortization	4	78
	4	78

### 14. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(Amount in ₹ 000)		
Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (Assets) in relation to Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets	2,800	112
Lease Liability	(2,785)	(112)
	15	-
Movement in deferred tax account		
Particulars	Charged to PL during the year ended March 2025	Charged to PL during the year ended March 2024
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets	2,688	(619)
Lease Liabilities	(2,673)	37
	15	(582)



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 15. Lease Liabilities (Current)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Lease Liabilities	552	-
	552	-

### 16. Trade Payable

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	15	-
Others	269	-
	284	-

### Trade Payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 Months -1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	15	-	-	-	-	15
ii) Others	269	-	-	-	-	269
iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed Dues-others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in ( ) denotes previous year figures

### 17. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Expenses Payable	429	93
Employee Benefits Payable	149	-
	578	93

### 18. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Statutory Dues	294	10
Govt Grants	74	74
	368	84

### 19. Provisions- Current

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Compensated Absence	4	-
	4	-

### 20. Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Provision for Tax ( Net of Advance tax)	96	36
	96	36



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 21. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>Sale of Products</b>		
i) Dies and Tools	-	7,414
ii) Spares/Parts	-	1,142
iii) Scrap	-	41
<b>Sale of Services</b>	1,404	1,114
	<b>1,404</b>	<b>9,711</b>

### 22. Other Income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Interest on deposits	387	109
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	70
Amortisation of Government Grant	74	74
Liabilities Written Back	-	36
	<b>461</b>	<b>289</b>

### 23. Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Raw Material Consumed	-	2,808
	<b>-</b>	<b>2,808</b>

### 24. Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-In-Progress

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>Inventory (at Beginning)</b>		
-Work-in-Progress/Semi Finished	-	997
<b>Inventory (at Closing)</b>		
-Work-in-Progress/Semi Finished	-	-
<b>(Increase)/Decrease</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>997</b>



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 25. Employee Benefit Expenses

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Salaries and Wages	146	603
Contributions to Provident Fund	10	43
Other Employee Benefits	16	222
	172	868

### 26. Finance Costs

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Interest on Income Tax	8	-
Interest on Lease Liabilities	78	-
Other borrowing costs	1	4
	87	4

### 27. Manufacturing & Other Expenses

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Stores & Spares Consumed	-	1,609
Power & Fuel	-	1,103
Transportation Charges ( Export)	268	-
Rent	13	109
Job Work Charges	-	46
Electricity & Water Expenses	12	-
Machinery Repairs	-	54
Insurance	-	41
Rates & Taxes	36	20
Communication Expenses	-	2
Printing & Stationery	-	4
Legal & Professional Expenses	302	-
Payment to Auditors ( refer note no -27.1 )	100	100
Corporate Expenses	44	17
Miscellaneous Expenses	1	2
	776	3,107



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### 27.1 Payment to Auditors

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Statutory Audit Fees	100	100
	<b>100</b>	<b>100</b>

### 28. Income Tax Expense recognised in the profit and loss account

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>Current Tax:</b>		
In respect of the Current Year	204	400
In respect of the Previous Year	(5)	9
<b>Deferred Tax:</b>		
In respect of the Current Year	15	(582)
<b>Income Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit &amp; Loss</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>(173)</b>

### Effective Tax Reconciliations

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
<b>Profit before tax</b>	<b>788</b>	<b>1,808</b>
Applicable Tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed tax expense	205	470
<b>Tax effect of;</b>		
Expense Allowed/ Disallowed	3	(261)
Exempt Income	(19)	(36)
Earlier Year Tax	(5)	-
Others	30	-
<b>Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss</b>	<b>214</b>	<b>(173)</b>

### 29. Earnings Per Share

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
(a) Net Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders (₹)	574	1,981
(b) Weighted average number of equity Shares	4,95,000	4,95,000
(c) Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	1.16	4.00
(d) Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10	10



### 30. Leases

The Company's significant operating lease arrangements are in respect of premises (Offices, godown etc.). These leasing arrangements, which are cancellable, range Between 11 months to 9 years (upto 11 months during previous year) generally and are usually renewable by mutual agreeable terms. The aggregate lease rentals payable are charged as expenses. Rental payments under such leases amounting to ₹0.13 lakhs (Previous Year ₹ 1.09 lakhs) have been included under "Rent" expense in note 25.

#### 30.1 Lease Payments:

Future Minimum lease payments and their present values under lease are as follows:

Particulars	Minimum Lease Payments		Present Value of Minimum		Future Expense	
	Year Ended March 2025	Year Ended March 2024	Year Ended March 2025	Year Ended March 2024	Year Ended March 2025	Year Ended March 2024
Not later than one year	1,347	-	552	-	795	-
Later than one year but not later than five years	8,507	-	4,993	-	3,514	-
Later than five years	6,104	-	5,224	-	880	-

There is no element of contingent rent or sublease payment.

#### Lease Liabilities and movement thereof

Particulars	( ₹ in 000)	
	Amount	
Balance as at 1st April 2023	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Finance Cost accrued during the year	-	-
Payments of Lease Liabilities during the year	-	-
Balance as at 1st April 2024	-	-
Additions during the year	10,754	-
Finance Cost accrued during the year	78	-
Payments of Lease Liabilities during the year	63	-
Balance as at 31st March 2025	10,769	-
Current Maturities of Lease Liability (refer note no.15)	552	-
Non Current Maturities of Lease Liability (refer note no.12)	10,217	-





# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

31. "Related Party Disclosure" for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 in accordance with Ind AS 24:

(i) List related parties where control exists and related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

Sr. No.	Name of Related Party	Relationship
1.	M/s. Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	Parent Company
2.	Mr. Narinder Singh Ghumman	Director(s)
3.	Mr. Sumer Ghumman	
4.	Mr. Kabir Ghumman	
5.	Shivalik Engineered Products Private Limited	Enterprise over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence

(ii) Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Parent Company	Director(s)	Enterprise over which KMP is able to exercise significant influence
1.	Goods Sold	- (8,557)	- -	- -
2.	Export Handling Services	1,404 -	-	-
3.	Job Work Income	- (1,088)	- -	- (26)
4.	Sharing of Expenses	- (1,072)	- -	- -
5.	Rent paid	- (109)	- -	- -
6.	Sale of Assets	- (11,160)	- -	- -
7.	Dividend Paid	- (15,593)	- -	- -
8.	Job Work Expenses	- -	- -	- (1)

Balances as at 31st March 2025

9.	Receivable	1,629	-	-
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Figures in ( ) indicate previous year's figures.



## SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

### Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

#### 32. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

##### 32.1 Capital Management

The Company's capital management objectives are;

- to maintain healthy Credit rating, Capital Ratios and Leverage.
- to maximise return to the Shareholders.

Management assesses the Company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the Company's various classes of debt. The Company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. The Principal source of funding of the company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings.

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	144	525
Net debt	(144)	(525)
Total equity (as shown on the face of balance sheet)	5,927	5,353
Net debt to equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	Nil*	Nil*

\* Since net debt is negative

##### 32.2 Financial Instruments by categories

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025			As at 31st March 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	1,629	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	144	-	-	525
Other Financial Assets	-	-	10	-	-	2
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>1,783</b>	-	-	<b>527</b>
Financial liabilities						
Trade payable	-	-	284	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	11,347	-	-	93
<b>Total</b>	-	-	<b>11,631</b>	-	-	<b>93</b>

##### Fair Value Measurement

Carrying amount of Financial assets and financial liabilities recorded at amortized cost approximates their fair value.

##### 32.3 Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk, Foreign Currency Risk and credit risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

##### 32.4 Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Credit risk encompasses both, direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness.

##### Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk based on internal credit rating system, continuously monitoring defaults of customers and other counterparties, identified either individually or by the company, and incorporates this information into its credit risk controls. The company has a policy of only dealing with credit worthy parties.

##### Cash and cash equivalents and bank deposits

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

##### 32.5 Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management measures involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these obligations.



# SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

## Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

### Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. For balances due within 12 months, amounts equal their carrying values as the impact of discounting is not significant.

(Amount in ₹ 000)					
As at 31st March 2025	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable	284	-	-	-	284
Other financial liabilities	1,043	-	-	-	1,043
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,327</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,327</b>

As at 31st March 2024	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	213	-	-	-	213
<b>Total</b>	<b>213</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>213</b>

### 32.6 Market Risk

The company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to commodity prices and interest rates. The company seeks to minimize the effects of these risks by minutely observing the variation and fluctuation on regular basis. Compliance of exposure volume is reviewed by the management on real time basis and taking corrective measures as and when required.

### 32.7 Interest rate risk

#### i) Liabilities

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial Assets/Liabilities because of changes in market interest rates. The company is exposed to interest rate risk because funds are borrowed at both fixed and floating interest rates. Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rate. The borrowings of the company are principally denominated in rupees and US dollars with a mix of fixed and floating rates of interest. The Company has exposure to interest rate risk, arising principally on changes in base lending rate.

#### ii) Assets

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

### 32.8 Price Risk

The Company does not have significant exposure to price risk on its financial assets and liabilities.

### 33. Additional regulatory information not disclosed elsewhere in the financial statements

- The Company does not have any Benami property, further no proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property.
- The Company does not have any Immovable Properties held in the name of the Company.
- The Company did not have any transactions with Companies struck off.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the respective financial year period.
- No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment, Investment Property & Intangible Assets.
- The company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 (Such as, Search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the income Tax Act, 1961).
- The company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
- No Scheme of Arrangements which have been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of Sections 230 to 237 of the Act in relation to the Company.
- The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under of section 2(87) of the Act read with the companies (Restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017.
- The Company has not granted Loans or Advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs, and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013,) either severally or jointly with any other person, that are:
  - repayable on demand or
  - without specifying any terms or period of repayment.
- The Company has duly filed monthly statements with the banks for the sanctioned working capital facilities against security of current assets, which are in agreement with the books of account.



**Notes forming part of the Financial Statements****34. Additional Regulatory Information  
Ratios**

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2025	31st March 2024	Variance
1)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.89	26.22	-85.16%
2)	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profit After Taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	10.17%	16.29%	-37.57%
3)	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Average Closing Inventory	-		
4)	Trade Receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	1.72	3.86	-55.44%
5)	Trade Payable turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average Trade Payable	1.97	2.30	-14.35%
6)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working Capital	0.26	1.80	-85.56%
7)	Net Profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after taxes	Revenue	40.85%	20.40%	100.25%
8)	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	15.47%	41.48%	-62.70%

Explanations for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year :-

- i) **Current Ratio**  
Variance in current ratio is due to increase in current liabilities in comparison to pervious year.
- ii) **Return on Equity Ratio**  
Variance in return or equity ratio is due to decrease in Net Profit after tax during the year in comparasion to pervious year.
- iii) **Trade Receivable turnover ratio**  
Variance in trade receivable turnover ratio due to decrease in revenue during the year in comparison to previous year.
- v) **Net Capital Turnover Ratio**  
Variance in net capital turnover ration is due to decrease in Working Capital in comparison to previous year.
- vi) **Net Profit ratio**  
Variance in net profit is due to decrease in profit during the year in comparison to pervious year.
- vii) **Return on capital employed**  
Variance in return or capital employed is due to decrease in profit in comparison to previous year.

