

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 31st March, 2023, 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 significant 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, 2023, 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 and Management 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 Ind AS 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, management and 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. required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the 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 Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow 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 31st March, 2023, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2023, 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. 3(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.



4. The dividend declared and paid during the year by the company is in accordance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

Place: New Delhi
Dated: 10/05/2023

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



Amit Arora
Partner
Membership No. 514828
ICAI UDIN:- 23514828BGQAAK2519

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 IndAS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2023, 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 has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- b. The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the program, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- c. 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 any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including right-of-use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
- e. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) a. Physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and no Material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our Opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate.
- 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 complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- (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, 2023 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 utilized the money obtained by way of term loans during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.
- d. On an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- e. The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- 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) 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) Internal audit system is not mandated as per Section 138 of the Act accordingly reporting requirements under clause 3 (xiv) (a) & (b) are not applicable to the company.[SM1]
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) 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 realisation 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)
- a. 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) of the order.
 - b. The reporting requirements under clause 3(xx) (b) are not applicable to the company.

For Arora Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No:- 021313C



Amit Arora

Partner

Membership No. 514828

ICAI UDIN:- 23514828BGQAAK2519

Place: New Delhi

Dated: 10/05/2023

SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Balance Sheet as at	Note No.	31st March 2023	31st March 2022
I. ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	11,499.46	10,743.13
(b) Financial Assets			
- Other Non Current Assets	3	96.50	108.50
Total Non Current Assets		11,595.96	10,851.63
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	4,001.97	3,390.21
(b) Financial Assets			
i) Trade Receivables	5	5,028.81	3,385.58
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	3,143.34	11,634.53
iii) Others Financial Assets	7	281.06	-
iv) Other Current Assets	8	146.42	763.11
Total Current Assets		12,601.60	19,173.43
TOTAL ASSETS		24,197.56	30,025.06
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	9	4,950.00	4,950.00
(b) Other Equity	10	14,014.81	21,048.29
Total Equity		18,964.81	25,998.29
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Other Non Current Liabilities	11	152.48	226.49
(b) Provisions	12	476.79	431.79
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	581.46	596.24
Total Non-Current Liabilities		1,210.73	1,254.52
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade Payables	14	1,251.19	1,906.43
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	15	2,045.65	549.91
(b) Other Current Liabilities	16	716.20	245.68
(c) Current Tax Liabilities	17	8.98	70.23
Total Current Liabilities		4,022.02	2,772.25
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		24,197.56	30,025.06
III. The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements	1 to 29		

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


(Sumer Ghuman)
Director
DIN -00705941


(Kanav Anand)
Director
DIN - 01924436

Place : New Delhi

Date : 10th May, 2023

SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Statement of Profit and Loss for the	Note No.	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
I Revenue from operations	18	23,839.94	16,740.70
II Other income	19	163.71	1,035.56
III Total Revenue (I + II)		24,003.65	17,776.26
IV Expenses			
(a) Cost of materials consumed	20	4,485.10	2,006.74
(b) Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods and Work-In-Progress			
	21	(517.18)	(260.95)
(c) Employee benefits expense	22	3,361.60	2,576.26
(d) Finance costs	23	14.55	12.19
(e) Depreciation and Amortization	2	1,508.50	1,155.20
(f) Manufacturing and other expense	24	11,230.84	8,088.50
Total expenses		20,083.41	13,577.94
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional and tax (III-IV)		3,920.24	4,198.32
VI Exceptional items (Income)/Expenses		-	-
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V - VI)		3,920.24	4,198.32
VIII Tax expense			
(a) Current tax	25	1,025.00	919.00
(b) Current tax related to previous years	25	43.49	2.48
(c) Deferred tax	25	(14.77)	267.94
Total		1,053.72	1,189.42
IX Profit (Loss) for the year (VII-VIII)		2,866.52	3,008.90
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)		2,866.52	3,008.90
XII Earnings per equity share			
(a) Basic	26	5.79	6.08
(b) Diluted	26	5.79	6.08
XIII The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements	1 to 29		

As per our report of even date

For Arora Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

For and on Behalf of the Board

Amrit Arora

Partner
M. No. 514828

(Sumer Chandra)

Director
DIN -00705941

(Kanav Anand)

Director
DIN - 01924436

Place : New Delhi

Date : 10th May, 2023

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 2022	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2023
4,950.00	-	4,950.00	-	A

Balance as at 1st April 2021	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance as at April 1, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year*	Balance as at March 31, 2022
4,950.00	-	4,950.00	-	4,950.00

B. Other Equity

(Amount in ₹'000)

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April,2021	18,039	18,039
Profit for the year	3,009	3,009
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	21,048	21,048
Profit for the year	2,867	2,867
Other Comprehensive income for the year	-	-
Transactions with owners		
Dividend paid	(9,900)	(9,900)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	14,015	14,015

As per our report of even date

For Arora Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

For and on Behalf of the Board



Amit Arora
Partner
M. No. 514828

(Sumer Chhiman)
Director
DIN -00705941

(Kanav Anand)
Director
DIN - 1924436

Place : New Delhi

Date : 10th May, 2023

SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No.U29220DL2008PTC174607

(Amount in ₹ '000)

Cash Flow Statement for the	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(loss) before tax	3,920.24	4,198.32
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and Amortisation expense	1,508.50	1,155.20
Finance Costs	14.55	12.19
Interest Received on Deposits	(89.70)	(488.28)
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	(457.27)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	5,353.59	4,420.16
Adjustment for :		
Trade and other receivables	(1,643.24)	(952.74)
Inventories	(611.76)	(1,830.69)
Trade Payables	(655.25)	1,339.39
Other Assets	62.23	(443.01)
Other Liabilities	1,892.25	21.03
Provisions	45.00	5.33
Cash generated from operations		
Income Tax	(844.33)	(614.00)
Cash flow from Ordinary items	3,598.50	1,945.47
Net Cash flow from operating Activities	3,598.50	1,945.47
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Payment for Property, Plant and Equipment	(2,264.83)	(7,965.76)
Proceeds from sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	1,720.00
Interest Received on Deposits	89.70	488.28
Net cash used for investing activities	(2,175.13)	(5,757.48)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds from short term borrowings	-	-
Finance Costs	(14.55)	(12.19)
Dividend Paid	(9,900.00)	-
Net Cash used for financing activities	(9,914.55)	(12.19)
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE)IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	(8,491.19)	(3,824.19)
Cash and Cash equivalents (Opening Balance)	11,634.53	15,458.72
Cash and Cash equivalents (Closing Balance)	3,143.34	11,634.53
Cash and Cash equivalents as per book	3,143.34	11,634.53

The accompanying notes form part of the Financial Statements

1 to 29

As per our report of even date

For Arora Gupta & Co.

Chartered Accountants

For and on Behalf of the Board

Amit Arora
Partner

M. No. 514828



(Sumer Gochhayat)

Director

DIN -00705941

(Kanav Anand)

Director

DIN - 01924436

Place : New Delhi

Date : 10th May, 2023

SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023)

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

1.1 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").

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

1.2 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.

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

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

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in the normal operating cycle
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting date, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

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

A liability is treated as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- Expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting date; or
- The Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.
- 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.

1.3 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP) requires the management to make estimates 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.

Company uses primarily the following, Accounting Estimates and Judgments in preparation of its Financial Statements:

a) Useful Life of Property Plant and Equipment

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) 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. 1.9.

c) 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.



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023)

d) Revenue

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.

1.4 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.

1.5 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.

1.6 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.

1.7 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.



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023)

1.8 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 on Property, Plant & Equipment is provided based on useful lives 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

1.9 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) Computer Software	6 Years
----------------------	---------

1.10 Employees' 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.

1.11 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.

1.12 Earnings Per share

(i) Basic Earning Per Share.

Basic Earnings per Share is computed by dividing:

- net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders
- 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:

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



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023)

1.13 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.

1.14 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.

1.15 Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

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

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

Contingent liability is disclosed in case of

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

1.16 Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Source 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.

1.17 Government Grant and Assistance

Government grants are assistance by government in the form of transfer of resources to an entity in return for past or future compliance with certain conditions relating to the operating activities of the entity and the same are not recognized until there is reasonable assurance that the Company will comply with the conditions attached to them and that the grants will be received.

Government grants related to assets, including non-monetary grants recorded at fair value are treated as deferred income and are recognized and credited in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic and rational basis over the estimated useful life of the related asset.

1.18 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.



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Significant Accounting Policies

(Forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2023)

1.19 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. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements - This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its standalone financial statement.



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.

2. Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)			
	Plant and Machines	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipments	Total
Cost/Deemed Cost				
As at 1st April 2021	12,641.95	95.43	428.82	13,166.20
Additions	7,854.35	104.80	6.61	7,965.76
Disposals	(2,319.21)	-	-	(2,319.21)
As at 31st March 2022	18,177.09	200.23	435.43	18,812.75
Additions	1,555.98	4.10	704.74	2,264.83
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	19,733.07	204.33	1,140.17	21,077.58
Accumulated depreciation				
As at 1st April 2021	7,510.43	87.79	372.69	7,970.90
Depreciation charged for the year	1,122.86	2.53	29.81	1,155.20
On disposals	(1,056.48)	-	-	(1,056.48)
As at 31st March 2022	7,576.81	90.32	402.50	8,069.62
Depreciation charged for the year	1,407.63	14.84	86.04	1,508.50
On disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2023	8,984.44	105.16	488.54	9,578.12
Net Block				
As at 31st March 2023	10,748.63	99.17	651.63	11,499.46
As at 31st March 2022	10,600.29	109.91	32.93	10,743.13



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

3. Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Prepaid Expenses	36.00	48.00
Security Deposits (' Unsecured, considered good) - Government Undertakings/ Authorities	60.50	60.50
	<u>96.50</u>	<u>108.50</u>

4. Inventories

(Refer Note No. 1.5 for basis of valuation)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Raw Materials*	1,949.48	1,918.28
Work-in-Progress / Semi Finished Goods	997.35	480.17
Stores, Spares and Packing Material	1,055.14	991.76
	<u>4,001.97</u>	<u>3,390.21</u>
*Includes Material in Transit	26.09	71.20

5. Trade Receivables

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Unsecured and Considered Good		
Related party	5,028.81	3,385.58
Others	-	-
	<u>5,028.81</u>	<u>3,385.58</u>

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	5,028.81	-	-	-	-	5,028.81
	(3,385.58)	-	-	-	-	(3,385.58)
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

6. Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Balances with banks in		
- Current Accounts	3,137.19	2,239.82
- Fixed Deposits	-	8,600.00
- Interest Accrued on FDR	-	791.03
Cash on hand	6.15	3.68
	<u>3,143.34</u>	<u>11,634.53</u>

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

7. Others Financial Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Others	281.06	-
	<u>281.06</u>	<u>-</u>

8. Other Current Assets

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Prepaid Expenses	67.23	20.75
Balances with Revenue authorities	15.38	398.11
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	285.41
Advances to suppliers	63.81	58.84
	<u>146.42</u>	<u>763.11</u>



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

9. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each (No of Shares)	5,000.00 (500,000)	5,000.00 (500,000)
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
Equity Shares of ₹10 each fully paid up (No of Shares)	4,950.00 (495,000)	4,950.00 (495,000)
Total	4,950	4,950

9.1 Reconciliation of Number of Shares

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Number of Shares	Amount
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	495,000	495.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	495,000	495.00
Shares issued during the year	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	495,000	495.00

9.2 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.

9.3 During the year, the company has paid an interim dividend of ₹ 20 per share for FY 22-23 which resulted in a cash outflow of ₹9,900 thousand (previous year ₹ Nil).

9.4 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.

9.5 Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholders	As at 31st March 2023		As at 31st March 2022	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	495,000	100.00%	222,750	45.00%
M/s OD Finance and Investment Private Limited	-	-	136,125	27.50%
M/s Ultra Portfolio Management Private Limited	-	-	136,125	27.50%

9.6 Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

As at 31st March, 2023			
Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	494,999	99.99%	55.00%
Satinderjeet Singh Sandhu*	1	0.01%	

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

As at 31st March, 2022

Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
M/s Shivalik Bimetal Controls Limited	222,750	45.00%	Nil
M/s OD Finance and Investment Private Limited	136,125	27.50%	Nil
M/s Ultra Portfolio Management Private Limited	136,125	27.50%	Nil



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

10. Other Equity

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2021	18,039.37	18,039.37
Profit for the year	3,008.92	3,008.92
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2022	21,048.29	21,048.29
Profit for the year	2,866.52	2,866.52
Other Comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Transactions with owners		
Dividend paid	(9,900.00)	(9,900.00)
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	14,014.81	14,014.81

11. Other Non Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Government Grants pending amortization	152.48	226.49
	152.48	226.49

12. Provisions

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Provision for employee benefits		
Gratuity	367.41	332.41
Compensated Absence	109.38	99.38
	476.79	431.79

13. Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Deferred Tax Liabilities/ (Assets) in relation to		
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets	731.05	725.90
Employee Benefits	(149.59)	(129.66)
	581.46	596.24
Movement in deferred tax account		
Particulars	Charged to PL during the year ended March 2023	Charged to PL during the year ended March 2022
Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets	5.16	284.95
Employee Benefits	(19.93)	(1.70)
	(14.77)	283.25



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

14. Trade Payable

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	34.88	6.19
Related Party	-	864.00
Others	1,216.31	1,036.24
	<u>1,251.19</u>	<u>1,906.43</u>

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	34.88	-	-	-	-	34.88
ii) Others	(6.19)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(-)	(6.19)
	1,032.39	173.62	4.40	-	5.90	1,216.31
iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	(556.23)	(1,338.11)	-	-	(5.90)	(1,900.24)
iv) Disputed Dues-others	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in () denotes previous year figures

15. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Expenses Payable	1,637.96	237.48
Employee Benefits Payable	407.69	312.43
	<u>2,045.65</u>	<u>549.91</u>

16. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Statutory Dues	543.64	104.76
Compensated Absence	34.93	5.87
Gratuity	63.62	61.04
Govt Grants	74.01	74.01
	<u>716.20</u>	<u>245.68</u>

17. Current Tax Liabilities

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	As at 31st March 2023	As at 31st March 2022
Provision for Tax (Net of Advance tax)	8.98	70.23
	<u>8.98</u>	<u>70.23</u>



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

18. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Sale of Products		
i) Dies and Tools	11,527.57	10,174.78
ii) Spares/Parts	5,864.56	1,958.43
iii) Scrap	310.35	123.80
	<u>17,702.48</u>	<u>12,257.01</u>
Sale of Services	6,137.46	4,483.69
	<u>23,839.94</u>	<u>16,740.70</u>

19. Other Income

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Interest on deposits	89.70	488.28
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	457.27
Amortisation of Government Grant	74.01	74.01
Liabilities Written Back	-	16.00
	<u>163.71</u>	<u>1,035.56</u>

20. Cost of Material Consumed

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Raw Material Consumed	4,485.10	2,006.74
	<u>4,485.10</u>	<u>2,006.74</u>

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

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Inventory (at Beginning)		
-Work-in-Progress/Semi Finished	480.17	219.22
Inventory (at Closing)		
-Work-in-Progress/Semi Finished	997.35	480.17
(Increase)/Decrease	<u>(517.18)</u>	<u>(260.95)</u>



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

22. Employee Benefit Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Salaries and Wages	2,779.37	2,092.04
Contributions to Provident Fund	176.82	140.06
Other Employee Benefits	405.41	344.16
	<u>3,361.60</u>	<u>2,576.26</u>

23. Finance Costs

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Interest expense on Borrowings	3.13	1.08
Interest on Income Tax	3.65	2.80
Other borrowing costs	7.77	8.31
	<u>14.55</u>	<u>12.19</u>

24. Manufacturing & Other Expenses

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Stores & Spares Consumed	2,656.16	1,333.67
Power & Fuel	2,232.32	966.12
Rent	435.60	435.60
Job Work Charges	366.62	201.55
Technical Consultancy Charges	4,800.00	4,800.00
Machinery Repairs	224.41	103.30
Other Repairs	5.75	5.60
Insurance	45.52	49.56
Rates & Taxes	12.04	12.00
Communication Expenses	3.61	3.95
Travelling & Conveyance	2.83	22.11
Printing & Stationery	15.58	8.23
Legal & Professional Expenses	311.00	38.00
Payment to Auditors (refer note no.-24.1)	100.00	100.00
Corporate Expenses	13.11	4.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.29	4.81
	<u>11,230.84</u>	<u>8,088.50</u>



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

24.1 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Statutory Audit Fees	100.00	100.00
	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>

25. Income Tax Expense recognised in the profit and loss account

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Current Tax:		
In respect of the Current Year	1,025.00	919.00
In respect of the Previous Year	43.49	2.48
Deferred Tax:		
In respect of the Current Year	(14.77)	267.94
Income Tax Expense recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss	<u>1,053.72</u>	<u>1,189.42</u>

Effective Tax Reconciliations

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
Profit before tax	3,920.24	4,198.33
Applicable Tax rate	26.00%	26.00%
Computed tax expense	1,019.26	1,091.57
Tax effect of;		
Expense Allowed/Disallowed	0.95	0.73
Exempt Income	(19.24)	(19.24)
Deduction under Section 80IC	-	-
Earlier Year Tax	43.49	2.48
Others	9.26	113.88
Tax Expense recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	<u>1,053.72</u>	<u>1,189.42</u>

26. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	(Amount in ₹ 000)	
	Year Ended 31st March 2023	Year Ended 31st March 2022
(a) Net Profit/(loss) attributable to shareholders (₹)	2,866.52	3,008.92
(b) Weighted average number of equity Shares	495,000	495,000
(c) Basic and Diluted Earnings per share (₹)	5.79	6.08
(d) Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10	10



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

27. "Related Party Disclosure" for the year ended 31st March, 2023 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	Promoter Companies
2.	M/s Ultra Portfolio Management Private Limited	
3.	Mr. Kanav Anand	Director(s)
4.	Mr. Sumer Ghumman	
5.	Mr. Kabir Ghumman	
6.	Shivalik Engineered Products Private Limited	Enterprise over which Key Managerial Personnel are able to exercise significant influence
7.	K.S.Enterprises	

(ii) Transactions during the year with related parties:

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Sr. No.	Nature of Transactions	Promoter Company	Director(s)	Enterprise over which KMP is able to exercise significant influence
1.	Goods Sold	17,360.66 (12,128.71)	- -	31.47 (4.50)
2.	Job Work Income	6,001.81 (4,232.21)	- -	135.64 (251.49)
3.	Sharing of Expenses	1,336.96 -	- -	- -
4.	Rent paid	435.60 (435.60)	- -	- -
5.	Purchase of Assets	- (7,800.00)	- -	- -
6.	Sale of Assets	- (1,720.00)	- -	- -
7.	Dividend Paid	9,900.00 -	- -	- -
8.	Job Work Expenses	- -	- -	9.20 (2.20)
9.	Unsecured Loans			
	i) Taken	- -	- -	- -
	ii) Repaid	- -	- -	- -
10.	Finance Costs	- -	- -	- -
11.	Technical Consultancy Charges	- -	- -	4,800.00 (4,800.00)

Balances as at 31st March 2023

12.	Receivable	5,028.81 (3,385.58)	- -	- -
13.	Payable			(864.00)



SHIVALIK BIMETAL ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

28. FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS

28.1 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	As at 31st
	March 2023	March 2022
Short Term Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	3,143.34	11,634.53
Net debt	(3,143.34)	(11,634.53)
Total equity (as shown on the face of balance sheet)	18,964.81	25,998.29
Net debt to equity ratio (Gearing Ratio)	-17%	-45%

28.2 Financial Instruments by categories

(Amount in ₹ 000)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2023			As at 31st March 2022		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Loans Receivable	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	5,028.81	-	-	3,385.58
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	3,143.34	-	-	11,634.53
Other Financial Assets	-	-	242.92	-	-	871.61
Total	-	-	8,415.07	-	-	15,891.72
Financial liabilities						
Trade payable	-	-	1,251.19	-	-	1,906.43
Other financial liabilities	-	-	3,247.63	-	-	1,297.61
Total	-	-	4,498.82	-	-	3,204.04

Fair Value Measurement

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

28.3 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.

28.4 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.

a) Credit risk management

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

28.5 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 2023	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 year	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable	1,251.19	-	-	-	1,251.19
Other financial liabilities	3,247.63	-	-	-	3,247.63
Total	4,498.82	-	-	-	4,498.82

As at 31st March 2022	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Trade payable	1,906.43	-	-	-	1,906.43
Other financial liabilities	1,297.61	-	-	-	1,297.61
Total	3,204.04	-	-	-	3,204.04

28.6 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.

28.7 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.

28.8 Price Risk

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



Notes forming part of the Financial Statements**29. Additional Regulatory Information Ratios**

S.No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2023	31st March 2022	Variance
1)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	3.13	6.92	-54.77%
2)	Return on Equity Ratio (in %)	Net Profit After Taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	11.84%	11.56%	2.42%
3)	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of Good Sold	Average Closing Inventory	1.07	0.71	50.70%
4)	Trade Receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue	Average Trade Receivable	5.67	5.75	-1.39%
5)	Trade Payable turnover ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average Trade Payable	4.61	3.92	17.60%
6)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue	Working Capital	2.78	1.02	172.55%
7)	Net Profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after taxes	Revenue	12.02%	17.97%	-33.11%
8)	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	26.35%	19.34%	36.25%

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

- i) **Current Ratio**
The reason for the fall in current ratio is decrease in Cash & Cash Equivalent due to payout of dividend during the year..
- ii) **Inventory turnover ratio**
Revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
- iii) **Net Capital Turnover Ratio**
Revenue growth along with higher efficiency on working capital improvement has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.
- iv) **Net Profit ratio**
Decrease in other income has resulted in decrease in Net profit Ratio.
- v) **Return on capital employed**
Revenue growth has resulted in an improvement in the ratio.

