

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO,
THE MEMBERS,
SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED,
INDORE.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income) for period of 1st April, 2024 to the period ended on 31st March 2025, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "The Financial Statements")

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, and its profit/loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our Responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the audit of financial statements section to our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountant of India together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the financial statement under the provision of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.



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

Emphasis of Matter

We draw your attention to Note No. 42 (16) to the Financial Statements in respect of Scheme of Merger by Absorption of the company with its holding company as approved by the BOD of the holding company i.e. Jash Engineering Limited. That after completion of the process of merger and the approval of the proposed scheme of merger from the National Company Law Tribunal ("NCLT"), the company shall cease to exist, for this reason the company shall be no more a going concern.

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

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include The Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of The Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the 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 statement, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of Financial Statement.

Our objective is to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statement as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that include 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. Misstatement 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 the users taken on the basis of these financial statement.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system 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 auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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" a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As 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 purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt 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 the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial control over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in Annexure "B".
- (g) 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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.



- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts; as such the question of commenting on any material foreseeable losses thereon does not arise.
- iii. There were no amounts which were 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 company has not declared any dividend during the period; as such the question of complying with section 123 thereon does not arise.



- vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used such accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the period for all transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record therein.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsiyan

Chartered Accountants

Firm No: 007028C

Manoj Kumar Jain

CA Manoj Kumar Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 400371

UDIN: 25400371BMJMNB8817

Indore, 02.05.2025



ANNEXURE "A" REFERRED TO IN PARAGRAPH 1 UNDER THE HEADING OF "REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS" OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025.

1. (a) (i) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(ii) The company is maintaining proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets;
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals; no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The company does not have any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) for the year ended 31.03.2025.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder.
2. (a) As explained to us, physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management and the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate; no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and relevant records produced, during the year the company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits.
3. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, the provisions of class 3 (a) (b) and (c) of the order are not applicable to the Company.



4. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities, as applicable.
5. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of section 73 to 76 of the Act.
6. We are informed that maintenance of cost records has not been prescribed by the Central Government under section 148 of The Companies Act 2013, in respect of the activities carried on by the companies.
7. (a) As per the records of the Company, the company is generally regular in depositing the statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, goods and service tax sales tax, cess and any other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amount in respect of income tax, goods and service tax, applicable to it, is outstanding as at the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable, except for the following instances.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the Company there is no provident fund, goods and service tax, income tax, cess which have not been deposited on account of dispute except for the following instance.

Statute	Nature of Dues	Amount of Demand Raised	Amount Paid till 31.03.2025	Related to Period F.Y.	Forum where dispute is pending
GST	Outstanding Demand u/s 73(5)	2,74,11,837/-	27,41,184/-	2019-20	Writ petition with High Court, Tamilnadu

8. The Company does not have any transactions to be recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclose as income during the year in the tax assessment under the income tax act, 1961 (43 of 1961)
9. (a) According to the information and explanations and as verified from books of accounts the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans and interest thereon to any lender.



- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of 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) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of financial statements of the company, we report that 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.
10. (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the record examined by us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer. Hence, clause 3(ix) of the order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the record examined by us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year.
11. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanations given by the management, we report that no material fraud on or by the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) Based on our Audit procedures, we report that no reporting under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act is required to be filed.
- (c) As per the information and explanation given by the management, there were no whistle-blower complaints received by the company during the year.
12. The Company is not Nidhi Company. Hence clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable.
13. According to the information and explanation given to us and the record examined by us, all the transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in financial statements etc., as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.



14. (a) The company has an internal audit system as required under Section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) The reports of the Internal Auditors upto the month of the December 2024 were considered by the statutory auditor.
15. The Company has complied with the provisions of section 192 of Companies Act, 2013 in respect of non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.
16. The Company is not required to register under 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
17. The Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year.
19. We are of the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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.
20. Based on audit procedures applied by us during the conduct of audit, we hereby report that, the company has discharged all of its CSR liability in compliance to the section 135 and Schedule VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsiyan

Chartered Accountants

Firm No.: 007028C

Manoj Kumar Jain

CA Manoj Kumar Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 400371

UDIN: 25400371BMJMN B8817

Indore, 02.05.2025



Annexure B

Independent Auditor's report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act')

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Shivpad Engineers Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting (IFCOFR) of the Company, which is a company covered under the Act, as at that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Company are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the 'ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of the company's business, including adherence to the company's policies, the safeguarding of the company's assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the IFCOFR of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of IFCOFR and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note"), issued by the ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate IFCOFR were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the IFCOFR and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of IFCOFR included obtaining an understanding of IFCOFR, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's IFCOFR is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's IFCOFR includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of IFCOFR, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the IFCOFR to future periods are subject to the risk that the IFCOFR may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.



Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsiyan

Chartered Accountants

Firm No:007028C

Manoj Kumar Jain



CA Manoj Kumar Jain

Partner

Membership No.: 400371

UDIN: 25400 371BMJMNBB8817

Indore, 02.05.2025

SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN : U33112MP19949TC035611
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

		(Rs. in Thousands)	
Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	2	1,333.94	1,007.53
Right-of-use asset	2	35,948.70	37,610.95
Capital work-in-progress	3	1,63,120.05	46,820.88
Intangible assets	4	-	132.74
Financial assets			
Loans	5	4,976.93	4,934.51
Other financial assets		-	-
Non Current tax assets (net)	6	6,804.15	10,451.14
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	1,544.70	990.45
Total non-current assets		2,13,728.47	1,01,948.20
Current assets			
Inventories	8	6,000.48	7,944.13
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	9	1,21,169.43	36,810.75
Cash and cash equivalents	10	15,079.56	17,482.97
Other Bank balances	11	41,031.57	40,439.70
Other current assets	12	26,275.95	5,433.27
Total current assets		2,09,556.99	1,08,110.82
Total assets		4,23,285.45	2,10,059.02
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,350.30	1,350.30
Other equity	14	2,21,816.48	1,54,238.19
Total equity		2,23,166.78	1,55,588.49
LIABILITIES			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	15	834.03	2,011.61
Provisions	16	1,218.18	941.84
Total non-current liabilities		2,052.21	2,953.45
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	17	1,11,000.00	-
Trade payables	18	-	-
(a) Dues of MSME		47,168.70	27,111.92
(b) Dues of creditors other than MSME		18,679.02	4,157.26
Lease Liabilities	19	1,361.17	1,302.85
Other financial liabilities	18	-	-
Other current liabilities	20	16,799.65	17,319.07
Provisions	21	3,057.92	1,625.98
Current tax liabilities (net)	22	-	-
Total current liabilities		1,98,066.46	51,517.07
Total liabilities		2,00,118.67	54,470.53
Total equity and liabilities		4,23,285.45	2,10,059.02

This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our report of even date.
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsyan

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 0670280

(CA Manoj Kumar Jain)

Partner

Membership No. 400374

UDIN: 25400374

Indore, 02.05.2025



Dharmendra Jain

Director

DIN : 08856019

For and on behalf of Board

(Signature of Pratik Patel)

Pratik Patel

Director

DIN : 00780920

SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U33112MP19949TC035611

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended 31st March 2025

(Rs. in Thousands except EPS)

Particulars	Notes	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Total Income			
Revenue from operations	23	3,98,751.14	1,80,651.46
Other income	24	3,987.10	3,817.43
Total income		4,02,738.24	1,84,468.89
Expenses			
Cost of materials consumed	25	2,59,226.28	1,20,546.55
Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress	26	2,683.69	(1,130.83)
Employee benefits expense	27	26,894.85	22,009.54
Finance costs	28	2,217.94	2,109.98
Depreciation and amortisation expense	29	2,127.09	1,954.34
Other expenses	30	19,151.68	12,251.00
Total expenses		3,12,301.53	1,57,740.58
Profit before tax		90,436.71	26,728.31
Tax expense			
Current Tax		23,385.59	7,052.88
Deferred tax		(432.74)	7.96
Taxes for earlier years		406.93	583.81
Total Tax Expense		23,359.78	7,644.66
Net profit for the year		67,076.94	19,083.65
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit obligations		(482.75)	228.19
Income tax relating to these items		121.51	(57.44)
Other comprehensive income/ (loss) for the year		(361.24)	170.75
Total comprehensive income for the year		66,715.69	19,254.40
Earning per equity share (Nominal value of equity share INR 10 each)			
Basic		494.08	142.59
Diluted		494.08	142.59

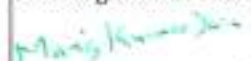
This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsiyan

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 007028C


(CA Manoj Kumar Jain)
Partner

Membership No. 400371

UDIN:

Indore, 02.05.2025



Dharmendra Jain
Director
DIN : 08886019

For and on behalf of Board


Pratik Patel
Director
DIN : 00780920

UDIN: 25400371BMJMNBB817

SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31st March 2025

(All amount in Rs. unless stated otherwise)

(Rs. in Thousands)

	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
A CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	90,436.71	26,728.31
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization expenses	2,127.09	1,954.34
Interest income on bank deposits	(2,729.36)	(3,563.29)
Interest income on other financial assets measured at amortised cost	(42.43)	(50.34)
Re-measurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit obligations	(361.24)	170.75
Share based payments to employees	862.59	(352.68)
Finance Cost	2,217.94	2,109.98
Operating profit before working capital changes	92,511.30	26,997.08
Movement in working capital		
(Increase)/ Decrease of trade receivables	(84,358.68)	60,584.34
(Increase)/ Decrease of Inventory	1,943.66	(1,166.65)
(Increase)/Decrease of financial and other assets	(20,885.10)	(7,811.72)
Increase/ (Decrease) of provisions	1,708.29	18.68
Increase/(Decrease) of financial and other liabilities	(519.42)	9,003.27
Increase/(Decrease) of trade payables	34,578.54	(9,477.79)
Cash flow from operations	24,978.58	78,147.22
Income-tax paid (net of refunds)	(20,267.03)	(10,214.09)
Net cash flow from operating activities (A)	4,711.56	67,933.13
B CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(658.50)	(4,095.68)
Investment in Capital Work in Progress	(1,16,299.17)	(41,722.85)
(Purchase)/Proceed from investment	(591.87)	9,440.71
Interest received	2,771.79	3,613.63
Net cash used from investing activities (B)	(1,14,777.76)	(32,764.18)
C CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of principal component of lease obligation	(1,119.27)	2,011.61
(Repayment)/ Proceeds from long term borrowings (net)	1,11,000.00	-
Payment of interest on lease obligation	(238.37)	(159.02)
Other Interest Paid	(1,979.57)	(1,950.96)
Dividend paid (including Taxes)	-	(20,254.50)
Net cash used in financing activities (C)	1,07,662.79	(20,352.87)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(2,403.41)	14,816.07
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	17,482.97	2,666.90
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	15,079.56	17,482.97
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flow statement		
Cash in hand	32.00	34.67
Balances with banks- in current and cash credit accounts	15,047.56	17,448.30
Bank deposits with original maturity less than three months	15,079.56	17,482.97

The accompanying notes are integral part of these standalone financial statements.

This is the Standalone Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Arora Banthia & Tulsian

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No: 007028C

Manoj Kumar Jain

(CA Manoj Kumar Jain)

Partner

Membership No. 40037

UDIN:

Indore, 02.05.2025



Dharmendra Jain

Director

DIN : 08886019

For and on behalf of Board

Pratik Patel

Director

DIN : 00780920

UDIN : 25400371 BMJMMVR8817

SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

**Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
for the year ended on 31st March 2025**

BACKGROUND

Shivpad Engineers Private Limited (the Company), incorporated under the Companies Act, 1956, in the year 1994, is engaged in manufacturing and trading business of equipment as well as plant supply as a total system for Water Treatment, Waste Water Treatment and Sewage Treatment Plants. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Jash Engineering Limited and its nominees, based in Indore MP.

NOTE 1 - SUMMARY OF MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

1) Basis of preparation of financial statements:

The financial statements comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as recognized by Ministry of Corporate Affairs and the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as applicable, besides the pronouncements/guidelines of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

The Management is of the opinion that entity will not continue as a going concern entity from a reasonable period of time as the company is in the process of merger with its holding company 'Jash Engineering Limited'. (Refer Note No. 42(16) of the Financial Statements)

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with the historical cost convention, except for certain items that are measured at fair values, as explained in the accounting policies. All income and expenditure having material bearing are recognized on accrual basis except where otherwise stated.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of the accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the year. Actual results could differ from those estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are



recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period; they are recognized in the period in which the result materialized.

2) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, considering contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. Revenue from the sales measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, after considering expected credit losses if any, excluding excise duty, GST, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, all directly attributable expenses like freight charges and volume rebates. Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made.

Interest income is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method except for financial instruments.

3) Income taxes:

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate for each jurisdiction adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

Current income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Indian Income Tax Act. Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of current year timing differences between taxable income and accounting income for the year and reversal of timing differences of earlier years. As per Ind AS 12, tax expenses is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled.



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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

4) Cash and Cash Equivalent:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held at call with financial institutions, other short-term, highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

5) Property, plant and equipment ("PPE"):

PPE are stated at acquisition cost less accumulated depreciation and cumulative impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, borrowing costs if recognition criteria are met and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. Such cost includes the cost of replacing part of the plant and equipment and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met, that is:-

(a) it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity in future; and

(b) the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

All upgradation / enhancements are charged off as revenue expenditure unless they bring similar significant additional benefits. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Group depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives.



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 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 methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method as specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment of the Company are as follows:

Name of assets	Useful live considered
Plant and equipment	3 to 10 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	5 years
Vehicles	10 years

Leasehold improvements are depreciated over the primary lease period.

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

6) Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization impairment losses, if any.

Recognition:

The costs of intangible asset are recognised as an asset if, and only if:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the item can be measured reliably.



The useful life of an intangible asset is considered finite where the rights to such assets are limited to a specified period of time by contract or law (e.g. trademarks) or the likelihood of technical, technological obsolescence (e.g. computer software). If, there are no such limitations, the useful life is taken to be indefinite.

Intangible assets that have finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful lives by the straight-line method unless it is practical to reliably determine the pattern of benefits arising from the asset.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment, whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate treating them as changes in accounting estimates. The maintenance expenses on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of an asset and satisfies recognition criteria.

Gains/(losses) arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the statement of profit or loss when the asset is de-recognised.

Amortisation methods and periods

The company amortises intangible assets with a finite useful life using the straight-line method over the following periods:

- Trademarks 4 years
- Computer software 3 years

7) Inventories

Raw materials and stores, work in progress, traded and finished goods are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. The cost of inventories shall comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.



Raw Materials, stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, these items are considered to be realizable at cost if the finished products, in which they will be used, are expected to be sold at or above cost.

Finished goods and work-in-progress include cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition based on normal operating capacity.

Traded goods are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of first-in first-out basis.

Net Realizable Value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

8) Financial instruments

Recognition, initial measurement and derecognition

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument, and, except for trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component, these are measured initially at:

- fair value, in case of financial instruments subsequently carried at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL);
- fair value adjusted for transaction costs, in case of all other financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below:

Financial Assets

Financial assets include Investments, Trade Receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and Cash equivalents. Such assets are initially recognized at transaction price when the Company becomes party to contractual obligations. The transaction price includes transaction costs unless the asset is being fair valued through the Statement of Profit and Loss. Trade Receivables, Advances, Security Deposits, Cash and Cash equivalents etc. are classified for measurement at amortised cost.



Financial liabilities

The Group's financial liabilities include borrowings, trade and other payables and other financial liability.

Financial liabilities are measured subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method except for derivatives and financial liabilities designated at FVTPL, which are carried subsequently at fair value with gains or losses recognised in profit or loss.

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or when the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards are transferred. A financial liability is derecognised when the underlying obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

9) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributed to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised up to the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale.

All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur or accrue. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds

10) Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions for legal claims, warranties, onerous contracts or other claims are recognized when the company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Timing or amount of the outflow may still be uncertain.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period if the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.



A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

11) Employment benefits

Post-employment benefits plans

The company operates the following post-employment schemes:

- defined benefit plans such as gratuity, pension, post-employment medical plans; and
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

Management estimates the defined benefit obligation annually with the assistance of independent actuaries. This is based on standard rates of inflation, salary growth rate and mortality. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to high quality corporate bonds that are denominated in the currency in which the benefits will be paid and that have terms to maturity approximating the terms of the related gratuity liability.

Service cost on the Group's defined benefit plan is included in employee benefits expense. Employee contributions, all of which are independent of the number of years of service, are treated as a reduction of service cost. Net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability is included in finance costs. Gains and losses resulting from re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are included in other comprehensive income.



Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The group has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. Prepaid contributions are recognised as an asset to the extent that a cash refund or a reduction in the future payments is available.

Bonus plans

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

Leave Encashment

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. The Company records the liability based on actuarial valuation.

The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the entity does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

12) Share Based Payments

The company offers equity-based award plans to its employees, officers and directors through its parent company, Jash Engineering Limited (the "Parent"). [The 'Jash Engineering Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019' (Jash Scheme 2019).]

Where employees are rewarded using share-based payments, the fair value of employees services is determined indirectly by reference to the fair value of the equity instruments granted. This fair value is appraised at the grant date and excludes the impact of non-market vesting conditions (for example profitability and sales growth targets and performance conditions).

The company does not have an obligation to settle the transaction with its parent company, therefore, all share-based remuneration is ultimately recognised as an expense in profit or loss with a corresponding increase in equity as contribution from Parent Company.



If vesting periods or other vesting conditions apply, the expense is allocated over the vesting period, based on the best available estimate of the number of share options expected to vest.

The parent company administers the plan through a irrevocable trust established specifically for this purpose, called the Jash Group Employees ESOP Trust. The ESOP Trust shall acquire equity shares of the parent company using the proceeds from the loan obtained from the parent company or loan through a financial institution. The trust administers the ESOP scheme under the guidance, advice and direction of Compensation Committee of the parent company.

The options under this grant would vest to the employees as 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% of the total grant at the end of first, second, third and fourth year respectively from the date of grant for employees. The option was granted in FY 2019-20, thereafter the option can be exercised during the FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2021-23 and FY 2023-24 for the respective proportion. The conditions for number of options granted include service terms and performance grade of the employees.

Further, the resolution passed in the Board Meeting of FY 2022-23 of Jash Engineering Limited held on 4th Day of February, 2023 whereby the consent of board has been accorded for further granting ESOP through Jash Group Employee ESOP Trust to the employees of the parent company and its subsidiaries under Jash Group Employee Stock Option 2019.

The options under this grant would vest to the employees as 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% of the total grant at the end of first, second, third and fourth year respectively from the date of grant for employees. The option was granted in FY 2023-24, thereafter the option can be exercised during the FY 2024-25, FY 2025-26, FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 for the respective proportion. The conditions for number of options granted include service terms and performance grade of the employees.

13) Leases

The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective 1 April 2018 (the date of transition) and applied the standard to its Leases using the modified retrospective approach and has taken the cumulative adjustment to retained earnings, on the date of initial application. A lease is defined as 'a contract, or part of a contract, that conveys the right to use an asset (the underlying asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration'.



Classification of leases

The assessment of the lease is based on several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to extend/purchase etc.

Recognition and initial measurement

At lease commencement date, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability on the balance sheet. The right-of-use asset is measured at cost, which is made up of the initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct costs incurred by the Company, an estimate of any costs to dismantle and remove the asset at the end of the lease (if any), and any lease payments made in advance of the lease commencement date (net of any incentives received).

Subsequent measurement

The Company depreciates the right-of-use assets on a straight-line basis from the lease commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The Company also assesses the right-of-use asset for impairment when such indicators exist.

At lease commencement date, the Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments unpaid at that date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease if that rate is readily available or the Company's incremental borrowing rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability are made up of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and variable payments based on an index or rate. Subsequent to initial measurement, the liability will be reduced for payments made and increased for interest. It is re-measured to reflect any reassessment or modification, or if there are changes in in-substance fixed payments. When the lease liability is re-measured, the corresponding adjustment is reflected in the right-of-use asset.

The company has elected to account for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets using the practical expedients. Instead of recognizing a right-of-use asset and lease liability, the payments in relation to these are recognized as an expense in statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term.



14) Dividends and TDS u/s 194

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the company's Board of Directors. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees and are subject to taxes. From FY 2020-21, the company is liable to deduct tax at source i.e TDS u/s 194 of the Income Tax Act, 1961 on such dividend payments to the shareholders and deposit it to the credit of government.

15) Earnings Per Share (EPS)

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 shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share amounts are computed after adjusting the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. The number of shares used in computing diluted earnings per share comprises the weighted average number of shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share, and also the weighted average number of equity shares, which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential shares. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that decrease profit per share are included.



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Note : 2 & 4 - Non Current Assets - Property, Plant, and Equipment

S.No	Property, Plant & Equipment	Gross Block				Net Block			
		Bal as at 01-Apr-24	Additions	Deductions	Bal as at 30-Mar-25	Depreciation on Charge	Deductions / Adjustment	Bal as at 30-Mar-25	Bal as at 30-Mar-24
1	Computers								
	Computer	1,296.72	628.50	-	2,225.22	155.97	-	1,816.35	134.35
	Computer & Telephone Networking	210.08	-	-	210.08	399.82	-	199.82	10.26
	Scanner	3.90	-	-	3.90	0.37	-	3.17	0.90
	Portable Hard Disc Drive	4.50	-	-	4.50	-	-	4.28	0.22
2	Vehicles								
	Motor Bike	47.08	-	-	47.08	4.47	-	30.32	21.26
3	Electrical Equipments								
	Cable Sump - Car	1,060.01	-	-	1,060.01	679.49	-	790.58	885.01
	Inverter	186.46	-	-	186.46	179.04	-	179.04	6.42
	Refrigerator	15.70	-	-	15.70	14.85	-	14.85	0.79
	Measuring Instrument	35.26	-	-	35.26	3.35	-	32.36	6.26
4	Furniture & Fixtures								
	Furniture	1,497.54	-	-	1,497.54	48.54	-	1,210.64	305.44
	Sofa	28.14	-	-	28.14	5.82	-	26.28	12.48
5	Office Equipments								
	Fax Machine	7.00	-	-	7.00	6.43	-	6.43	0.35
	Camera & Speakephone	88.08	-	-	88.08	85.02	-	85.02	3.97
	Telephone Instrument	36.35	-	-	36.35	34.44	-	34.35	1.80
	Television	39.24	-	-	39.24	37.38	-	37.38	1.85
6	Plant & Machinery								
	Call Phone	24.64	-	-	24.64	23.41	-	23.41	1.23
	Induction Stove	2.19	-	-	2.19	2.08	-	2.08	0.11
	Fire Extinguisher	8.78	-	-	8.78	8.01	-	8.13	-
	Testing Equipments	86.97	-	-	86.97	8.26	-	50.94	44.29
7	Leasehold Land (RDX) *								
	Software	4.53	-	-	4.53	3.07	-	3.41	1.46
	Bus Meter Attendance	19.89	-	-	19.89	18.90	-	18.90	0.99
	Water Cooler	8.40	-	-	8.40	7.98	-	7.98	0.42
	Leasehold Land (RDX) *	34,917.18	-	-	34,917.18	382.70	-	33,992.53	34,285.23
8	Right of use/Lease*								
		8,746.10	-	-	8,746.10	1,309.35	-	6,729.43	5,325.73
	Total	48,767.25	628.50	-	49,425.75	1,994.54	-	12,143.11	38,618.45
	Previous Year	44,871.57	4,079.08	-	45,797.23	1,715.23	-	10,148.77	36,226.03
9	Intangible Assets								
	Trademark	2,474.32	-	-	2,474.32	132.74	-	2,474.32	122.74
	Trade Mark	112.78	-	-	112.78	-	-	112.78	10.00
	Total	2,587.10	-	-	2,587.10	132.74	-	2,587.11	132.74
	Previous Year	3,587.10	-	-	3,587.10	241.71	-	2,424.38	379.88

* Refer Note 45 for contractual commitments for lease payments



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The year ended 31st March 2025

(Rupees in Thousands)

5.No Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
3 Capital work-in-progress		
Capital work in progress (SIPCOT Leasehold Land)	1,63,120.05	46,820.88
	<u>1,63,120.05</u>	<u>46,820.88</u>
#Refer Note 42(8) for ageing of Capital WIP		
5 Loans (Non-current)		
Unsecured, considered good		
Security deposits		
Deposit for office building	527.30	484.88
Deposit for Leasehold Land	1,708.45	1,708.45
Deposit with Government	2,741.18	2,741.18
	<u>4,976.93</u>	<u>4,934.51</u>
6 Non current tax assets (net)		
Tax Assets (Net of Provision)	6,804.15	10,451.14
	<u>6,804.15</u>	<u>10,451.14</u>
7 Deferred tax assets (net)		
Deferred Tax Asset arising on account of		
Temporary difference on depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	189.41	221.12
Tax effect of adjustments	1,076.21	646.27
Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	1.05	0.53
Recognition of lease liability	62.30	28.31
Provision for employee benefits	215.73	94.22
	<u>1,544.70</u>	<u>990.45</u>

Movement in deferred tax assets for the Year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	1st April 2024	Deferred tax (charge)/credit in profit and loss	Deferred tax (charge)/credit in OCI	31st March 2025
Deferred Tax Asset arising on account of				
Temporary difference on depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	221.12	(31.72)	-	189.41
Tax effect of adjustments	646.27	429.94	-	1,076.21
Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	0.53	0.52	-	1.05
Recognition of lease liability	28.31	33.99	-	62.30
Provision for employee benefits	94.22	-	121.51	215.73
Total	990.45	432.74	121.51	1,544.70

Movement in deferred tax assets for the Year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	1st April 2024	Deferred tax (charge)/credit in profit and loss	Deferred tax (charge)/credit in OCI	31st March 2024
Deferred Tax Asset arising on account of				
Temporary difference on depreciation and amortisation of fixed assets	203.82	17.30	-	221.12
Tax effect of adjustments	641.57	4.70	-	646.27
Financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost	1.72	(1.19)	-	0.53
Recognition of lease liability	57.08	(28.77)	-	28.31
Provision for employee benefits	151.65	-	(57.44)	94.22
Total	1,055.85	(7.96)	(57.44)	990.45



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The year ended 31st March 2025

(Rupees in Thousands)			
S.No	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
8	Inventories (Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value, unless otherwise stated)		
	Raw materials	1,874.59	1,134.55
	Work-in-progress	4,125.89	6,809.58
	Finished goods	6,000.48	7,944.13
9	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivables		
	- Unsecured, considered good	1,21,169.43	36,810.75
		1,21,169.43	36,810.75
	#Refer Note 42(3) for ageing of Trade Receivable		
	Out of which:	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
	Due from Directors	-	-
	Due from Holding Company	-	244.34
	Due from a firm including LLP's and Private Limited Company in which a Director of the Company is a Partner or a Director respectively	-	-
10	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with banks:		
	- in current and cash credit accounts	15,047.56	17,448.30
	Cash in hand	32.00	34.62
		15,079.56	17,482.92
11	Other Bank Balances		
	FD and Margin money Deposits with bank	41,031.57	40,439.70
		41,031.57	40,439.70
12	Other current assets		
	Advances to suppliers	25,912.31	4,914.07
	Prepaid expenses	336.40	475.20
	Advances given to employees	27.24	44.00
		26,275.95	5,433.27



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U33112MP19949TC035611

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March, 2025

Note no :13

Equity Share Capital

Refer note 13A for details

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount (Rupees in Thousands)
Year Ended		
As at 31st March 2023	1,35,030	1,350.30
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,35,030	1,350.30
Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	1,35,030	1,350.30

Note no :14

Other Equity

(Rupees in Thousands)

Particulars	General Reserve	Retained Earning	Contribution from Holding Company (ESOP)	Total
Closing Balance as at 31st March 2023	15,004.32	1,39,436.64	1,150.00	1,55,590.96
Add : Net Profit for the current period		19,083.65		
Less: Declared Dividend		(20,254.50)		
(Amount of Dividend Per Share, Rs 150/-)				
Transfer to General Reserve		-		
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit plans		170.75		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-		
ESOP granted by holding to employees		-	(352.68)	
Closing Balance as at 31st March 2024	15,004.32	1,38,436.55	797.32	1,54,238.19
Add : Net Profit for the current period		67,076.94		
Less: Declared Dividend		-		
(Amount of Dividend Per Share, Rs 150/-)		-		
(Amount of Dividend Per Share, Rs 150/-)		-		
Dividend tax on Declared and Interim Dividend		-		
Transfer to General Reserve		-		
Transfer to General Reserve		-		
Remeasurement benefit of defined benefit plans		(361.24)		
Other comprehensive income for the year		-		
ESOP granted by holding to employees		-	862.59	
Closing Balance as at 31st March 2025	15,004.32	2,05,152.24	1,659.92	2,21,816.48



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st December 2025

Note: No.	Particulars	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
		Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
13A	Shareholder's Funds - Share Capital				
	Authorised Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	2,00,000	20,00,000	2,00,000	20,00,000
	Issued Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	1,35,030	13,50,300	1,35,030	13,50,300
	Subscribed & Fully paid-up Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1,35,030	13,50,300	1,35,030	13,50,300
	Total	1,35,030	13,50,300	1,35,030	13,50,300

- i) Disclosure of number of shares outstanding for each class of shares as at

a)	Particulars	Equity Shares 31st March 2025		Equity Shares 31st March 2024	
		Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
	Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	1,35,030	13,50,300	1,35,030	13,50,300
	Shares outstanding at the end of the year	1,35,030	13,50,300	1,35,030	13,50,300

- b) 1,35,030 Equity Shares (Previous Year - 1,35,030 Equity Shares) are held by M/s. Jash Engineering Limited, the holding company (Ultimate Holding Company) and its Nominees.

- c) Terms and Rights attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Share having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Share is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive amount of remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution shall be in proportion to the equity shares held by the shareholders.

- d) Disclosure of more than 5% shareholding

Name of the Shareholder	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
M/s. Jash Engineering Limited (JEL)	1,35,010	99.98%	1,35,010	99.98%
Mr. Pratik Patel, Nominee of JEL	10	0.01%	10	0.01%
Mr. S.resh Patel, Nominee of JEL	10	0.01%	10	0.01%
	1,35,030	100.00%	1,35,030	100.00%



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The year ended 31st March 2025

		(Rs. in Thousands)	
S.No.	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
15	Lease Liabilities (Non-Current)		
	Lease Liability	2,195.20	3,314.47
		<u>2,195.20</u>	<u>3,314.47</u>
	Less : Amount disclosed under the head "other financial liabilities"	(1,361.17)	(1,302.85)
	Lease Liabilities (Non-Current)	<u>834.03</u>	<u>2,011.61</u>
16	Provisions (non-current)		
	Provision for employee benefits		
	Gratuity	422.31	-
	Leave Encashment	795.87	941.84
		<u>1,218.18</u>	<u>941.84</u>
17	Short-term borrowings		
	Secured		
	Loan from bank	-	-
	Cash credits	-	-
	Unsecured		
	Loan from related party	1,11,000.00	-
		<u>1,11,000.00</u>	<u>-</u>

Notes:

During the year the Company has borrowed unsecured fund from Jash Engineering Limited a holding company of Rs. 11,10,00,000 at an annual rate of interest of 9% per annum for the purpose of build factory plant situated at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Vallan Vadgal, Tamilnadu. The outstanding balance of loan as on 31 March 2025 is Rs. 11,10,00,000.

18	Trade payables		
	Trade Payables		
	(a) Dues of MSME	47,168.70	27,111.92
	(b) Dues of creditors other than MSME	18,679.02	4,157.26
		<u>65,847.72</u>	<u>31,269.18</u>

#Refer Note 42(2) for ageing of Trade Payable

Out of which:	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Due to Directors	-	-
Due to Holding Company	-	436.14
Due to a firm including LLP's and Private Limited Company in which a Director of the Company is a Partner or a Director respectively	-	-



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes To Financial Statements For The year ended 31st March 2025***(Rs. in Thousands)*

S.No.	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024																					
	Dues to Micro and Small enterprises pursuant to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED), 2006																							
	On the basis of confirmation obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act ,2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the company,the following are the details:																							
	<table><tr><th>Particulars</th><th>Year ended 31 March 2025</th><th>Year ended 31 March 2024</th></tr><tr><td>a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year</td><td>47,168.70</td><td>27,111.92</td></tr><tr><td>b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr><tr><td>f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006</td><td>-</td><td>-</td></tr></table>	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	47,168.70	27,111.92	b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-	c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-	d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-	f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-		
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024																						
a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	47,168.70	27,111.92																						
b) Interest due remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of the year	-	-																						
c) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-																						
d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-																						
e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-																						
f) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006	-	-																						
18	Other financial liabilities (Current)																							
	lease Liability	1,361.17	1,302.85																					
	Bank Overdraft	-	-																					
		1,361.17	1,302.85																					
20	Other current liabilities																							
	Advance from customers	5,929.90	2,281.38																					
	Payable to statutory authorities	5,379.75	7,214.51																					
	Payable to Employees	1,699.14	1,080.16																					
	Outstanding Expense	3,790.86	6,743.02																					
		16,799.65	17,319.07																					
21	Provisions																							
	Provision for employee benefits																							
	Bonus	1,886.75	1,462.93																					
	Gratuity - Current Portion	599.04	51.63																					
	Leave encashment - Current Portion	572.13	111.42																					
		3,057.92	1,625.98																					
22	Current tax liabilities (net)																							
	Provision for tax	-	-																					
		-	-																					



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year ended 31st March 2025

S.No. Particulars	(Rs. in Thousands)	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
23 Revenue from operations		
Operating revenue		
Sale of Products		
- Domestic	3,98,470.58	1,79,694.14
- Export	-	-
Other operating revenues		
Service Charges Received	280.56	957.33
	3,98,751.14	1,80,651.46
24 Other income		
Interest from		
Bank deposits	2,729.36	3,563.29
Others Interest Income	509.32	187.47
Interest From Income Tax Department	-	-
Financial assets measured at amortized cost	42.43	50.34
Sundry balances written back	698.45	-
Miscellaneous income	7.54	16.33
	3,987.10	3,817.43
25 Cost of materials consumed		
Opening stock of Raw Materials		
Stores, spares and other consumables	1,134.55	1,098.73
Add: Purchases made during the year	2,59,966.31	1,20,582.37
	2,61,100.86	1,21,681.10
Less: Closing stock of Raw Materials		
Stores, spares and other consumables	1,874.59	1,134.55
	2,59,226.28	1,20,546.55
26 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress		
Opening stock		
Work-in-progress	6809.58	1968.89
Finished goods	-	3709.86
Closing stock		
Work-in-progress	4125.89	6809.58
Finished goods	-	-
Change in inventories	2683.69	-1130.83
27 Employee benefits expense		
Salary, wages and bonus	23,391.20	20,154.21
Contributions to provident and other funds	2,216.84	1,854.03
Share Based payments to employees*	862.59	352.68
Staff welfare expenses	424.22	353.97
	26,894.85	22,009.54

*Excess provision of previous years, if any, written back on final vesting of options



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year ended 31st March 2025

S.No. Particulars	(Rs. in Thousands)	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
28 Finance costs		
Interest on		
- Overdraft facility	-	127.80
- On lease obligations	238.37	159.02
- Loans from related party	56.50	-
Bank charges	1,923.08	1,823.16
	2,217.94	2,109.98
29 Depreciation and amortisation expense		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	1,994.34	1,713.23
Amortisation of intangible assets	132.74	241.11
	2,127.09	1,954.34
30 Other expenses		
Advertisement and sales promotion expense		
Audit Fees*		
- Statutory Fees	195.00	160.00
- Tax Audit Fees	35.00	35.00
- Others	120.00	120.00
Balances written off	8.85	35.32
Car Hire charges	327.03	160.44
Commission and brokerage	498.97	49.81
Communication expenses	90.29	93.36
CSR Expense	1,128.13	981.63
Freight charges	8,918.19	4,084.47
Housekeeping and security expense	253.29	252.25
Insurance	519.31	345.83
Labour charges	4,024.76	2,934.95
Legal and professional fees	335.04	362.38
Net loss on foreign currency	-	6.80
Postage & Telegram	19.38	15.69
Power, fuel and water charges	801.25	644.75
Printing & Stationery	97.88	79.72
Rates and taxes	45.27	8.11
Registration & Renewal Charges	152.42	71.15
Rent	68.00	60.00
Repairs and maintenance	242.08	303.06
Travelling and conveyance	1,142.92	1,365.59
Miscellaneous expenses	128.61	80.71
	19,151.68	12,251.00



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025

31 Contingent Liabilities

(Rs. in Thousands)

	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
BG Outstanding	29,746.88	39,159.09
Income Tax Demands	-	-
GST Demand	24,670.65	24,670.65
Total	54,417.53	39,159.09

32 Segment Reporting: The Company operates in a single segment and therefore the disclosure requirements as per IND AS 108 "Operating Segment" are not applicable to the Company.

33 Impairment of Assets: Management has made an assessment on the impairment of assets and observed that there are no assets whose value got impaired.

34 Figures of previous year have been reclassified / regrouped and shown in bracket where ever required.

35 In the opinion of the Management, Current Assets and Loans and Advances have the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet, if, realised in the ordinary course of business, unless otherwise stated and adequate provisions for all known liabilities have been made and are not in excess of the amount reasonably required.

36 Earnings Per Share (EPS)

As at
31st March 2025

As at
31st March 2024

Profit after Tax	6,67,15,694	1,92,54,404
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (in numbers)	1,35,030	1,35,030
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10
Basic EPS (Rs.)	494.08	142.59
Weighted average number of equity shares for diluted EPS (in numbers)	1,35,030	1,35,030
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10
Diluted EPS (Rs.)	494.08	142.59

37 Corporate Social Responsibility

As per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, a company, meeting the applicability threshold, needs to spend at least 2% of its average net profit for the immediately preceding three financial years on corporate social responsibility (CSR) activities.

Details of corporate social expenditures are as follows:

(Rs. in Thousands)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Previous years excess in spending at the beginning of year	-	-
Gross amount required to be spent during the year	1,128.13	981.63
Net amount required to be spent during	1,128.13	981.63
Amount spent during the year	1,128.13	981.63
Excess / (Shortfall) at the end of year	-	-
Reason of shortfall	N.A.	N.A.
Nature of CSR activities	All activities are as per Schedule VII to the Companies Act 2013, as amended	



38 Employee benefits

In order to comply with Ind AS 19, Employee Benefits in the financial Statements of the company, the company has accounting policy of recognizing gratuity and leave encashment as per determination of actuarial valuation. The company has during the year created the Gratuity Trust for investment in Plan Assets.

A Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

(i) Amount recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

(Rs. in Thousands)

Particulars	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Gratuity	599.04	422.31	51.63	-

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

(Rs. in Thousands)

Description	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Current service cost	499.51	387.09
Net interest cost	(12.54)	12.07
Net impact on profit (before tax)	486.97	399.17
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognised in OCI during the year	482.75	(228.19)
Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	969.72	170.98

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

(Rs. in Thousands)

Description	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Fair value of plan assets at beginning of year	3,155.47	2,486.23
Return on plan assets	(113.18)	3.47
Employer's contribution (Net off Premium)	-	478.30
Interest Income	233.79	187.47
Fund management charges	-	-
Benefits paid	(392.31)	-
Actuarial gain/(loss) on plan assets	-	-
Fair value of plan Assets at the end of the year	2,883.77	3,155.47



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025

(iv) Category of Plan Assets

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Investment with Life Insurance Corporation of India through Gratuity Trust	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%

(v) Breakup of actuarial (gain)/loss:

Description	(Rs. in Thousands)	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in demographic assumption	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from change in financial assumption	91.05	15.07
Actuarial (gain)/loss on arising from experience adjustment	278.52	(239.79)
Return on plan assets excluding amounts included in interest income	113.18	(3.47)
Total actuarial (gain)/loss	482.75	(228.19)

(vi) Actuarial assumptions

Description	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Discount rate	6.55%	7.30%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%
Expected average remaining working lives of employees (years)	60/70 years	60/70 years

The gratuity benefit is provided through funded plan and annual contributions are charged to the statement of profit and loss. Under the scheme, the settlement obligation remains with the Company. Company accounts for the liability for future gratuity benefits based on an actuarial valuation. The net present value of the Company's obligation towards the same is actuarially determined based on the projected unit credit method as at the Balance Sheet date.

Gratuity is payable to the employees on death or resignation or on retirement at the attainment of superannuation age. To provide for these eventualities, the Actuary has used Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate table.

These assumptions were developed by management with the assistance of independent actuarial appraisers. Discount factors are determined close to each year-end by reference to government bonds and that have terms to maturity approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Other assumptions are based on management's historical experience.



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025
(vii) Sensitivity analysis for gratuity liability

Description	(Rs. in Thousands)	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Impact of the change in discount rate		
Present value of obligation at the end	1,021.35	51.63
- Impact due to increase of 0.5 %	3,832.34	3,145.46
- Impact due to decrease of 0.5 %	3,982.13	3,271.89
Impact of the change in salary increase		
Present value of obligation at the end	1,021.35	51.63
- Impact due to increase of 0.5 %	3,959.56	3,256.60
- Impact due to decrease of 0.5 %	3,851.96	3,157.72
Impact of the change in withdrawal rate (W.R.)		
Present value of obligation at the end	1,021.35	51.63
- Impact due to W.R. x 110%	3,890.22	3,202.09
- Impact due to W.R. x 90%	3,918.21	3,209.88

The above sensitivity analysis are based on a change in an assumption while holding all other assumptions constant. In practice, this is unlikely to occur and changes in some of the assumptions may be correlated. When calculating the sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to significant actuarial assumptions the same method (present value of the defined benefit obligation calculated with the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period) has been applied which was applied while calculating the defined benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet.

B Compensated absences (Unfunded)

The leave obligations cover the company's liability for sick and earned leaves. The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for the obligation shown as current provision balance above. However based on past experience, the company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months, therefore based on the independent actuarial report, only a certain amount of provision has been presented as current and remaining as non-current.

Particulars	(Rs. in Thousands)			
	31st March 2025		31st March 2024	
	Current	Non-current	Current	Non-current
Compensated absences (funded)	572.13	795.87	111.42	941.84

C Defined contribution plans

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions and New Pension Scheme contributions to defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the scheme.



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025

39 Financial Instruments

A Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying amounts of financial instruments by category are as follows:

Measured at	(Rs. in Thousands)			
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2024	FVTPL
	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL
Investment**				
Trade receivables	1,21,169.43	-	36,810.75	-
Loans	4,076.93	-	4,934.31	-
Cash and cash equivalents	15,079.56	-	17,482.97	-
Other bank balances	41,031.27	-	40,439.70	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-
Total	1,82,257.49	-	99,667.73	-
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Lease liabilities	65,847.72	-	31,269.18	-
Other financial liabilities	2,195.20	-	3,314.47	-
Total	68,042.92	-	34,583.64	-

*Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost above is approximate to the fair value.

Ageing of Trade Receivables

	(Rs. in Thousands)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Not Due		
0-90 days past due	-	-
91-180 days past due	1,06,620.79	36,810.75
181-270 days past due	14,548.64	-
271-365 days past due	-	-
More than 365 days past due	-	-
Total	1,21,169.43	36,810.75



39 Financial Instruments

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they

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.

a) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	(Rs. in Thousands)
Floating rate			
- Expiring within one year (cash credit and other facilities)	-	-	-
- Expiring beyond one year (bank loans)	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-

The cash credit and other facilities may be drawn at any time and may be terminated by the bank without notice.

b) 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. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
As at 31 March 2025					
Trade payables	65,847.72	0.00	0.00	0.00	65,847.72
Lease liabilities	1,361.17	834.03	0.00	0.00	2,195.20
Other financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	67,208.89	834.03	0.00	0.00	68,042.92
(Rs. in Thousands)					
As at 31 March 2024					
Trade payables	31,228.51	40.67	0.00	0.00	31,269.18
Lease liabilities	1,302.85	1,284.84	726.78	0.00	3,314.47
Other financial liabilities	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total	32,531.36	1,325.51	726.78	0.00	34,583.64
(Rs. in Thousands)					



Shivpad Engineers Private Limited
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025

40 Lease related disclosures

The Company has leases for office building, godown and SIPCOT land. With the exception of short-term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability. Variable lease payments which do not depend on an index or a rate are excluded from the initial measurement of the lease liability and right of use assets. The Company classifies its right-of-use assets in a consistent manner to its property, plant and equipment.

Lease for Office building: During the year, in respect of lease for the office building, old lease period of 6 years has expired on 14.10.2023 which has been renewed for further 3 years commencing from 15.10.2023 to 14.10.2026. Relevant adjustment has been given effect to as per INDAS 116.

Leasehold Land at SIPCOT: The Company had undertaken land located at SIPCOT Industrial Park, Vallan Vadgal, Tamilnadu India in the preceding Financial year at lease for a period of 99 years, the same has been identified at fair value as per the Ind AS 116, read with the clarification as provided by ITPG and Ind AS Rules. The payment of lease premium has been made in upfront and the annual lease payments are negligible.

Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublease the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security.

A Lease payments not included in measurement of lease liability

The expense relating to payments not included in the measurement of the lease liability is as follows:

Particulars	(Rs. in Thousands)		
Leases of low value assets (Godown)		31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Nominal Rent for SIPCOT Land under lease		68.00	60.00
		0.00	0.00

B Total cash outflow for leases other than above for the year ended 31 March 2025 was Rs. 13,09,064/- (31 March 2024 Rs. 12,90,772/-).

C Maturity of lease liabilities

The lease liabilities are secured by the related underlying assets. Future minimum lease payments were as follows:

	31-Mar-25	Minimum lease payments due					
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease payments	1,361.17	834.03	-	-	-	-	2,195.20
Interest expense	135.02	23.01	-	-	-	-	158.04
Total	1,496.19	857.05	-	-	-	-	2,353.24

	31-Mar-24	Minimum lease payments due					
	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	3-4 years	4-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Lease payments	1,302.85	1,284.84	726.78	-	-	-	3,314.47
Interest expense	238.37	135.02	23.01	-	-	-	396.40
Total	1,541.22	1,419.86	749.79	-	-	-	3,710.87



41 Share Based Payments
a) Employee option plan

The company offers equity-based award plans to its employees, officers and directors through its parent company, Jash Engineering Limited (the "Parent"). [The "Jash Engineering Employee Stock Option Scheme 2019" (Jash Scheme 2019).] (Scheme 1)

The options under this grant (Scheme 1) would vest to the employees as 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% of the total grant at the end of first, second, third and fourth year respectively from the date of grant for employees. The option was granted in FY 2019-20, thereafter the option can be exercised during the FY 2020-21, FY 2021-22, FY 2022-23 and FY 2023-24 for the respective proportion. The conditions for number of options granted include service terms and performance grade of the employees.

Further, the resolution passed in the Board Meeting of FY 2022-23 of Jash Engineering Limited held on 4th Day of February, 2023 whereby the consent of board has been accorded for further granting ESOP through Jash Group Employee ESOP Trust to the employees of the company and its subsidiaries under Jash Group Employee Stock Option 2019. (Scheme 1- Phase 2)

The options under this grant (Scheme 1- Phase 2) would vest to the employees as 10%, 20%, 30% and 40% of the total grant at the end of first, second, third and fourth year respectively from the date of grant for employees. The option was granted in FY 2023-24, thereafter the option can be exercised during the FY 2024-25, FY 2025-26, FY 2026-27 and FY 2027-28 for the respective proportion. The conditions for number of options granted include service terms and performance grade of the employees.

Set out below is a summary of options granted under the plan:				
	For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31-Mar-25		31-Mar-24	
	Average exercise price per share option (INR)*	Number of options	Average exercise price per share option (INR)	Number of options
Opening balance	137.65	13,320	118.64	800
Add: Increase in shares on account of split*	-	53,280	-	-
Granted during the year	-	-	-	14,800
Options exercised during the year	137.65	(12,400)	-	(2,280)
Options lapsed/ forfeited during the year	137.65	(10,800)	-	-
Closing Balance	-	43,400	-	13,320
Vested and Exercisable	-	43,400	-	13,320

A Share options outstanding at the end of the year have the following expiry date and exercise prices:

Grant Date	Expiry Date	Exercise price*	Fair value of options*	Share options*	
		(INR)	(INR)	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
14-Feb-23	14-Mar-24	137.65	53.84	7400	7,400
14-Feb-23	14-Mar-25	137.65	69.56	12400	14,800
14-Feb-23	14-Mar-26	137.65	80.96	18600	22,200
14-Feb-23	14-Mar-27	137.65	96.18	24800	29,600
Total				63,200	74,000

*On and from the record date of 30 October 2024, the equity shares of the Company have been sub-divided such that 1 (one) equity share with a face value of INR. 10/- each is converted into 5 (five) equity shares with a face value of INR. 2/- each, fully paid-up, ranking pari-passu in all respects. The average exercise price per share and fair value of options also adjusted accordingly.

B Expense arising from share-based payment transactions

Total expenses arising from share-based payment transactions recognised in profit or loss as part of employee benefit expense were as follows:

	(Rs. In Thousands)	
	For the year ended	For the year ended
Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Employee option plan	862.59	(352.68)
Total employee share-based payment expense	862.59	(352.68)



SHIVPAD ENGINEERS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements for The Year Ended 31st March 2025

42 Additional regulatory requirements

1 Details of Promoters :Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year

Details of Promoters :		Shares held by promoters at the end of the Year 31.03.2025				
S. Nos.	Promoter's Name	No. of Shares 31.03.2025	% of total shares 31.03.2025	No. of Shares 31.03.2024	% of total shares 31.03.2024	% Change during the Year
1	M/s. Jash Engineering Limited (JEL)	1,35,010	99.98%	1,35,010	99.98%	0.00%
2	Mr. Pratik Patel, Nominee of JEL	10	0.01%	10	0.01%	0.00%
3	Mr. Suresh Patel, Nominee of JEL	10	0.01%	10	0.01%	0.00%
Total		1,35,030	100%	1,35,030	100%	

2 Ageing Schedule for Trade Payables

(A) Ageing Schedule for Trade Payables for the current year ended on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	47,168.70	-	-	-	47,168.70
(ii) Others	38,679.02	-	-	-	38,679.02
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Ageing Schedule for Trade Payables for the Previous year ended on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	27,111.92	-	-	-	27,111.92
(ii) Others	4,116.59	40.67	-	-	4,157.26
(iii) Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-	-	-



3 Ageing Schedule for Trade Receivables

(A) Ageing Schedule for Trade Receivables for the current year ended on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					(Rs. in Thousands)
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered good	1,21,169.43	-	-	-	-	1,21,169.43
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

(B) Ageing Schedule for Trade Receivables for the Previous year ended on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					(Rs. in Thousands)
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable - Considered good	36,810.75	-	-	-	-	36,810.75
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - Considered Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - Considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

4. The company has not granted any Loans or Advances granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person.

5. The company acquired Leasehold Property situated at SPCOT Industrial Park, Vallam Vackol, Tamilnadu India for expansion purpose during the FY 2022-23, on which construction is under progress. Further, the company does not have any other immovable property.

6. The company does not have borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

7. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.



8. For Capital-work-in-progress, follow the ageing schedule is as follows:

CWIP ageing schedule -				
CWIP	Amount in CWIP for period ended 31 March 2023			
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years
Construction at SIPCOT	1,16,299.17	41,722.85	5,098.03	-
				1,63,120.05

Amount in CWIP for period ended 31 March 2024				
CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 years
	41,722.85	5,098.03	-	-
Construction at SIPCOT				46,820.88

9. The company do not have any intangible asset under development.

10. No proceeding have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

11. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

Nature of Loan	Security Provided	Whether Charge Registered with ROC (Yes/No)	Date of registration of charge (Yes/No)
Working Capital Facility	Current Assets	Yes	11-12-2027

12. The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment.

13. (a) 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, 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) No funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, 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.

14. The company has not entered into transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

15. The company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

16. The company has proposed for Scheme of Merger by Absorption in terms of sections 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(a) The Board of Directors of the Jash Engineers Limited (JEL) the parent Company at its Meeting held on February 2, 2024 subject to requisite approvals/consents, approved the Scheme of Merger by Absorption of Shreepad Engineers Private Limited, wholly owned subsidiary of the Parent Company, with JEL and their respective shareholders under section 230 to 232 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The Appointed Date of the Scheme would be 1st April, 2024 or such other date as may be directed or approved by the National Company Law Tribunal, Indore Bench ("NCLT") or any other appropriate authority in this respect.

17. The company does not have any subsidiary.



43. Analytical Ratios

S. No.	Ratios	Formula	2024-25	2023-24	% Change	Remarks
(a)	Current Ratio	$\frac{\text{Current Assets}}{\text{Current Liabilities}}$	1.06	2.10	- 49.58	The adverse variation is due to an increase in current liabilities resulting from a loan taken from the holding company.
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Total Debt}}{\text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	0.52	0.00	-	The Favorable Variation due to Increase in Loan taken from Holding Company.
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	$\frac{\text{Earning Available for Debt Services}}{\text{Debt Service}}$	0.61	179.88	- 99.66	Increase in earning available for debt service because of Increase sales for FY 2025.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	$\frac{\text{Net profits after taxes}}{\text{Shareholder's Equity}}$	0.3006	0.1227	145.05	The favorable variation is due to an increase in net profit resulting from an increase in revenue and margin.
(e)	Inventory Turnover ratio	$\frac{\text{Cost of Goods Sold or Sales}}{\text{Average Inventory}}$	37.56	13.41	180.12	The favorable variation is due to an increase in the cost of materials consumed during the year, along with a comparatively reduced inventory, which has led to an increase in the inventory turnover ratio.
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	$\frac{\text{Total sales}}{\text{Total Accounts receivable}}$	3.29	4.91	- 32.94	The adverse variation is due to an overdue payment of approximately Rs. 3.00 crores received from a customer in the month of April.
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover ratio	$\frac{\text{Total purchases}}{\text{Average Accounts payables}}$	5.35	3.04	76.09	Favourable-The variation is normal under the routine course of business.
(h)	Net Capital Turnover ratio	$\frac{\text{Net Sales}}{\text{Working capital}}$	34.70	3.19	987.15	The Favorable variation is due to an increase in current liabilities from a loan taken from the holding company.
(i)	Net Profit ratio	$\frac{\text{Net profit}}{\text{Net sales}}$	0.17	0.11	59.24	Favorable - The variation is due to increase in net profit because of increase in Revenue and RM cost is same in market.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed*	$\frac{\text{Earning before Tax+Interest}}{\text{Capital employed}}$	0.4139	0.1843	124.52	The Favorable variation is due to Increase in sales in FY 2025 and similar cost in FY 2025.
(k)	Return on Investment	$\frac{\text{Earning before Tax+Interest}}{\text{Total Net Assets}}$	0.4101	0.1809	126.70	The Favorable variation is due to Increase in sales in FY 2025 and similar cost in FY 2025.

Explanation to items included in denominator and numerator :

(Rs. in Thousands)

	Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
a)	Current Assets = Inventories+ Trade receivables+ Cash and cash equivalents+ Other current assets	2,09,556.99	1,08,110.82
b)	Current Liabilities = Trade payables + Lease liabilities + Other financial liabilities + Provisions + Current tax liability + Other current liabilities	1,98,066.46	51,517.08
c)	Net Profit after Tax	67,076.94	19,083.65
d)	Debt service= Interest paid + Closing borrowing	1,15,956.17	127.80
e)	Shareholder's Equity = closing equity	2,23,166.78	1,53,588.49
f)	Shareholder's Equity = Equity Share capital + Other Equity	2,23,166.78	1,53,588.49
g)	Net sales= Total Sales - Sales Returns	3,98,751.14	1,80,651.46
h)	Working Capital = Current Assets - Current Liabilities	11,490.52	56,593.75
i)	Capital Employed = Equity + Long Term Debt	2,23,166.78	1,53,588.49
j)	Total Net Assets = Total Assets - Current Liabilities	2,23,218.99	1,58,541.94
k)	Total Debt = Short term Borrowings+Long Term Borrowings	1,15,956.17	-
l)	Cost of Goods sold= Opening inventory + Purchases during year - Closing inventory	2,61,909.97	1,19,415.72
m)	Average inventory= (Openign inventory + Closing inventory)/ 2	6,972.30	8,905.00
n)	Total Sales	3,98,751.14	1,80,651.46
o)	Closing Accounts Receivable	1,21,169.43	36,810.75
p)	Total Purchases	2,59,966.31	1,20,582.37
q)	Average accounts payable = (Opening payables + Closing payables) / 2	48,558.45	39,661.72
r)	Earning before Tax+ Interest & Other Bank Cost	92,359.79	28,679.27
s)	Earnings available for debt services =Earnings after tax + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest & Other Bank Cost	71,127.10	22,988.96



Shivpad Engineers Private Limited
Notes To Financial Statements For The period ended 31st March 2023
(All amount in Rs. unless stated otherwise)

44 Related party transactions

Related party disclosures, as required by Indian Accounting Standard 24 - Related Party Disclosures is as under:

(i) Holding Company
Jash Engineering Limited

(ii) Key management personnel
Mr. Pratik Patel, Managing Director
Mr. Suresh Kumar Ramakrishnan, Director

(iii) Transactions with related parties during the Period

(Rs. in Thousands)

Particulars	Holding Companies		Key management personnel and their relatives		Entities in which key management personnel/director is having significant influence/interested/ entity having significant influence over the Company			Total	
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2024
Managerial remuneration	-	-	5,601.32	5,666.24	-	-	5,601.32	5,666.24	-
Pratik Patel	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Chandendra Jain	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Suresh Kumar Ramakrishnan	-	-	5,601.32	5,666.24	-	-	5,601.32	5,666.24	-
Sale of goods	6,070.35	9,921.95	-	-	-	-	6,070.35	9,921.95	-
Jash Engineering Limited	6,070.35	9,921.95	-	-	-	-	6,070.35	9,921.95	-
Purchase of goods	745.40	3,130.82	-	-	-	-	745.40	3,130.82	-
Jash Engineering Limited	745.40	3,130.82	-	-	-	-	745.40	3,130.82	-
Sale of services	149.87	720.25	-	-	-	-	149.87	720.25	-
Jash Engineering Limited	149.87	720.25	-	-	-	-	149.87	720.25	-



