

AUDIT REPORT

OF

**U M CABLES LIMITED
SURVEY NO-1/1/3, CHINCHPADA
SILVASSA – 396230**

**FOR THE YEAR ENDED
31ST MARCH, 2025
FY – 2024-25**

Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
5 & 6, Fancy Lane
Kolkata - 700001

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of UM Cables Limited

Report on Audit of financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **UM Cables Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "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 Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of Act read with 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, the profit and total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. We have determined that there are no other key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility



Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management 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 responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for



one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. 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), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder.
 - 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 controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, 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 the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, all of the directors are non executive and none of them receives any remuneration from the Company.

- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any on long-term contracts including derivative contracts.



- iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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) contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software except that audit trail feature is not enabled for direct changes to data when using certain access rights as described in Note no 38B to the financial statements. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software.

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 301138E



(Sudersan Mukherjee)
Partner
Membership No. 059159
UDIN: 25059159BMMJO19975



Place: Kolkata
Date: April 30, 2025

ANNEXURE A
TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
(Referred to in paragraph no. 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'
section of our report of even date)

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment:
- (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.
- (B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment so to cover all the assets once every three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Accordingly, certain class of Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company were verified internally by management during the year. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the company) included in property, plant and equipment as reported in note 3(A), are held in the name of the Company except for:

Description of item of property	Gross carrying value (INR in lakh)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held – indicate range, where appropriate	Appropriate Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Free hold Land	4.83	Pashupati Tubes Limited	No	23rd September 1988	Land was purchased through an agreement of sale dtd. 23rd September 1988 by Pashupati Tubes Ltd. and the name of Pashupati Tubes Limited was changed to U M Cables Ltd. With effect from 24th March 1999 (as per certificate of incorporation)

- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.



- ii. (a) The inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management. The discrepancies between physical stock and book records arising out of physical verification, have been properly dealt with in the books of account. There were no discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) The Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs 5 crore, in aggregate from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The original working capital limit sanctioned by banks in earlier years were revised during the year to Rs 1000 Lakh for fund-based facilities and Rs 3850 Lakh for non-fund based. The returns filed monthly with the bank are in agreement with the books of account of the Company except in the following case:

Quarter ending	Value per books of accounts (Rs in Lakh)	Value per statement (Rs in Lakh)	Remarks
March 25	1969.05	--	Data not yet submitted to bank till the date of audit report

- iii. The Company has not made any investments, provided any guarantee or security in companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. The advances given by the Company to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties, in the ordinary course of business are not in the nature of loan. However, the Company has granted an unsecured loan to another Company.

(a) The Company has not provided any loan or advances, guarantee or security during the year. However, in respect of an unsecured loan given to a party (EMTA Coal Limited) in earlier financial years, the aggregate amount outstanding in the financial statements at the end of the year is Rs 594.74 Lakh (including accrued interest)

(b) The Company has not made any investments or provided guarantees or given any securities to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships. The terms and conditions of the loan given as mentioned in point (a) above are not prejudicial to the company's interest;

(c) The schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest in respect of the loan mentioned in point 3(iii)(a) is stipulated but repayment of principal or payment of interest is not regular.

(d) The total receivable from EMTA Coal Limited more than ninety days is Rs 1266.27 lakh.

In present economic scenario and based on regular follow-up with the concerned entity the management, expects to realize at least the discounted values of the aforesaid assets in the near future. The Management has recorded as discounting charge in the last 7 years for Rs 409.49 lakh on the principal amount and



Rs 262.04 lakh for accrued interest in the financial statements. (Total outstanding in the financial statements after discounting charge is Rs 594.74 Lakh)

No. of cases	Principal Amount Overdue	Interest Overdue	Total Overdue	Remarks (if any)
One	Rs 772.15 lakh	Rs 494.12 lakh	Rs 1266.27 lakh	As stated above

- (e) There were no loans granted which has fallen due during the year, that have been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loan given to the same party. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(c) is not applicable
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(iii)(f) is not applicable.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees and securities granted in respect of which provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and hence are not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. According to the information and explanations given to us, maintenance of cost records by the Company has been prescribed by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act. We have broadly reviewed such cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained.
- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) According to information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of books and accounts, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, ESI, income tax, goods and services tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities and no undisputed amount payable in respect of aforesaid dues as on March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us there are no dues of Income Tax or Sales Tax or Service Tax or Goods and Services Tax or duty of Customs or duty of Excise or Value Added Tax which have not been deposited by the company on account of disputes, except the following



Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in Lakh)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Custom Act, 1962	Custom Duty, Penalty and Fine	477.80	March 2005 to July, 2006	Commissioner of Customs & Central Excise
Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty & Penalty	629.41	July 2005 to October 2013	Customs, excise & service tax appellate tribunal has passed an order in favour

- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has working capital limits sanctioned by banks (Both Funded & Non-Funded facilities). The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings in the payment of interest thereon.
- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short- term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) Since the Company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies raising of funds to meet any obligations towards them does not arise. Hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, joint venture or associate companies and has not raised any loan from such entities during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.



- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) According to the information and explanations received, no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. The provisions of clause 3(xii) are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion the Company is not required to maintain internal audit system as provided under section 138 of the Companies act read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as referred to in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b), (c) and (d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



- xx. In our opinion, the Company is not required to comply with the requirements towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as provided under second proviso to sub section (5) and sub section (6) of section 135 of the Companies Act. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xx) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 301138E



(Sudersan Mukherjee)
Partner
Membership No. 059159
UDIN: 25059159BMMJOI9975



Place: Kolkata
Date: April 30, 2025

'ANNEXURE B'

**TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT OF EVEN DATE ON THE
FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
OF**

**UM Cables Limited
(Referred to in our report of even date)**

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **UM Cables Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('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 its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, 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 Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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.

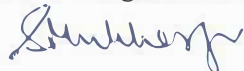
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting 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, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st 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 on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 301138E



(Sudersan Mukherjee)

Partner

Membership No. 059159

UDIN: 25059159BMMJO19975



Place: Kolkata

Date: April 30, 2025

U M CABLES LIMITED
Balance Sheet

as at 31st March, 2025

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
ASSETS			
Non - current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3A	1,403.33	1,470.80
(b) Capital work-in-progress	3A	3.80	-
(c) Intangible assets	3B	2.11	2.59
(d) Financial assets			
(i) Loans	4	362.66	404.01
(ii) Other financial assets	5	653.58	278.74
(e) Income tax assets (net)	6	69.59	-
Other Non Current Assets	6A	4.51	-
Total non-current assets		2,499.58	2,156.14
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	7	1,969.05	2,952.13
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	8	989.64	1,778.97
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	9	0.40	0.40
(iii) Other financial assets	10	31.16	29.28
(c) Other assets	11	574.35	584.97
Total current assets		3,564.60	5,345.75
TOTAL		6,064.18	7,501.89
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	12	1,112.97	1,112.97
(b) Other equity	13	2,710.24	2,626.81
Total equity		3,823.21	3,739.78
Liabilities			
Non - current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Provisions	14	132.58	110.36
(c) Deferred tax liabilities	15	138.48	175.61
Total non-current liabilities		271.06	285.97
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	583.02	800.22
(ii) Trade payables			
(A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	17(A)	58.96	119.96
(B) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	17(B)	1,163.23	2,190.46
(iii) Other financial liabilities	18	80.46	75.45
(b) Other current liabilities	19	73.21	216.83
(c) Provisions	20	11.03	6.68
(d) Current tax liabilities (net)	21	-	66.54
Total current liabilities		1,969.91	3,476.14
TOTAL		6,064.18	7,501.89

The accompanying Notes to the Accounts are an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date

 For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301138E



 Sudersan Mukherjee
Partner
Membership No 059159


For and on behalf of Board of Directors of U M Cables Limited



 Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192



 Rajesh Kini
Whole time Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN: 11054945



 A Basu
Company Secretary
ACS 19782

 Place: Kolkata
Date : 30.04.2025

U M CABLES LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	Quarter ended			Year ended	Year ended
		31st Mar-25	31st Dec-24	31st Mar-24	31st Mar-25	31st Mar-24
Income						
Revenue from operations	22	2,198.80	2,056.79	2,487.49	9,991.05	13,534.48
Other Income	23	2.35	9.39	12.34	23.71	50.19
Total income		2,201.15	2,066.18	2,499.83	10,014.76	13,584.67
Expenses						
Cost of materials consumed	24	1,057.44	1,424.68	1,951.42	6,491.52	9,420.58
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	25	-	-	-	-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and scrap/by-product	26	538.09	(22.78)	(423.42)	599.48	158.94
Employee benefits expense	27	329.40	334.76	321.29	1,347.60	1,323.18
Finance costs	28	42.80	47.23	41.86	190.00	258.89
Depreciation and amortization expense	29	28.17	28.22	27.74	112.46	110.84
Other expenses	30	268.13	273.87	377.06	1,269.45	1,301.78
Total expenses		2,264.03	2,085.98	2,295.95	10,010.51	12,574.21
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(62.88)	(19.80)	203.88	4.25	1,010.46
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax from continuing operations		(62.88)	(19.80)	203.88	4.25	1,010.46
Exceptional items		-	-	-	-	-
Profit/(loss) before tax from continuing operations		(62.88)	(19.80)	203.88	4.25	1,010.46
Current Tax		(21.19)	(1.54)	56.97	0.36	255.21
Excess Provision of Current Tax relating to earlier years written back		(67.26)	-	-	(67.26)	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(35.99)	0.12	(10.20)	(30.87)	8.30
Total tax expense/ (credit)		(124.44)	(1.42)	46.77	(97.77)	263.51
Profit/(loss) for the year/period from continuing operations		61.56	(18.38)	157.11	102.02	746.95
Other comprehensive Income / (Loss)						
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss :						
Re-measurement (loss) on defined benefit plans		(13.43)	(3.80)	10.52	(24.85)	(20.61)
Income tax effect on the above		3.38	0.96	(2.65)	6.26	5.19
Total Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year /period net of tax		(10.05)	(2.84)	7.87	(18.59)	(15.42)
Total Comprehensive Income /(loss) for the year / period		51.51	(21.22)	164.98	83.43	731.53
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share [Nominal value per share ₹ 10/- each from continuing operations- (₹)]	33	0.55	(0.17)	1.41	0.92	6.71

The accompanying Notes to the Accounts are an integral part of the Financial Statements.
As per our report of even date

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.301138E



Sudersan Mukherjee

Partner

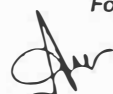
Membership No.059159

Place: Kolkata

Date : 30.04.2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of U M Cables Limited



Abhijit Paul

Director

DIN: 09746192



Rajesh Kini

Whole time Director

& Chief Financial Officer

DIN:11054945



A Basu

Company Secretary

ACS 19782

U M CABLES LIMITED
Cash Flow Statement for the period ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit before exceptional items and tax	4.24	1,010.46
Non-cash adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Depreciation / amortization	112.46	110.84
(Profit) / Loss on Sale of Property Plant & Equipment	(0.82)	-
Interest Expense	190.00	258.89
Interest Income	(1.14)	(4.14)
Remeasurement of Net Defined Benefit Plans	(24.85)	(20.61)
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	56.03	75.53
Bad debts written off	82.76	-
Provisions / Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(15.54)
Unrealized foreign exchange (Gain) / Loss (net)	15.91	13.12
	430.35	418.09
Operating profit before changes in non-current / current assets and liabilities	434.59	1,428.55
Adjustments:		
Increase / (Decrease) in Trade Payables	(1,090.42)	(1,006.20)
Increase / (Decrease) in Long Term Provisions	22.22	33.80
Increase / (Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(143.63)	155.97
Increase / (Decrease) in Short Term Provisions	4.35	(0.39)
Decrease / (Increase) in non-current Financial Assets	(401.30)	(1.12)
Decrease / (Increase) in Other non-current assets	(74.10)	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Inventories	983.08	(115.29)
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	704.64	972.97
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Financial Assets	(1.88)	3.20
Decrease / (Increase) in Other Current Assets	10.61	136.01
	13.57	178.95
Cash generated from / (used in) operations	448.16	1,607.50
Direct Tax paid (Net of Refunds)	0.36	(228.99)
Cash flow before extraordinary item	448.52	1,378.51
Extraordinary items	-	-
Net cash from / (used in) Operating Activities (A)	448.52	1,378.51
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment / Intangible Assets including Capital Work-in-progress	(48.73)	(116.08)
Proceeds from Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	1.25	-
Interest Received	1.14	4.14
Net cash from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)	(46.34)	(111.94)
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Short Term Borrowing Receipts (Repayments) (Net)	(217.19)	(1,015.55)
Other Financial Liabilities (Net)	5.01	8.15
Interest paid	(190.00)	(258.89)
Net cash from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)	(402.18)	(1,266.29)
Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	-	0.28
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March, 2024 (Note No. 9)	0.40	0.12
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at 31st March 2025 (Note No. 9)	0.40	0.28

Notes

- The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'indirect method' as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS - 3) on Cash Flow Statements prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.
- Note referred to above forms an integral part of the Cash Flow Statement.


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

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.301138E


Sudersan Mukherjee
Membership No.059159
Place: Kolkata
Date: 30.04.2025




Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192


Rajesh Kini
Whole time Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN:11054945


A Basu
Company Secretary
ACS 19782

U M CABLES LIMITED

Statement of changes in equity for the period ended 31st March, 2025

A) Equity share capital (refer note 12)

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

As at 31st March, 2025

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current period	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
1,112.97	-	-	-	1,112.97

As at 31st March, 2024

Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
1,112.97	-	-	-	1,112.97

B) Other Equity (refer note 13)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders of the parent				Total
	Reserves and Surplus			Items of OCI	
	Capital Redemption Reserve	General Reserve	Retained earnings	Other items of OCI	
As at 31st March 2023	3,200.00	44.01	(1,344.34)	(4.39)	1,895.28
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	746.95	(15.42)	731.53
As at 31st March 2024	3,200.00	44.01	(597.39)	(19.81)	2,626.81
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended 31st March, 2025	-	-	102.02	(18.59)	83.43
As at 31st March, 2025	3,200.00	44.01	(495.37)	(38.40)	2,710.24

As per our report of even date

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 301138E

Sudersan Mukherjee
Partner
Membership No.059159

Place: Kolkata
Date : 30.04.2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of U M Cables Limited

Abhijit Paul

Director

DIN: 09746192

Rajesh Kini

Whole time Director
& Chief Financial Officer
DIN:11054945

A Basu

Company Secretary
ACS 19782

U M CABLES LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

1 Company Overview

U M Cables Limited (the 'Company') is a public limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The company (U M Cables Limited) is the wholly owned subsidiary of USHA MARTIN LIMITED.

The company is engaged solely in the business of manufacture and sale of Jelly Filled Telecom Cables, Optical Fiber Cables, Fiber Reinforced Plastic Rods and Impregnated Glass fiber yarn.

The registered office of the company is located at Mangal Kalash, 2A Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata 700 071 West Bengal and works at 1/1/3 Chichpada, Silvassa 396 230 UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli & Daman & Diu.

2 Significant Accounting Policies

(a) BASIS OF PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

These Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over the periods presented in the financial statements.

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakhs.

(b) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current. A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

It is held primarily for the purpose of trading

It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle

(c) Basis of measurement

Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

In the principal market for the asset or liability, or

In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.



(d) **PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT**

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Cost comprises cost of acquisition, manufacture and subsequent improvements thereto including taxes and duties (net of credits), freight and other incidental expenses related to acquisition and installation. Pre-operative expenses, where appropriate, are capitalised till the date of the commercial use of the assets.

The company depreciates Property, Plant and Equipment over their estimated useful lives on straight line method. The Company has adopted useful life of various assets different from the useful life specified in Part C of Schedule-II of The Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of technical advice after evaluation of the present condition of the assets, their operational efficiency, level of maintenance, and other relevant factors. The residual value has been taken as 5% of the original cost of the asset.

As per the requirement of Schedule II, where cost of a part of the asset is significant to total cost of the asset and useful life of that part is different from the useful life of the remaining asset, useful life of that significant part is determined separately.

(e) **CAPITAL WORK -IN- PROGRESS**

Capital work-in-progress is stated at cost, net of accumulated impairment losses, if any. Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work-in-progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by management, the cost of construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment.

(f) **INTANGIBLE ASSETS**

The Intangible Assets are stated at cost accumulated amortization and impairment.

The Company amortizes intangible assets (Computer Software) over the tenure of license, as per applicable IND AS.

(g) **IMPAIRMENT LOSS**

An Impairment Loss, if any, is recognised wherever the carrying amount of the property, plant, equipment and intangible assets exceeds the recoverable amount i.e. the higher of the assets' net selling price and value in use.

(h) **INVESTMENTS**

Investments, which are expected to be liquidated within one year, are classified as current investments. Investments are recognized at fair value on initial recognition. Subsequently, at each Balance Sheet date, these are recognized at fair value through profit or loss.

(i) **INVENTORIES**

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value and include those that are expected to be realised after twelve months.

Costs incurred in bringing each product to its present location and condition are accounted for as follows:

Raw materials and packing materials, Stores and spares parts and Loose tools: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress and finished goods: Cost includes cost of direct materials and labour and a proportion of manufacturing overheads based on the normal operating capacity but excluding borrowing costs. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Stock-in-trade: Cost includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis.

Scrap / by products are valued at net realisable value.

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

Obsolete inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value. Slow moving and defective inventories are identified and provided to net realisable value.

(j) **TRANSACTION IN FOREIGN CURRENCIES**

Transactions in Foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency are restated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date. Exchange differences arising on settlement of transactions and/ or restatements are dealt with in the Profit and Loss Statement.

(k) **DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND HEDGE ACCOUNTING**

The Company uses forward exchange contracts, to hedge its risk associated with exchange rate fluctuations relating to the underlying transactions and firm commitments. These derivatives are valued at fair value through profit or loss.

(l) **EMPLOYEE BENEFITS**

1) **Short – term Employee Benefits:**

The undiscounted amount of Short-term Employee Benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees is recognised during the year when the employee renders the service.



II) Post Employment Benefit Plans

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. As per the scheme, contributions are made by the company to Life Insurance Corporation of India.

The company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profits in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

III) Other Long-term Employee Benefits (Unfunded)

The cost of providing long-term employee benefits is determined using Projected Unit Credit Method with actuarial valuation being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) REVENUE RECOGNITION

Income and Expenditure are recognised on accrual basis unless otherwise stated.

Revenue is recognised on completion of sale of goods. Sales are recorded net of trade discount, sales return, rebates and export incentives.

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the effective rate.

Dividend income is recognised when the right to receive dividend is established.

(n) BORROWING COST

Borrowing cost attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets are added to the cost up to the date when such assets are ready for their intended use. Other borrowing costs are recognised as expense in the year in which these are incurred.

(o) TAXATION

Current Tax in respect of taxable income is provided for the year based on applicable tax rates and laws. Deferred tax is recognised subject to the consideration of prudence in respect of deferred tax assets, on timing differences, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in one period and are capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods and is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date. Deferred tax assets / liabilities are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to re-assess realisation.

(p) PROVISIONS AND CONTINGENT LIABILITIES

The Company recognises a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of such obligation.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources or there is a present obligation, reliable estimate of the amount of which cannot be made. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation and the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure for contingent liability is made.

(q) CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENT

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

(r) USE OF ESTIMATES AND CRITICAL ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates under different assumptions and conditions.

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 and future periods affected.

(s) EARNINGS PER SHARE

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit and loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit and loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(t) PRIOR PERIOD AND EXTRAORDINARY ITEMS AND CHANGES IN ACCOUNTING POLICIES having material impact on the financial affairs of the Company are disclosed.

(u) MATERIAL EVENTS occurring after the Balance Sheet date are taken into cognisance.



Depreciation and Amortization

- 1 Effective from 01/04/2014, depreciation on tangible assets has been provided over the useful life of the assets as per Schedule-II of the Companies Act, 2013. The Company has adopted useful life of various assets different from the useful life specified in Part C of Schedule-II, on the basis of technical advice after evaluation of the present condition of the assets, their operational efficiency, level of maintenance, and other relevant factors. The useful life of different assets adopted by the Company are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful life adopted by the Company
Buildings	As specified in Part C of Schedule-II
Plant and Equipment	15 to 20 years
Electrical Installation	10 to 20 years
Water Treatment and Supply Plant	20 years
Computers	5 years
Office Equipment	5 to 10 years
Furniture and Fixtures	10 to 15 years
Vehicles	As specified in Part C of Schedule-II

- 2 On the basis of technical evaluation and the past performance, the management is of the view that the useful lives of significant parts of various assets are not different from the useful lives of the whole of the respective assets adopted by the Company as mentioned above.
- 3 The residual value has been taken as 5% of the original cost of the asset.
- 4 Amortization of intangible assets (Computer Software) has been done over the tenure of license, as per applicable Accounting Standard.



U M Cables Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2025

3A Property, plant and equipment

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Freehold land	Buildings	Plant and equipment	Electrical installation	Water treatment & supply plant	Office equipment	Furniture & fixture	Computers	Vehicles	Total	Capital work-in progress
Gross block											
As at 31st March, 2023	4.83	525.02	2,101.95	89.53	2.84	15.84	4.79	25.49	46.94	2,817.23	-
Additions	-	-	93.13	-	-	9.57	0.30	10.58	-	113.58	38.34
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(38.34)
As at 31st March, 2024	4.83	525.02	2,195.08	89.53	2.84	25.41	5.09	36.07	46.94	2,930.81	-
Additions	-	-	42.04	-	-	1.19	-	1.71	-	44.94	3.80
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.53)	(8.53)	-
As at 31st March, 2025	4.83	525.02	2,237.12	89.53	2.84	26.60	5.09	37.78	38.41	2,967.22	3.80
Accumulated depreciation											
As at 31st March, 2023	-	234.04	992.22	60.09	1.52	10.99	3.48	11.91	35.31	1,349.57	-
Charge for the year	-	29.07	67.96	2.43	-	1.98	0.21	3.71	5.10	110.44	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	-	263.11	1,060.18	62.52	1.52	12.97	3.69	15.61	40.41	1,460.01	-
Charge for the period	-	29.07	72.07	1.85	-	2.80	0.16	4.56	1.47	111.98	-
Disposals / adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8.10)	(8.10)	-
As at 31st March, 2025	-	292.18	1,132.25	64.37	1.52	15.77	3.85	20.17	33.78	1,563.89	-
Net block											
As at 31st March, 2025	4.83	232.84	1,104.87	25.16	1.32	10.83	1.24	17.61	4.63	1,403.33	3.80
As at 31st March, 2024	4.83	261.92	1,134.90	27.01	1.32	12.44	1.40	20.45	6.53	1,470.80	-

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying value	Title deeds held in the name of the Company	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative of promoter/ director or employee of promoter/ director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
PPE	Freehold Land	4.83	Pashupati Tubes Ltd	No	23rd Septmeber 1988	Land was purchased through an agreement of sale Dtd. 23rd September 1988 by Pashupati Tubes Ltd. and the name of Pashupati Tubes Limited was changed to U M Cables Ltd. With effect from 24th March 1999



As at 31st March, 2025

Amount in Capital Work in Progress under development for a period of

Capital Work in Progress	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	3.80	-	-	-	3.80
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.80	-	-	-	3.80

Capital Work in Progress (whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan)

To to be completed in

Capital Work in Progress	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31st March, 2024

Amount in Capital Work in Progress under development for a period of

Capital Work in Progress	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Capital Work in Progress(whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan)

To to be completed in

Capital Work in Progress	less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Project 1	-	-	-	-	-
Project 2	-	-	-	-	-



U M Cables Limited

Notes to financial statements as at and for the period ended 31st March, 2025

3B Intangible assets

Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Computer Software
Gross block	
As at 31st March, 2023	145.20
Additions	2.50
As at 31st March, 2024	147.70
Additions	-
As at 31st March, 2025	147.70
Accumulated amortization	
As at 31st March, 2023	144.71
Charge for the Year	0.40
As at 31st March, 2024	145.11
Charge for the period	0.48
As at 31st March, 2025	145.59
Net block	
As at 31st March, 2025	2.11
At 31st March, 2024	2.59



U M CABLES LIMITED
Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
4	Non - current assets		
	Loans		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Loan to others *	362.66	404.01
	Loan to Employees	-	-
	Total - Loans	362.66	404.01
	Loans are financial assets which generate a fixed or variable interest income for the Company. The carrying value may be affected by changes in the credit risk of the counterparties.		
	The total receivable from M/S EMTA Coal Mines Limited as on 31st March 2025 as Principal amounting to ₹ 772.15 Lakh. In present economic scenario and based on regular follow-up with the concerned entity the management is not expecting to recover the amount in full however, expects to realize at least the discounted values of the aforesaid assets in the near future. The Management has recorded as discounting charge in the last 7 years ₹ 409.48 Lakh.		
5	Other financial assets		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
	Long-term deposits with bank (maturity period more than 12 months)	418.25	18.25
	Security deposits (Long Term)	0.50	0.50
	Accrued interest on deposits and others	234.83	259.99
	Total - Others	653.58	278.74
	Total non-current financial assets	1,016.24	682.75
	- Under long term deposit with bank a fixed deposit of 0.25 Lakh- lying with sales tax deptt. for previous year assessments. - A fixed deposit of Rs. 18 Lakh is made and will get matured on 02/10/2026. - The accrued interest receivable from M/S EMTA Coal Mines Limited as on 31st March 2025 is ₹ 494.12 Lakh. In present economic scenario and based on regular follow-up with the concerned entity the management is not expecting to recover the amount in full however expects to realize at least the discounted values of the aforesaid assets in the near future. The Management has recorded as discounting charge in the last 7 years of ₹ 262.04 Lakh.		
6	Income tax assets (Net)		
	Advance payment of taxes, etc. (net of provision for taxation)	69.59	-
	Total non-current tax assets	69.59	-
6A	Other Non Current Assets		
	Prepaid Expenses	4.51	-
	Total - Other Non-Current Assets	4.51	-
	Current assets		
7	Inventories		
	(at lower of cost and net realisable value)		
	Raw materials (including packing materials)	744.90	1,158.35
	Raw materials in transit	86.68	55.67
		831.58	1,214.02
	Work-in-progress	737.57	1,023.00
	Finished goods	248.49	184.67
	Finished goods in Transit	86.75	466.65
		335.24	651.32
	Stores and spares parts	54.39	55.42
	Loose tools	0.75	0.88
	Scrap	9.52	7.49
	Total - Inventories	1,969.05	2,952.13
8	Trade receivables		
	Trade receivables (at amortised cost)	1,024.19	1,825.07
	Trade receivables considered good	989.65	1,778.98
	Trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	34.54	46.09
	Less : allowance for credit impaired trade receivables	(34.54)	(46.09)
		989.65	1,778.98
	Of the above, trade receivables from:		
	- related parties (refer note 35)	-	-
	- others (Trade Receivables)	989.64	1,778.97
	Total trade receivables	989.64	1,778.97

Trade receivables ageing as at 31st March 2025

Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled Revenue	Not Due	Loss then 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good		757.95	37.01	19.69	12.68	0.63	30.82	858.76
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivables - credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	31.83	31.83
(iv)	Less : allowance for credit impaired undisputed trade receivables		-	-	-	-	-	(31.83)	(31.83)
(v)	Disputed Trade receivables - considered good		-	2.26	-	10.56	130.88	-	130.88
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii)	Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	2.72	2.72
(viii)	Less : allowance for credit impaired disputed trade receivables		-	-	-	-	-	(2.72)	(2.72)
(ix)	Trade receivables -related party (group)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total		757.95	39.27	19.69	23.22	131.51	30.82	989.64



Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025		Particulars				As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024		
Trade receivables ageing as at 31st March 2024										
Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following period from due date of payment								
		Unbilled Revenue	Not Due	from due date to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total	
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		1,247.98	329.85	35.69	131.44	-	21.20	1,768.15	
(iv)	Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ii)	Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	46.10	46.10	
(iv)	Less : allowance for credit impaired undisputed trade receivables		-	-	-	-	-	(46.10)	(46.10)	
(v)	Disputed Trade receivables – considered good		-	2.26	-	10.56	-	-	12.82	
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(vii)	Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(viii)	Less : allowance for credit impaired disputed trade receivables		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
(ix)	Trade receivables -related party (group)		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
	Total		1,247.98	332.11	35.69	142.00	-	21.20	1,778.97	
i	No trade or other receivables are due from directors or other officers of the Company either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade or other receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member.									
ii	Trade receivables are generally on terms of 30 to 120 days									
iii	For lien / charge against trade receivables, refer Note 16(i).									
iv	Refer Note 39B for information about credit risk and market risk on receivables									
	Set out below is the movement in the allowance for credit impaired trade receivables:					As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024		
	As at 1st April					46.09		46.09		
	Provision/(reversal) for credit impaired trade receivables					(11.55)		-		
	Closing Balance					34.54		46.09		
9	Cash and cash equivalents					0.40		0.40		
	Cash on hand					-		-		
	Balances with banks					-		-		
	Total Cash and cash equivalent					0.40		0.40		
10	Other financial asset									
	(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)									
	Foreign currency receivable					-		0.89		
	Security Deposits									
	Security deposits (Considered good)					13.43		14.91		
	Earnest money deposit (Considered good)					3.75		1.88		
	Export incentive receivables (Considered good)					13.98		11.60		
	Other financial - Claims/advance receivable					-		-		
	Total - Other financial assets					31.16		29.28		
	Total current financial assets					1,021.20		1,808.65		



Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025						Amount in ₹ Lakhs unless otherwise stated	
Particulars				As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024		
11	Other current assets <i>(Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)</i> Balances with related parties (Note 35) Advance for expenses. Considered good (Staff Advances) Advances to suppliers/ service providers Considered good (Represent the amount paid towards purchase of goods and are non interest bearing) Others <i>Balance with government authorities.</i> Service tax VAT / GST / sales tax / entry tax Custom duty recoverable Prepaid expenses Gratuity Total - Other current assets						
				1.65	0.07		
				-	-		
				45.37	46.87		
				-	-		
				-	-		
				-	-		
				15.00	15.00		
				2.49	4.68		
				503.96	503.96		
				5.88	14.39		
				-	-		
				-	-		
				574.35	584.97		
	Total current assets			3,564.60	5,345.75		
1	Custom Duty recoverable represents payments made under protest pursuant to claims made by the concerned authorities arising, inter alia, from disallowance of exemption on certain materials by them. The aforesaid amount includes ₹ 70 Lakh-, appropriated by the concerned authorities against the demand for customs duty, which is not admitted by the Company. The entire matter has been disputed by the Company and is yet to be finally resolved. Based on legal opinion and views of technical experts, the management is confident of a favourable outcome in this regard and recovery of the aforesaid amounts paid under protest. The said order is in the call book of department and no further action taken.						
2	Excise Duty Recoverable represents deposits made against duty demands, which are being contested by the Company before the Appellate authorities. The management is confident of a favourable outcome in this regard.						
12	Equity and liabilities Equity Authorised A 1,50,00,000 no equity shares of ₹ 10 each B 32,00,000 no of redeemable cumulative preference shares of ₹ 100 each Issued, subscribed and paid-up Equity shares 1,11,29,660 no of Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up Total						
				1,50,000	1,50,000		
				3,200.00	3,200.00		
				4,700.00	4,700.00		
				-	-		
				1,112.97	1,112.97		
				1,112.97	1,112.97		
a	Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period						
	Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of period						
				Numbers			
				Amount in ₹ Lakh			
				1,11,29,660	1,11,29,660		
				1,112.97	1,112.97		
b	Terms / rights attached to equity shares The company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend if proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.						
c	Details of shareholders (as per the register of shareholders) holding more than 5% shares in the company						
	Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up Usha Martin Ltd.			1,11,29,620 99.99%	1,11,29,620 99.99%		
d	Shares held by the holding company - usha martin limited. and its nominees :						
	Class of Shares		31st March 2025		31st March 2024		
			Number of Shares Held	% age of Shares held	Number of Shares Held	% age of Shares hold	
	Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up		11129620	99.99%	11129620	100%	
e	During the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date, no shares were allotted for consideration other than in cash or by way of bonus shares and no shares were bought back.						
	Shares held by promoters for the period ended 31st March, 2025						
S No.	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the period			
1	USHA MARTIN LIMITED	1,11,29,620	99.99%	Nil			
	Shares held by promoters for the year ended 31st March, 2024						
S No.	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year			
1	USHA MARTIN LIMITED	1,11,29,620	99.99%	Nil			



	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
13	Other equity		
	Other reserves		
	Capital redemption reserve	3,200.00	3,200.00
	General reserve	44.01	44.01
	Retained earnings		
	Surplus in statement of profit and loss		
	Balance as at the beginning of the period	(597.38)	(1,344.35)
	Profit for the period	102.02	746.95
	Other comprehensive income		
	Opening OCI reserve	(19.80)	(4.38)
	For the period	(18.59)	3.53
	Closing OCI reserve	(38.41)	(19.80)
	Total	2,710.24	2,626.81
	Total equity	3,823.21	3,739.78
	Non-current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
14	Provisions		
	Provision for employees benefits		
	Gratuity	33.43	21.64
	Leave encashment	99.15	88.72
	Total - Provisions	132.58	110.36
15	Deferred tax liabilities (net)		
	Depreciation as per tax law and books	191.00	192.55
	Deferred tax assets		
	Unabsorbed tax depreciation/loss * & Others	52.52	16.94
	Disallowances allowance for tax purpose on payment	52.52	16.94
	Total deferred tax assets	138.48	175.61
	Deferred tax liabilities (net)	271.06	285.97
	Total non-current liabilities		
	Reconciliation of deferred tax liabilities (net):		
	Opening balance as of 1st April 2024	175.61	172.49
	Deferred tax charge/(credit) during the period / year recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss and OCI	(37.13)	3.12
	Total	138.48	175.61
16	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		
	Borrowings		
	Secured loans		
	Loans repayable on demand	383.02	300.22
	Unsecured loans		
	From a related party (Unsecured Loans)	200.00	500.00
	Total - borrowings - current	583.02	800.22
	The Working Capital Loans from the Bank are secured / to be secured by :		
(a)	First charge by hypothecation of stock-in-trade, book debts and other current assets, both present and future, of the Company, and		
(b)	A second charge on the entire fixed assets (both movable and immovable) of the Company.		
(c)	Quarterly return / statement of current assets filed by the company with bank are in agreement with the books of accounts.		
(d)	Unsecured loan taken from Usha Martin Limited		
17	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues to Micro and Small Enterprises	58.96	119.96
17(A)	Total Trade Payables to MSME	58.96	119.96
	Acceptances	772.73	1,576.71
	Sundry Creditors - revenue	328.32	588.16
	Balances with related parties (note 35) (Trade Payables)	62.18	25.59
17(B)	Total trade payables (Other than MSME)	1,163.23	2,190.46
	Total trade payables (current)	1,222.19	2,310.42

Payables ageing as at 31st March 2025

Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total
		Unbilled	not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	58.96	-	-	-	-	58.96
ii)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	110.20	156.11	47.27	5.36	9.38	-	328.32
iii)	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	772.73	-	-	-	772.73
v)	Acceptances	-	62.18	-	-	-	-	62.18
vi)	Trade payable -related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	110.20	277.25	820.00	5.36	9.38	-	1,222.19

Payables ageing as at 31st March 2024

Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #						Total
		Unbilled	not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	118.35	3.60	-	-	-	119.95
ii)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	138.56	393.54	46.60	8.38	-	-	588.17
iii)	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	1,576.71	-	-	-	1,576.71
v)	Acceptances	-	25.59	-	-	-	-	25.59
vi)	Trade payable -related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	138.56	535.48	1,627.00	8.38	-	-	2,310.42

Trade payables are normally settled up to 365 day terms.

Acceptances represent arrangements whereby banks make direct payments to suppliers of raw materials. The banks are subsequently repaid by the Company at a later date providing working capital timing benefits. Where these arrangements are for raw materials and have a maturity of upto the credit period contracted with the suppliers, the economic substance of the transaction is considered to be operating in nature and included under "Trade payables".

Acceptances payable to banks carry interest @ 8.50% to 8.50% p.a. and are secured by hypothecation of all current assets of the Company. Further such acceptances are also secured by charge on certain movable & immovable properties, subject to first charge in favour of financial institutions and banks created to be created in respect of any existing/future financial assistance/accommodation which has been/may be obtained by the Company.

Refer note 34(b) for explanations on the Company's liquidity risk management processes.



U M CABLES LIMITED
Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
18	Other financial liabilities		
	Exchange Payable to Banks	1.97	-
	Interest accrued on trade payables and others	-	2.00
	Security deposits received	-	73.45
	Employees benefits payable	78.49	-
	Sundry Creditors - Capital Goods	-	-
	Total - other financial liabilities	80.46	75.45
	Total financial liabilities - (current)	1,885.67	3,186.09
19	Other current liabilities		
	Revenue received in advance	16.22	161.65
	Statutory dues payable	8.50	7.83
	Employees' PF, FPF, ESI and professional tax	-	-
	Tax deducted at source	4.28	3.41
	Goods and Services tax	44.21	43.94
	Total - other current liabilities	73.21	216.83
20	Provisions		
	Provision for employees benefits	11.03	6.68
	Leave encashment (Short Term)	11.03	6.68
	Total - provisions - (current)	-	66.54
21	Current tax liabilities (net)	1,969.91	3,476.14
	Total equity and liabilities	6,064.18	7,501.89
	Contingent liabilities and commitments to the extent not provided for		
i)	Contingent liabilities		
	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt and in respect of which the Company has filed appeals before appropriate		
	Demand for Customs Duty	477.80	477.80
	Demand for Excise Duty	629.41	629.41
	Demand for Income-tax	-	42.30
	Bank Guarantees outstanding	878.86	402.97
ii)	Capital Commitments		
	Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	150.00	32.00
iii)	Other Commitments		
	Outstanding Letter of Credit for materials yet to be received	317.52	808.85
iv)	Operating Lease Commitments		
	The Company has a cancellable operating lease arrangement for accommodation with a tenure of eleven months. Terms of such lease include option for renewal on mutually agreed terms, security deposit, etc. Operating lease rentals for the year debited to Profit and Loss Statement amount to ₹ 1.92 Lakh- (Previous year ₹ 1.44 Lakh).		
	Information relating to Micro and Small and Medium Enterprises		
a)	The principal amount and interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at the end of period as on 31st March 2025		
	Principal	58.96	
	Interest	Nil	
b)	The amount of interest paid by the Company in terms of Section 16 to the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the period:		
	Principal	Nil	
	Interest	Nil	
c)	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/ period)		
		Nil	
d)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the period ended		
		Nil	



U M CABLES LIMITED
Notes to the Accounts
22 Revenue from Operations

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Revenue from Operations			Class of Products		Unit	External		Intra Group		Total Revenue	
			Qty	Amount ₹		Qty	Amount ₹		Qty	Amount ₹	
A Sale of Products											
<u>Manufacturing Items</u>											
(i)	<u>Jelly fill telecommunication cables</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25	LCKM	0.202	582.46	-	-	-	0.202	582.46		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24	LCKM	0.160	416.01	-	-	-	0.160	416.01		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24	LCKM	0.320	619.29	-	-	-	0.320	619.29		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25	LCKM	0.922	3,095.57	-	-	-	0.922	3,095.57		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24	LCKM	0.720	2,513.13	-	-	-	0.720	2,513.13		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24	LCKM	1.566	5,180.42	-	-	-	1.566	5,180.42		
(ii)	<u>Optical fibre cables</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25	Cable KM	14,315	1,517.62	-	-	-	14,315	1,517.62		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24	Cable KM	16,703	1,551.08	-	-	-	16,703	1,551.08		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24	Cable KM	12,691	1,759.66	-	-	-	12,691	1,759.66		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25	Cable KM	64,680	6,504.05	-	-	-	64,680	6,504.05		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24	Cable KM	50,365	4,986.43	-	-	-	50,365	4,986.43		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24	Cable KM	68,944	7,729.83	-	-	-	68,944	7,729.83		
(iii)	<u>Fiber reinforced plastic rod</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25	Kms	6,350	10.16	-	-	-	6,350	10.16		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24	Kms	15,995	40.80	-	-	-	15,995	40.80		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24	Kms	6,249	19.69	-	-	-	6,249	19.69		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25	Kms	53,783	130.04	-	-	-	53,783	130.04		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24	Kms	47,433	119.88	-	-	-	47,433	119.88		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24	Kms	84,984	334.67	-	-	-	84,984	334.67		
	<u>Total of Manufactured Items</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			2,110.23	-	-	-		2,110.23		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			2,007.90	-	-	-		2,007.90		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			2,398.63	-	-	-		2,398.63		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			9,729.68	-	-	-		9,729.68		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			7,619.44	-	-	-		7,619.44		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			13,244.92	-	-	-		13,244.92		
B Sale of services other operative revenue											
(i)	<u>Product scrap</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			44.20					44.20		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			2.55					2.55		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			43.19					43.19		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			89.32					89.32		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			45.12					45.12		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			125.22					125.22		
(ii)	<u>General merchandise & sale of raw materials)</u>										
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			-					-		
	quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			0.20					0.20		
	quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			-					-		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			11.86					11.86		
	9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			11.86					11.86		
	Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			3.97					3.97		



Class of Products	Unit	External		Intra Group		Total Revenue	
		Qty	Amount ₹	Qty	Amount ₹	Qty	Amount ₹
(iii) <u>Export Benefits</u>							
quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			1.08				1.08
quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			1.06				1.06
quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			2.55				2.55
Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			2.92				2.92
9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			1.85				1.85
Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			5.14				5.14
(iv) <u>Job Work Charges</u>							
quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			43.29				43.29
quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			45.08				45.08
quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			43.12				43.12
Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			157.27				157.27
9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			113.98				113.98
Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			155.23				155.23
<u>Total sale of services other operative revenue</u>							
quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			88.57				88.57
quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			48.89				48.89
quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			88.86				88.86
Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			261.37				261.37
9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			172.81				172.81
Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			289.56				289.56
A+B Net revenue from operation							
quarter ended on 31st Mar'25			2,198.81				2,198.81
quarter ended on 31st Dec'24			2,056.79				2,056.79
quarter ended on 31st Mar'24			2,487.49				2,487.49
Year ended on 31 Mar' 25			9,991.05				9,991.05
9 Months ended on 31st Dec' 24			7,792.24				7,792.24
Year ended on 31 Mar' 24			13,534.48				13,534.48
For reconciliation of the revenue from operations with the amount disclosed in the segment information							
						Period ended	Year ended
						31st March, 2025	31st March 2024
India						9,590.27	12,158.86
Outside India						400.78	1,375.62
Total Revenue from operations						9,991.05	13,534.48



U M CABLES LIMITED
Notes to the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	Year ended
		31st Mar-25	31st Dec-24	31st Mar-24	31st Mar-25	31st Mar- 2024
23	Other Income					
	Other Non-operating Income					
(a)	Non product scrap sales	3.15	3.08	4.21	12.57	14.32
	Net (gain)/loss on foreign currency transaction and translation	1.67	4.99	4.91	11.99	15.29
	Gain on derivative contracts / cancellation of forward contracts (net)	(2.77)	1.02	(0.82)	(2.81)	0.89
	Liabilities no longer required written back	-	-	1.37	-	15.55
	Profit on sale of Property Plant & Equipment	-	-	-	0.82	-
	Total	2.05	9.09	9.67	22.57	46.05
(b)	Finance Income					
	Interest on other deposits	0.30	0.30	2.67	1.14	4.14
	Total finance Income	0.30	0.30	2.67	1.14	4.14
	Total other Income (a+b)	2.35	9.39	12.34	23.71	50.19
24	Cost of materials consumed					
	Inventory at the beginning of the period	857.92	1,137.99	1,244.01	1,214.01	945.16
	Add: Purchases	1,031.11	1,144.61	1,921.42	6,109.09	9,689.44
	Less: Inventory at the closing of the period	(831.59)	(857.92)	(1,214.01)	(831.59)	(1,214.01)
	Cost of materials consumed	1,057.44	1,424.68	1,951.42	6,491.52	9,420.58
	Breakup of Cost of Raw material consumed					
	Copper rods	216.55	283.83	453.13	1,451.93	2,798.90
	Polyethylene, PBT	309.62	454.05	474.33	1,813.08	2,392.18
	Galvanized steel tape	25.79	32.05	105.86	157.81	292.90
	Optical fibre	191.20	286.97	384.07	1,165.90	1,696.12
	Other materials (individual items do not exceed 10% of total consumption)	314.28	367.78	534.03	1,902.80	2,240.48
	Total	1,057.44	1,424.68	1,951.42	6,491.52	9,420.58
25	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade					
	Cable Accessories	-	-	-	-	-
	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	-	-	-	-	-
26	Finished goods (including goods in transit)					
	Opening stock	351.89	365.95	264.81	651.33	359.67
	Deduct : Closing stock	335.24	351.89	651.33	335.24	651.33
	Total change in finished goods including goods in transit	16.65	14.06	(386.52)	316.09	(291.66)
	Work-in-progress					
	Opening stock of					
	Jelly fill telecommunication cables	446.65	419.26	404.11	471.15	947.13
	Optical fibre cables	774.25	785.97	540.73	546.14	486.30
	Fibre reinforced plastic rod	6.14	9.82	14.98	5.70	8.62
	Total	1,227.04	1,215.05	959.82	1,022.99	1,442.05
	Deduct : Closing Stock of					
	Jelly fill telecommunication cables	296.70	446.65	471.15	296.70	471.15
	Optical fibre cables	434.55	774.25	546.14	434.55	546.14
	Fibre reinforced plastic rod	6.32	6.16	5.71	6.32	5.71
	Total	737.57	1,227.06	1,023.00	737.57	1,023.00
	Total	489.47	(12.01)	(63.18)	285.42	419.05
	Product scrap					
	Opening stock	41.48	166.5	33.76	7.49	39.04
	Deduct : Closing stock	9.52	41.48	7.49	9.52	7.49
	Total	31.96	(24.83)	26.27	(2.03)	31.55
	(increase) / decrease Inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, stock-in-trade and scrap/by-product	538.09	(22.78)	(423.42)	599.48	158.94
27	Employee benefits expense					
	Salary wages and bonus (Net)	307.31	315.88	297.85	1,266.62	1,241.86
	Contribution to provident funds	9.18	9.10	8.20	37.71	33.75
	Contribution to pension funds	3.93	3.89	3.88	15.68	15.82
	Contribution to gratuity funds	6.44	3.75	3.63	17.69	14.67
	Workman and staff welfare expenses	2.54	2.14	7.73	9.90	17.08
	Total	329.40	334.76	321.29	1,347.60	1,323.18
28	Finance Costs					
	Interest expenses	39.05	43.48	37.17	175.00	243.17
	Other borrowing cost	3.75	3.75	4.69	15.00	15.72
	(Includes Loan processing fees, Annual Limit Sanction charges)					
	Total	42.80	47.23	41.86	190.00	258.89
29	Depreciation and amortization expense					
	Depreciation and amortisation on tangible assets	28.04	28.12	27.63	111.98	110.44
	Amortisation of intangible assets	0.14	0.10	0.11	0.48	0.40
	Total	28.18	28.22	27.74	112.46	110.84



Notes to the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

No.	Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	Year ended
		31st Mar-25	31st Dec-24	31st Mar-24	31st Mar-25	31st Mar- 2024
30	Other Expenses					
	Consumption of stores and spares parts	15.32	15.18	21.71	67.87	92.94
	Power and fuel	57.17	69.18	57.82	254.08	281.46
	Repairs and maintenance - buildings	0.18	0.14	3.97	6.32	13.74
	Repairs and maintenance - machinery	2.67	2.52	1.99	9.19	14.94
	Royalty	21.85	21.54	10.16	62.21	49.50
	Rent	0.57	0.45	0.45	1.92	1.53
	Rates and taxes	3.88	1.12	2.01	75.91	11.09
	Insurance	7.08	8.79	7.86	31.47	40.72
	Freight transport and delivery	45.77	30.25	132.67	173.70	233.14
	Travelling expenses	2.79	2.55	10.89	14.24	28.94
	Auditors remuneration	1.50	1.73	1.50	6.76	6.73
	Provision for doubtful debts and advances	14.68	-	-	14.68	-
	Bad debt and advances written off	25.65	(10.50)	-	82.76	-
	Net off write back of allowances for credit impaired Rs for FY 24-25 26.23lakh (PY Nil)					
	Loss on Fair Value of Long Term Assets	(9.51)	16.95	18.88	41.34	75.53
	Miscellaneous expenses	78.53	113.97	107.15	426.10	451.52
	Total expenses	268.13	273.87	377.06	1,269.45	1,301.78
31	(i) Remuneration to auditors comprises of :					
	As auditor - for statutory audit and limited reviews				6.60	6.60
	Tax audit too				-	-
	For other services				0.16	0.13
	Total:				6.76	6.73
32	(ii) Details of CSR expenditure					
	a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the Period/year					
	b) Amount spent during the Period/year					
	i) Construction / acquisition of any asset					
	ii) On purposes other than (i) above					
	Total:					
	In view of the average of not loss (calculated in accordance with Section 198 of the Companies Act 2013) during the immediately preceding three financial years, the Company was not required to incur CSR expenditure under the provision of Section 135 of the Act during the financial year 2024-25. Similarly no CSR is required for the period ended 31st March, 2025					
33	Computation of earning per equity share (Basic and Diluted)					
	Earnings per share (for continuing operation) :					
	Total profit/(loss) for the period/year	61.56	(18.38)	157.11	102.02	746.95
	Less: Dividend on preference shares	-	-	-	-	-
	Less: Dividend tax thereon	-	-	-	-	-
	a) Total profit/(loss) for the period from continuing operations	61.56	(18.38)	157.11	102.02	746.95
	b) Number of equity shares of Rs.10/- each	1,11,29,660	1,11,29,660	1,11,29,660	1,11,29,660	1,11,29,660
	c) Basic earning / (Loss) per equity share [(a) / (b)]	0.55	(0.17)	1.41	0.92	6.71
	d) Diluted potential equity shares	-	-	-	-	-
	e) Diluted earning / (loss) per equity share	0.55	(0.17)	1.41	0.92	6.71



Notes to the Statement of Profit and Loss

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Quarter ended			Year ended	Year ended
	31st Mar-25	31st Dec-24	31st Mar-24	31st Mar-25	31st Mar-24
Miscellaneous Expenses					
Repairs to other assets	0.71	0.83	1.27	3.85	4.07
Conveyance expenses	3.82	3.40	3.84	14.37	13.69
Telephone, telex and postage expenses	0.87	1.12	1.41	4.76	4.12
Bank charges	5.36	7.84	11.12	37.63	57.36
General expenses	0.07	0.99	0.49	2.77	5.69
Books and periodicals	0.06	0.04	0.02	0.22	0.17
Fees and subscription	0.88	0.19	1.07	2.36	5.20
Entertainment Expenses	1.02	1.37	-	6.15	-
Printing and stationery	1.12	1.01	1.03	4.35	4.16
Motor car expenses	-	0.37	0.24	0.93	2.28
Advertisement expenses	0.05	0.55	-	1.33	0.43
Legal expenses	10.43	8.99	16.05	38.73	44.35
Recruitment expenses	-	-	-	0.24	-
Guest house expenses	0.44	0.46	3.42	2.27	13.34
Testing expenses	1.76	0.93	0.91	29.18	11.69
Corporate Share Services	15.80	16.85	14.28	58.26	52.90
Professional fees	2.49	16.47	3.11	26.72	23.31
Consultancy charges	0.66	0.90	2.31	5.49	6.41
Inspection charges	1.20	0.84	(0.84)	3.00	1.25
Sales and business promotion expenses	0.54	1.08	3.32	7.93	13.84
Hire charges / Lease rental exp.	12.80	17.36	9.20	58.78	46.75
Commission to selling agents	17.91	31.42	23.51	113.84	127.78
ERP and net working expenses	0.14	0.94	1.88	2.46	3.21
Sundry balance written off	0.41	0.02	9.51	0.48	9.52
Total	78.54	113.97	107.15	426.10	451.52



34 Employee Benefits

(A) Defined Benefit Plans

Gratuity (Funded) :

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering its eligible employees. As per the scheme, the Gratuity Trust Fund, administered and managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), makes payment to vested employees at retirement, death or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment subject to a maximum limit of Rs. 20,00,000/-. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service. Liability with regard to the Gratuity Plan is determined by actuarial valuation as set out in Note 1 (i) above, based upon which, the Company makes contributions to the Employees' Gratuity Fund.

The following Table sets forth the particulars in respect of the Defined Benefit Plans (funded) of the Company for the period ended 31st March, 2025.

Description	(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)	
	2024-25	2023-24
(a) Reconciliation of Opening and Closing balances of the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation		
Present Value of Obligation at the beginning of the year	271.36	229.86
Current Service Cost	17.15	15.16
Interest Cost on DBO	18.57	16.36
Curtailment cost/(credit)	-	-
Settlement cost/(credit)	-	-
Employee contribution	-	-
Plan Amendments	-	-
Acquisitions	-	-
Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses	21.11	15.22
Benefits Paid	(12.25)	(5.24)
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	<u>315.94</u>	<u>271.36</u>
(b) Reconciliation of Opening and Closing balances of the Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	249.71	229.91
Expected Return on Plan Assets	18.13	16.85
Contributions by the Employer	30.66	13.58
Contributions by the Employees	-	-
Actuarial Gains/ (Losses)	(3.74)	(5.39)
Benefits Paid	(12.25)	(5.24)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	<u>282.51</u>	<u>249.71</u>
(c) Reconciliation of the Present Value of the Defined Benefit Obligation and the Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Present Value of Obligation at the end of the year	315.94	(271.36)
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	282.51	249.71
Funded status [Surplus / (Deficit)]	33.43	21.64
Effect of Balance Sheet asset limit	-	-
Past Service Costs not yet recognised	-	-
Net Assets/ (Liabilities) recognised in the Balance Sheet	<u>33.43</u>	<u>21.64</u>
(d) Total Expense recognised in the Profit and Loss Account		
Current Service Cost	17.15	15.16
Interest Cost	0.45	(0.49)
Expected Return on Plan Assets	3.74	5.39
Actuarial (Gains) / Losses	21.11	15.22
Past Service Cost	-	-
Curtailment cost / (credit)	-	-
Settlement cost / (credit)	-	-
Total Expense recognised	<u>42.45</u>	<u>35.28</u>

The expense for the above mentioned benefit has been disclosed under Contribution to Provident and Other funds (Note No.2.31)

Description	2024-25	2023-24
(e) Total Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	10.18	11.03
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	10.93	4.19
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	21.11	15.22
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	3.74	5.39
Actuarial (gains)/ losses recognized in OCI	24.85	20.61
Adjustment for limit on net asset	-	-
(f) Principal Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate	6.50%	7.10%
Salary Escalation	7.00%	7.00%
Long Term Inflation Rate	2.00%	2.00%

The estimate of future salary increases takes into account long term inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

The expected return on plan assets is determined after taking into consideration composition of the plan assets held, assessed risks of asset management, historical results of the return on plan assets, and other relevant factors.

(i) As per the Company's estimate, the contribution expected to be paid in respect of the above-mentioned defined benefit plan to LIC during the Financial Year 2024-25 is Rs. 29.57 lakh

(B) Defined Contribution Plans

During the year, the Company has made Contributions to Provident Fund and Family Pension Fund (State Plans) amounting to Rs.53.37 lakh which has been recognised as expenditure for the year.



U M CABLES LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

35 Related Party disclosure pursuant to IND AS 24 prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) Name of the Related Parties where control exists:	Relationship
Usha Martin Limited	Holding Company
Usha Martin International Limited	Fellow Subsidiary
Usha Martin Americas Inc.	-Do-
Usha Martin UK Limited	-Do-
Brunton Wire Ropes FZCO	-Do-
Usha Siam Steel Industries Public Company Limited	-Do-
Usha Martin Singapore Pte. Limited	-Do-
Usha Martin Vietnam Co Limited	-Do-
PT Usha Martin Indonesia	-Do-
Usha Martin Australia Pty Limited	-Do-
De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.	-Do-
Bharat Minex Private Limited	-Do-
Brunton Wire Ropes Industrial Company Ltd	-Do-
Usha Martin Espana S.L	-Do-
European Management and Marine Corporation Limited	-Do-
Usha Martin Europe B.V.	-Do-
Brunton Shaw UK Limited	-Do-
Usha Martin Italia S.R.L.	-Do-
Usha Martin China Company Limited	-Do-
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited	-Do-
CCL Usha Martin Stressing System Limited	-Do-
Pengg Usha Martin Wires Private Limited	-Do-
Usha Siam Speciality Wire Company Limited	-Do-

(ii) Particulars of Transactions during the period/year :

	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Total
	₹ (in lakh)	₹ (in lakh)	₹ (in lakh)
a) Purchase of raw materials and stores & spare parts	-	-	-
b) Sales of finished goods, scrap and misc. sales	0.21	-	0.21
c) Unsecured loan taken	150.00	-	150.00
	700.00	-	700.00
d) Repayment of unsecured loan taken in earlier year	-	-	-
	1,100.00	-	1,100.00
e) Repayment of unsecured loan taken in current year	450.00	-	450.00
	-	-	-
f) Management, financial and support services (Net-off excess refunded)	120.71	-	120.71
	102.62	-	102.62
	-	-	-
g) Interest paid	57.67	-	57.67
	85.55	-	85.55
h) Interest received	-	-	-
	-	-	-
i) Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-
	-	-	-
j) Redemption of preference shares	-	-	-
	-	-	-
k) Dividend paid on preference shares	-	-	-
	-	-	-
l) Outstanding balances :	-	-	-
Unsecured loans	200.00	-	200.00
	500.00	-	500.00
Trade payables (including for re-imbursement of expenses)	62.18	-	62.18
	25.59	-	25.59

(iii) Key managerial personnel :

Name	Designation	Salary & employee benefits @
Mr. Dhananjay Madhukar Karandikar	Whole Time Director & Chief Financial Officer	80.53 69.17
Mr. Ambarish Basu	Company Secretary	21.54 19.45

@ The entire amount of Salary and Employee benefits represent short term employee benefits.

* Figures in bold type relate to the period ended on 31st March 2025 and figures in normal type relate to the previous year 2023-24

The figures for the previous year have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary.



U M CABLES LTD, SILVASSA
Related Party Transactions year ended on 31st March 2025

	Sales to related party	Purchases from related party	Amounts Outstanding from related party (Sale of Goods)	Amounts Outstanding to related party (Purchase of Goods)	Margin on Group Sales				Expenses / (Income)			Inventory of Related Party including Goods in Transit										
					JFTC Cable	Optical Fibre Cable	Others (Scrap)	Misc.	Total Income for the year	Total Expense for the year	Payable or (Receivable)	Wire		Strand		Wire Rope		Wire Rod		Others		
												Value	Value (GIT)	Value	Value (GIT)	Value	Value (GIT)	Value	Value (GIT)	Value	Value (GIT)	
			₹ (in lakh)			%					₹ (in lakh)		₹ (in lakh)									
Overseas Subsidiary																						
Usha Martin International Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin UK Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
European Management and Marine Corporation Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Brunton Shaw UK Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Italia SRL	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Americas Inc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Siam Steel Industries Public Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Brunton Wolf Wire Ropes FZCO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Singapore Pte. Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Australia Pty Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Vietnam Co. Ltd	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
PT Usha Martin Indonesia	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Domestic Subsidiary																						
Usha Martin Power and Resources Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Bharat Minex Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Joint Venture Company																						
Tesac Usha Wire Ropes Company Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Pengg Usha Martin Wire Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
CCL Usha Martin Stretching Systems Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Dove Airlines Private Limited	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Usha Martin Ltd (India)																						
Corporate - Kolkata (Loan)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	57.67	200.00	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Corporate - Kolkata	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	120.71	62.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Steel - Jamshedpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wire and Wire Rope - Ranchi	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
Wire and Wire Rope - Hoshiarpur	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		
	0.21	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	178.38	262.18	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-		



U M CABLES LIMITED

Notes to the Accounts

36

DERIVATIVE INSTRUMENTS AND UNHEDGED FOREIGN CURRENCY EXPOSURE

(a)

Derivative instruments outstanding as at the reporting date :

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (in lakh)	Amount in ₹ (in lakh)	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (in lakh)	Amount in ₹ (in lakh)
Forward contracts for hedge of foreign currency payables	USD	1.22	105.91	USD	2.55	211.09
Forward Contracts for Hedge of Foreign Currency Loan	USD	-	-	USD	-	-
Hedge of foreign currency receivables	USD	-	-	USD	-	-

(b) Particulars of unhedged foreign currency exposure as at the reporting date :

	As at 31st March, 2025			As at 31st March, 2024		
	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (in lakh)	Amount in ₹ (in lakh)	Currency	Amount in Foreign Currency (in lakh)	Amount in ₹ (in lakh)
Payables	USD	-	-	USD	1.78	148.36
Payables	EURO	-	-	EURO	-	-
Receivables	USD	1.69	144.26	USD	8.07	673.44
Receivables	EURO	-	-	EURO	0.41	36.52

(c) Mark-to-Market losses provided for.



U.M. CABLES LIMITED

37

A. Fair value hierarchy

a) Financial instruments by category

Date of valuation	As at 31st March, 2025				As at 31st March, 2024			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets								
Investments								
Trade receivables		989.64	989.64	989.64		1,778.97	1,778.97	1,778.97
Cash and cash equivalents		0.40	0.40	0.40		0.40	0.40	0.40
Other bank balances		-	-	-		-	-	-
Loans		362.66	362.66	362.66		404.01	404.01	404.01
Other financial assets including derivatives		653.58	653.58	653.58		278.74	278.74	278.74
Total financial assets		2,006.28	2,006.28	2,006.28		2,462.12	2,462.12	2,462.12
Financial liabilities								
Borrowings (including current maturities)		583.02	583.02	583.02		800.22	800.22	800.22
Trade payables		1,222.19	1,222.19	1,222.19		2,310.42	2,310.42	2,310.42
Other financial liabilities including derivatives		80.46	80.46	80.46		75.45	75.45	75.45
Other financial liabilities		1,885.67	1,885.67	1,885.67		3,186.09	3,186.09	3,186.09

The following explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are recognised and measured at fair value through profit and loss. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Company has classified its financial investments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard.

(b) Fair value measurement hierarchy for assets and liabilities

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31st March, 2025

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments				
Derivative financial assets				
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities				

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value at 31st March, 2024

	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Investments				
Derivative financial assets				
Financial liabilities				
Derivative financial liabilities				

Notes :

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and/or disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation techniques :

Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 hierarchy includes the fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives) and the fair value is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

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

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year. The Company's policy is to recognise transfers into and transfers out of fair value hierarchy levels as at the end of the reporting period.

37 B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the Risk Management Committee (RMC) which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control and monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk which are measured, monitored and managed to abide by the principles of risk management.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss that may arise from counterparty failure on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company controls its own exposure to credit risk. All external customers undergo a creditworthiness check. The Company performs an on-going assessment and monitoring of the financial position and the risk of default. Based on the aforesaid checks, monitoring and historical data, the Company does not perceive any significant credit risk on trade receivables. In addition, as part of its cash management and credit risk function, the Company regularly evaluates the creditworthiness of financial and banking institutions where it deposits cash and performs trade finance operations. The Company primarily has banking relationships with the public sector, private and large international banks with good credit rating.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of all financial assets amounting to Rs. 2,006.28 lakh (31st March, 2024 : Rs.2,462.12 Lakh) as disclosed in note 37 A(a). of the year end trade receivables, the following were past due but not impaired as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024:

Particulars	As at March 31st, 2025	As at March 31st, 2024
Neither impaired nor past due	627.97	1,247.97
Past due but not impaired	-	-
Due less than one month	90.36	103.02
Due between one - three months	45.17	32.09
Due between three - twelve months	44.18	243.25
Due greater than twelve months	181.96	152.64
Total	989.64	1,778.97

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company has liquidity risk monitoring processes covering short-term, mid-term and long-term funding. Liquidity risk is managed through maintaining adequate amount of committed credit facilities and loan funds. The company has after the end of the financial year, sold off its steel and bright bar business and utilised the sales proceeds to pay off a portion of its borrowings. Management regularly monitors projected and actual cash flow data, analyses the repayment schedules of the existing financial assets and liabilities and performs annual detailed budgeting procedures coupled with rolling cash flow forecasts.



The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:-

31st March, 2025	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					-
Borrowings (including current maturities) *#	583.02	-	-	-	583.02
Trade payables	1,207.45	14.75	-	-	1,222.20
Other financial liabilities	80.46	-	-	-	80.46
Total	1,870.93	14.75	-	-	1,885.68
31st March, 2024	Contractual cash flows				
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	Total
Non-derivative financial liabilities					-
Borrowings (including current maturities) *#	800.22	-	-	-	800.22
Trade payables	2,301.04	9.38	-	-	2,310.42
Other financial liabilities	75.45	-	-	-	75.45
Total	3,176.71	9.38	-	-	3,186.09

* Includes non-current borrowings, current borrowings and current maturities of non-current borrowings at the prevailing interest rate

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company is exposed to different types of market risks. The market risk is the possibility that changes foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates and commodity prices may affect the future cash flows.

The fair value information presented below is based on the information available with the management as of the reporting date.

(c.1) Foreign currency exchange risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The risk of fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates on its financial liabilities including borrowing, trade and other payable etc., are mitigated through the use of derivative instruments. The Company does not use derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes.

A reasonably possible strengthening/weakening of the Indian Rupee against such foreign currency (converted to US Dollars) as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 would have affected profit and loss by the amounts shown below. This analysis assumes that all other variables remain constant and ignores any impact of forecasted sales and purchases.

	Changes in USD rate	Unhedged foreign currency receivables / (payables) (net)	Effect on profit / (loss) before tax	Impact on Equity
31st March, 2025	10%	144.26	(2.81)	(2.81)
	-10%	-	2.81	2.81
31st March, 2024	10%	561.60	0.89	0.89
	-10%	-	(0.89)	(0.89)

Derivative financial instruments

The Company holds derivative financial instruments such as foreign currency forward to mitigate the risk of changes in exchange rates on foreign currency exposures. The counter party for those contracts is generally a bank or a financial institution.

The table below analyses the derivative financial instruments into relevant maturity groupings based on the remaining maturity period.

Loss than 1 year	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Forward contract to cover both present and future foreign currency exposures	105.91	211.09
Export receivables	144.26	709.96

(c.2) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company is subject to variable interest rates on some of its interest bearing liabilities. The Company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations.

The exposure of the Company's financial assets and financial liabilities as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March, 2024 to interest rate risk is as follows:-

Financial Assets	Total	Floating rate financial assets	Fixed rate financial assets	Non-interest bearing financial assets
31st March, 2025	2,006.28			2,006.28
31st March, 2024	2,462.12			2,462.12
Financial Liabilities	Total	Floating rate financial liabilities	Fixed rate financial liabilities	Non-Interest bearing financial liabilities
31st March, 2025	1,885.67	583.02		1,302.65
31st March, 2024	3,186.09	800.22	-	2,430.38

(c.3) Commodity price risk

The Company's revenue is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its JFTC. Market forces generally determine prices for such products sold by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of JFTC Products.

The Company primarily purchases its raw materials in the open market from third parties. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices of Copper wire rods, fibre, lubricants and other raw material inputs during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March 2024 respectively.

The Company does not have any commodity forward contract for Commodity hedging.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of wire rod. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5%. For a 5% increase in commodity prices, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below are negative.

Impact for a 5% change on the statement of profit and loss		
Particulars	Increase	Decrease
31st March, 2025		
Copper Wire Rod	(72.60)	72.60
31st March, 2024		
Copper Wire Rod	(139.95)	139.95



C. Derivative Financial Instruments

The Company uses derivative instruments as part of its management of exposure to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates. The Company does not acquire or issue derivative financial instruments for trading or speculative purposes. The Company does not enter into complex derivative transactions to manage the treasury risks. Treasury derivative transactions are normally in the form of forward contracts and these are subject to the Company guidelines and policies. The fair values of all derivatives are separately recorded in the balance sheet within current and non-current assets and liabilities. The use of derivatives can give rise to credit and market risk. The company tries to control credit risk as far as possible by only entering into contracts with reputable banks and financial institutions. The use of derivative instruments is subject to limits, authorities and regular monitoring by appropriate levels of management. The limits authorities and monitoring systems are periodically reviewed by management and the Board. The market risk on derivatives is mitigated by changes in the valuation of the underlying assets, liabilities or transactions, as derivatives are used only for risk management purposes.

D. Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and other equity. The Company's primary capital management objectives are to ensure its liability to continue as a going concern and to optimize the cost of capital in order to enhance value to shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it as and when required. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may pay dividend or repay debts, raise new debt or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. No major changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 respectively. The company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company -

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 9]	0.40	0.40
Other bank balances	-	-
Total Cash (a)	0.40	0.40
Non-current borrowings	-	-
Current borrowings [refer note 17]	583.02	600.22
Current maturities of long-term borrowings [refer note 17]	-	-
Total borrowings (b)	583.02	600.22
Net debt (c = b-a)	582.62	599.82
Total equity	3,823.21	3,739.78
Total capital (equity + net debt) (d)	4,405.83	4,339.60
Gearing ratio (c/d)	0.13	0.18

The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities and receivables from contract with customers (Advance from Customer)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024
Contract liabilities - Opening	160.38	36.30
Less: Revenue recognised against the contract liability balance	1,758.32	5,712.73
Add: Advance received/ repaid during the year	1,612.90	5,836.81
Total Contract liabilities (Closing balance)	14.96	160.38

Unsatisfied Performance Obligations (Open Sales Order)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024
Aggregate amount of transaction price allocated to contracts that are fully or partially unsatisfied as at 31st March, 2025	1,287.23	2,014.22
0-1 Months	284.30	471.38
1-3 Months	129.30	617.87
3-6 Months	436.70	200.56
More than 6 months	436.93	724.41



U M CABLES LIMITED

Notes to Accounts

38A Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
- (vii) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

38B Audit trail

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except that audit trail feature is not enabled at the database level insofar as it relates to the SAP ECC application and/or the underlying sybase database.

However stringent control procedures were implemented to effectively restrict direct changes to data throughout the financial year. These procedures included through reviews of logs and reconciliation of datasets and during the financial year no direct chnges were made that impacted financial records. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of the accounting software.

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Ratio

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	FY 24-25	FY 23-24	Variance	Reason for variance for more than 25%
(a) Current ratio	Current asset	Current liabilities	1.81	1.54	18%	
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total debt	Shareholder's equity	0.15	0.21	-29%	Decrease in debt and increase in equity in FY 2023-24
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt service	2.28	0.86	165%	Higher earning in the current year to cover the debt service
(d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average shareholder's equity	0.03	0.22	-86%	Decrease in net profit during the current Financial year
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average inventory	2.88	3.31	-13%	
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net credit sales	Avg. accounts receivable	7.22	5.96	21%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net credit purchases	Average trade payables	3.46	3.44	1%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net sales	Working capital	6.27	7.24	-13%	
(i) Net profit ratio	Net profit	Net sales	1.02%	5.52%	-82%	Decrease in net profit during the current Financial year
(j) Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	6%	21%	-71%	Decrease in net profit and decrease in borrowings during the current Financial year
(k) Return on investment			N.A			



U M CABLES LIMITED

Notes to Accounts

40 Segment Information

(a) The Company is engaged in the manufacture and sale of telecommunication cables viz. Jelly Filled Telecommunication Cables Optical Fibre Cables and Fiber Reinforced Plastic Rod at its factory at Silvassa, UT of Dadra & Nagar Haveli. The unit is organised as a single unit. Considering the nature of products, production processes, the type and class of customers and the methods used to distribute the same, both the products fall under the same business segment i.e. Telecommunication Cables. Since, the Company has only one reportable primary business segment, no separate segment wise information of revenue, results and capital employed is given.

(b) The following table shows the distribution of Company's Revenue from sale of products by geographical markets:

(Amount in ₹ lakh unless otherwise stated)			
	Domestic	Exports	Total
Revenues	9,590.27	400.78	9,991.05
	12,158.86	1,375.62	13,534.48
Total Assets	6,064.18	-	6,064.18
	7,501.89	-	7,501.89
Capital Expenditure	44.94	-	44.94
	116.08	-	116.08

Figures in bold type relate to period ended on 31st March 25 of FY 2024-25 and figures in normal type relate to the previous year 2023-24

41 The figures for the previous period/ year have been re-grouped / re-arranged wherever necessary.

As per our report of even date

For Mookherjee Biswas & Pathak

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.301138E

Sudersan Mukherjee

Sudersan Mukherjee
Partner



Membership No 59159

Place: Kolkata

Date : 30.04.2025

Abhijit Paul

Abhijit Paul

Director

DIN: 09746192

Rajesh Kini

Rajesh Kini

Whole time Director

& Chief Financial Officer

DIN:11054945

A Basu

A Basu

Company Secretary

ACS 19782

To the members of **Bharat Minex Private Limited**

Opinion

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Bharat Minex Private Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act 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 March 31, 2025 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there is no key audit matter to communicate in our report.

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

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



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Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 standalone 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

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g) No managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the company to its directors.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, 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 in its standalone financial statement.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There was no amount 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; and
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above contain any material



misstatement.

- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
 - vi. The Company does not use an accounting software to maintain its books of account. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN-
Place : Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Bharat Minex Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub- section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Bharat Minex Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is 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 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 its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN-
Place : Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Bharat Minex Private Limited of even date)

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

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (i) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- ii. (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 Crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks of financial institution on the basis of security of current asset. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not given loans, investments, guarantees and securities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

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

c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us in our opinion, there were no disputed dues in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess.
- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or



government or any government authority.

- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
 - (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of security and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion the Company is not required to maintain internal audit system as provided under section 138 of the Companies Act read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. On the basis of overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs.33,900 during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs.52,000 during the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to



the future viability of the Company. We furtherstate that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- xx. In our opinion, The Company is not required to comply with requirements towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as provided under second proviso to sub-section (5) and sub section 6 of Section 135 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN-
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025**

All amounts in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025 (Amounts)	As at 31st March, 2024 Amounts
ASSETS			
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	2,266	4,212
(ii) Other Bank Balances	4	33,924	31,728
(iii) Others financial assets	5	330	919
(b) Income tax asset	6	254	235
(c) Other assets	7	-	633
Total current assets		36,774	37,727
Total assets		36,774	37,727
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	8	20,000	20,000
(b) Other equity	9	14,828	15,662
Total equity		34,828	35,662
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	10		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small		1,750	1,890
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than of micro and small enterprises		46	175
(b) Other liabilities	11	150	-
Total Current Liabilities		1,946	2,065
TOTAL		36,774	37,727

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Bharat Minex Private Limited

As per our report of even date.

For SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

*Binod Kr. Mahato***Binod Kr. Mahato**

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 28th April, 2025

*Ashwin Lakhani***Ashwin Lakhani**

Director

DIN: 08654699

*Abhijit Paul***Abhijit Paul**

Director

DIN: 09746192



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025

All amounts in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

	Note No	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
INCOME		(Amounts)	(Amounts)
Other income	12	1,861	20,674
Total income		1,861	20,674
EXPENSES			
Other expenses	13	2,527	1,630
Total expenses		2,527	1,630
Profit/(loss) before tax		(666)	19,044
Current tax		-	-
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		168	(18,265)
Total tax expense		168	(18,265)
Profit/(loss) for the year after tax (I)		(834)	37,309
Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) (II)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax (I+II)		(834)	37,309
Basic and diluted earnings per equity share (Rs.) [Nominal value per equity share Rs. 10/- each (31st March, 2024:Rs. 10/- each)]	14	(0.42)	18.65

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of
Bharat Minex Private Limited

For SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 28th April, 2025



Ashwin Lakhani
Ashwin Lakhani
Director
DIN: 08654699

Abhijit Paul
Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of cash flow statement as at 31st March, 2025**

All amounts in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities	(Amounts)	(Amounts)
Profit/(Loss) before Tax	(666)	19,044
Adjustments for:		
Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(1,861)	(2,123)
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	(18,551)
Other assets written off	633	-
Operating Profit/(Loss) before changes of assests and liabilities	(1,894)	(1,630)
Adjustments for:		
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(269)	80
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	150	1,000
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(2,013)	(550)
Direct Tax paid	(187)	(182)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(2,200)	(732)
B. Cash flow from Investing Activities		
Investment in Bank Deposits with more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(2,196)	(1,728)
Interest received on financial assets	2,450	1,940
Net Cash used in Investing Activities	254	212
Net Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B)	(1,946)	(520)
C. Opening cash and cash equivalents	4,212	4,732
Closing cash and cash equivalents	2,266	4,212
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalent as per statement of cash flows		
Balances with bank [Refer note 7]		
On current accounts	2,266	4,212

The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in the (Indian Accounting Standard -7) - Statement of cash flows.

The accompanying notes are an intregal part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For M/s SEN & RAY

Firm Registration No. 303047E

Chartered Accountants

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 28th April, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of
Directors of Bharat Minex Private
Limited

Ashwin
Ashwin Lakhani
Director
DIN: 08654699

Abhijit
Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

All amounts in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise]

A. Equity Share Capital (Equity shares of Rs 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid) [Refer note 7]	No of Shares	Amounts
As at 31st March, 2023	2,00,000	20,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	2,00,000	20,000
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	2,00,000	20,000

B. Other Equity [Refer note 8]

	Reserves and Surplus
	Total
As at 31st March, 2023	(21,647)
Profit for the year	37,309
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31st March, 2024	15,662
Profit for the year	(834)
Other comprehensive income	-
As at 31st March, 2025	14,828

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Bharat Minex Private Limited

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato
Binod Kr. Mahato

Partner
Membership No. 313822
Place: Kolkata
Dated: 28th April, 2025



Ashwin Lakhani
Ashwin Lakhani
Director
DIN: 08654699

Abhijit Paul
Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

1. Company Overview

Bharat Minex Private Limited (the 'Company') (CIN U13203WB2007PTC168604) is a Private Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is engaged in the business of mining and excavation activities which are yet to be commenced. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Usha Martin Limited. The registered office of the Company is located at 2A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata - 700071. No activities were carried out by the Company during the year.

2. Material Accounting Policies

i) Basis of preparation of financial statements and compliance with Ind AS

These standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over the periods presented in the financial statements.

These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 25th April, 2025.

These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded to the nearest hundreds, except where otherwise indicated. The Company has prepared the Ind AS financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

ii) Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current or non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

iii) Material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements are in conformity with Indian GAAP, which requires the Management to make judgements, use estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialise.

iv) Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings (net of directly attributable cost), payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

v) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above.

vi) Interest Income

Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For all financial instruments, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

vii) Taxation

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax is recognised subject to the consideration of prudence in respect of deferred tax assets, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in the one period and capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods and is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted.

viii) Earning Per Share

Basic earning per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders, by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of computing diluted earning per share, the net profit or loss before OCI for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year, are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

ix) Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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 future events beyond the control of the Company, or a present obligation that is not recognised as it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses the same in the financial statements.

x) Prior period and extraordinary items

Prior period and extraordinary items having material impact on the financial affairs of the company are disclosed separately in the financial statements.



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

All amounts in Rs. Hundreds unless stated otherwise)

		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
		(Amounts)	(Amounts)
Current assets			
	Financial assets		
3.	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Bank balances : In current accounts	2,266	4,212
	Total	2,266	4,212
4.	Other bank balances		
	Deposits with original maturity for more than 3 months and upto 12 months	33,924	31,728
	Total	33,924	31,728
5.	Other financial assets		
	Accrued interest on deposits	330	919
	Total	330	919
	Total current financial assets	36,520	36,859
6.	Income tax assets		
	TDS Receivable	254	235
	Total	254	235
7.	Other assets		
	Balance with Government Authorities (Commissioner - Kolhar, Chaibasa)	-	633
	Total	-	633
	Total current assets	36,774	37,727
	Total assets	36,774	37,727
Equity and Liabilities			
8.	Equity		
	Authorised		
	1,00,00,000 (31st March, 2024) no of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	10,00,000	10,00,000
	Issued Subscribed and Paid-up		
	Equity Shares		
	2,00,000 (31st March, 2024, 2,00,000) no of equity shares of Rs. 10 each	20,000	20,000
(a)	Terms / rights attached to equity shares		
	The company has only one class of equity share having par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.		
	In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive residual assets. The distribution will be proportioned to the number of equity shares held by each shareholder		
(b)	Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period		
		No of Shares	Amount
	As at 31st March, 2023	2,00,000	20,000
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2024	2,00,000	20,000
	Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2025	2,00,000	20,000
(c)	Details of shares held by equity shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:		
	Particular	No of Shares	%
	Equity Shares of Rs 10/- each fully paid-up		
	Usha Martin Ltd	200000	100%
(d)	During the period of five years immediately preceeding the Balance Sheet date, no shares were allotted for consideration other than in cash or by way of bonus shares and no shares were bought back.		



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025**

All amounts in Rs. Hundreds unless stated otherwise)

		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
		(Amounts)	(Amounts)
9.	Other Equity		
	Retained Earnings		
	Surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss		
	Balance as at the beginning of the year	15,662	(21,647)
	Profit (loss) for the year	(834)	37,309
	Total	14,828	15,662
	Total equity	34,828	35,662
	Current Liabilities		
10.	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises [Refer note 16 (i)]	1,750	1,890
	Total outstanding dues other than to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	46	175
	Total	1,796	2,065
	Total Financial Liabilities -Current	1,796	2,065
11.	Other liabilities		
	Tax dedusted at source	150	-
	Total	150	-
	Total Current Liabilities	1,946	2,065
	Total Equity and Liabilities	36,774	37,727



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Trade Payables ageing schedule**As at 31st March, 2025**

indreds unless stated otherwise)

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1750	-	-	-	-	-	1,750
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			46	-	-	-	46
	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	
	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	
	Total	1750	-	46	-	-	-	1,796

As at 31st March, 2024

Amount in hundreds

		Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	1890	-	-	-	-	-	1,890
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-	175	-	-	-	175
	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	1890	-	175	-	-	-	2,065



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the Statement of Profit and Loss**

All amounts in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
		(Amounts)	(Amounts)
12	<u>Other income</u>		
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	1,861	2,123
	Liabilities no longer required written back	-	18,551
	Total	1,861	20,674
13	<u>Other expenses</u>		
	Rates and taxes	766	338
	Auditors remuneration	1,000	1,000
	Other assets written off	633	-
	Miscellaneous expenses	128	292
	Total	2,527	1,630

14	Earning per share (EPS)	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
	The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:		
	Profit for the period	(834)	37,309
	Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the purpose of basic and diluted EPS	2,00,000	2,00,000
	Basic and diluted earnings per equity shares (Rs.)	(0.42)	18.65
	Nominal Value per share (Rs.)	10	10

Remuneration to auditors comprises of :

15	Particular	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
	For statutory audit and limited review	1,000	1,000
	Total	1,000	1,000



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

16. Notes to Accounts

- i) Micro enterprises and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the confirmations received in response to intimation in this regard sent by the Company to the suppliers. No interest in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 or otherwise has either been paid or payable or accrued and remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2025.

ii) Related Party Disclosures

(a) Related Parties

I. Where control relationships exists

Usha Martin Limited

Parent Company

II. Key Managerial Personnel

Directors

Mr. Abhijit Paul

Mr. Ashwin Lakhani

Mr. Gouri Shankar Rathi (Ceased to be director w.e.f. 20.03.2025)

Mr. Robin Jalan (appointed as Additional Director w.e.f. 20.03.2025)

III. Relative of Director or KMP

Relatives of Abhijit Paul

Mrs. Rinia Paul (Wife)

Mr. Ajoy Kumar Paul (Father)

Ms. Aadrika Paul (Daughter)

Ms. Aadira Paul (Daughter)

Mr. Abhishek Paul (Brother)

Mrs. Sonia Paul (Sister)

Relatives of Ashwin Lakhani

Mrs. Shashi Lakhani (Wife)

Mr. Kamal Kumar Lakhani (Father)

Mrs. Pushpa Lakhani (Mother)

Master Kunj Lakhani (Son)

Ms. Vedika Lakhani (Daughter)

Mrs. Meenakshi Daga (Sister)

Mrs. Manisha Malpani (Sister)

Relatives of Gouri Shankar Rathi

Mrs. Raj Laxmi Rathi (wife)

Mr. Aman Rathi (son)

Mr. Akshay Rathi (son)

Mrs. Priya Rathi (Daughter-in-law)

Mrs. Manisha Rathi (Daughter-in-law)

Mr. Damodar Lal Rathi (Brother)

Mr. Murari Lal Rathi (Brother)

Mr. Suresh Kumar Rathi (Brother)

Mrs. Shakuntala Chandak (Sister)

Mrs. Bhagwati Devi Mundhara (Sister)

Mrs. Manju Devi Soni (Sister)

Relatives of Robin Jalan

Mrs. Swati Jalan (wife)

Mr. Raj Kumar Jalan (Father)

Mrs. Babita Jalan (Mother)

Mr. Rudraksh Jalan (son)

Mr. Reyansh Jalan (son)

Ms. Neha Singhania (Sister)

Ms. Nitisha Agarwal (Sister)

- III. A Private Company in which a director or manager or his relative is a member or director

Black Diamond Trading Private Limited

Brij Investments Private Limited

Pengg Usha Martin Wire Private Limited (Joint Ventures of Parent Company)



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

- IV. An entity and the reporting entity are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others) Companies under the same Group

Subsidiary of Venturer

Usha Martin International Limited

Usha Martin UK Limited @

European Management and Marine Corporation Limited @

Brunton Shaw UK Limited @

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. @

Usha Martin Espana, S.L. @ (subsidiary w.e.f. 31/05/2023)

Usha Martin Europe B.V. @

Usha Martin Italia S.R.L. @

Usha Martin Singapore Pte. Limited

Usha Martin Vietnam Co. Limited @

Usha Martin Australia Pty Limited @

P. T. Usha Martin Indonesia @

Usha Martin Americas Inc.

Usha Siam Steel Industries Public Company Limited

Usha Siam Specialty Wire Company Limited @ (subsidiary w.e.f. 24/01/2024)

Brunton Wire Ropes FZCO

Brunton Wire Ropes Industrial Company Limited @ (subsidiaries w.e.f. 05/11/2023)

U M Cables Limited

Usha Martin Power and Resources Limited (struck off effective 11/03/2024)

Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

@ Represents step-down subsidiaries of the Venturer of the Company

- V. Joint ventures of the parent Company CCL Usha Martin Stressing Systems Limited

Pengg Usha Martin Wire Private Limited (Joint Ventures of Parent Company)

There are no related party transactions during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and balance outstanding as on that date.



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

17 A. FAIR VALUE MEASUREMENT

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities

Financial instruments by category

All amounts in Rs. Hundreds unless stated otherwise)

Date of valuation	As at 31st March, 2025				As at 31st March, 2024			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,266	2,266	2,266	-	4,212	4,212	4,212
Other bank balances	-	33,924	33,924	33,924	-	31,728	31,728	31,728
Other financial assets	-	330	330	330	-	919	919	919
Total financial assets	-	36,190	36,190	36,190	-	36,859	36,859	36,859
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	1,796	1,796	1,796	-	2,065	2,065	2,065
Total financial liabilities	-	1,796	1,796	1,796	-	2,065	2,065	2,065

Financial instruments at amortised cost

The carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost in the financial statements is a reasonable approximation of their fair values since the Company does not anticipate that the carrying amounts would be significantly different from the values that would eventually be received or settled.



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(All amount in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

17 B). Financial risk management objectives and policies**Risk management framework**

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The board of directors identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control and monitor risks and adherence to limits and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk which are measured, monitored and managed to abide by the principles of risk management.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss that may arise from counterparty failure on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The company holds no financial assets exposed to credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company has liquidity risk monitoring processes covering short-term, mid-term and long-term funding. Liquidity risk is managed through maintaining adequate amount of committed credit facilities and loan funds. Management regularly monitors projected and actual cash flow data, analyses the repayment schedules of the existing financial assets and liabilities and performs annual detailed budgeting procedures coupled with rolling cash flow forecasts.

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:-

As at 31st March, 2025	Contractual cash flows				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	1,796	-	-	-	1,796
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,796	-	-	-	1,796
As at 31st March, 2024	Contractual cash flows				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	
Non-derivative financial liabilities					
Trade payables	2,065	-	-	-	2,065
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,065	-	-	-	2,065

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises of four types of risk : foreign currency risk, Interest rate risk, commodity price risk and market price risk.

Foreign currency risk

The Company holds no financial assets/liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as on the reporting date. Hence the company is not exposed to the said risk.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company has no interest bearing liabilities as on the balance sheet date.

Commodity price risk

The Company holds no financial assets or liabilities exposed to commodity price risk

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. The Company holds no financial instrument exposed to market price risk.

(d) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and other equity. The Company's primary capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize the cost of capital in order to enhance value to shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it as and when required. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may pay dividend or repay debts, raise new debt or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. No major changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 respectively. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company -

(All amount in Rs. hundreds unless stated otherwise)

	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents [refer note 3]	2,266	4,212
Other bank balances [refer note 4]	33,924	31,728
Total Cash (a)	36,190	35,940
Non - current borrowings	-	-
Current borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings (b)	-	-
Net debt (c = b-a)	(36,190)	(35,940)
Total equity	34,828	35,662
Total capital (equity + net debt) (d)	(1,362)	(278)
Gearing ratio (c/d)	26.57	129.28



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

18. Analytical Ratio as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31st March, 2025	31st March, 2024	Variance	Reason
(a) Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	18.90	18.27	-3%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA		
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA		
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.01)	0.55	102%	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold OR sales	Average Inventory	NA	NA		
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	NA	NA		
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA		
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	NA	NA		
(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	NA	NA		
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	NA	NA		
(k) Return on investment	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	1.06	1.06	0%	



BHARAT MINEX PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to financial statement as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

19. The Company does not use an accounting software for maintaining its books of account.
20. **Other Statutory information**
- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
 - (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
 - (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
 - (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
 - (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - (vi) The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
 - (vii) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961
 - (viii) The Company has not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
 - (ix) The Company is not a core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. The Company has no core Investment companies as part of the group.
 - (x) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribe under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rule, 2017.
 - (xi) There are no events or transactions after the reporting period which is required to be disclosed under Ind AS 10.
21. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged wherever necessary, to confirm to current year's presentations

As per our report of even date

For M/S SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Dated: 28th April, 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Directors of Bharat Minex Private Limited

Ashwin Lakhani

Ashwin Lakhani
Director
J8654699

Abhijit Paul

Abhijit Paul
Director
DIN: 09746192



To The Members of Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Opinion

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act 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 March 31, 2025 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there is no key audit matter to communicate in our report.

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

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



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Temple Thakur Complex
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Olympia Opaline Navalur
OMR, Chennai-600130
Tamil Nadu

Bengaluru :
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Karnataka - 560 043

Ahmedabad :
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University Road,
Near Vijay Cross Road,
Navrangpura,
Ahmedabad-380009
Gujarat

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibilities for the Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone financial statements, 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 is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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 standalone 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

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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 Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

2.

- a) No managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid / provided by the company to its directors.
- b) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its standalone financial statement.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There was no amount 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



of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
3. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN- 25313822BMKVJYZZ0Z
Place : Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of sub- section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Management of the Company is 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 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 its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both issued by 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN-
Place : Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited of even date)

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

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (i)(b) to 3(i)(e) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- ii. (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year except for inventories lying with third parties. In our opinion, the frequency of verification by the management is reasonable and the coverage and procedure for such verification is appropriate. Inventories lying with third parties have been confirmed by them as at March 31, 2025 and discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed in respect of such confirmations. No discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limit in excess of Rs 5 Crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks of financial institution on the basis of security of current asset. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order are not applicable and hence not commented upon.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not given loans, investments, guarantees and securities. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
 - a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.
 - b) There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable
 - c) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us in our opinion, there were no disputed dues in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Income Tax, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess.



- viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of security and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the notes to the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. In our opinion the Company is not required to maintain internal audit system as provided under section 138 of the Companies Act read with Rule 13 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.



- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We furtherstate that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. In our opinion, The Company is not required to comply with requirements towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as provided under second proviso to sub-section (5) and sub section 6 of Section 135 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No.303047E)

Binod Kr. Mahato

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Partner)
Membership No.313822
UDIN-
Place: Kolkata
Date: April 28, 2025



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

BALANCE SHEET as at 31st March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

	Notes	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st Mar, 2024
ASSETS			
Non - current Assets			
Intangible Assets	3	-	-
Total non-current assets		-	-
Current Assets			
(a) Inventories	4	0.89	146.59
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	5	123.57	871.87
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	6	13.16	6.92
(iii) Other Bank Balances	7	250.00	238.39
(iv) Others Financial Assets	8	4.64	3.22
(c) Income Tax Assets (net)	9	0.44	1.63
(d) Other Assets	10	100.38	-
Total current assets		493.08	1,268.62
TOTAL		493.08	1,268.62
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	15.00	15.00
(b) Other Equity	12	392.22	344.68
Total Equity		407.22	359.68
Liabilities			
Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises	13	0.31	-
Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises	13	35.40	902.97
(b) Other Liabilities	14	50.15	5.97
Total current liabilities		85.86	908.94
TOTAL		493.08	1,268.62

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For and on behalf of Board of Director of
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

For SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

(Binod Kr. Mahato)

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28th April 2025



Abhijit Paul

Director

DIN:09746192

Ashwin Lakhani

Director

DIN:08654699



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

	Note No	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	15	3,199.70	2,675.17
Other Income	16	14.60	5.70
Total Income		3,214.30	2,680.87
EXPENSES			
Purchase of Stock-in-Trade	17	2,889.32	2,683.96
Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade	18	145.70	(146.59)
Finance Costs	19	0.10	0.31
Other Expenses	20	114.98	86.41
Total Expenses		3,150.10	2,624.09
Profit before exceptional items and tax		64.20	56.78
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		64.20	56.78
Current Tax		17.54	15.59
Adjustment for tax relating to earlier years		(0.88)	-
Profit for the year after tax (I)		47.54	41.19
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) (II)		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year (I)+(II)		47.54	41.19
Basic and Diluted earning per equity share - (Rs.)	21	31.69	27.46
[Nominal Value per share Rs. 10 each (31st March, 2024 Rs. 10 each)]		-	-

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of Board of Director of
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

For SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato

(Binod Kr. Mahato)

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28th April 2025



Abhijit Paul

Abhijit Paul

Director
DIN:09746192

Ashwin Lakhani

Ashwin Lakhani

Director
DIN:08654699



GUSTAV WOLF SPECIALITY CORDS LIMITED

Statement Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
A.	Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
	Profit before Tax	64.20	56.78
	Adjustments to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows:		
	Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.14)	(0.39)
	Interest Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(14.46)	(5.31)
	Finance Costs	0.10	0.31
	Operating Profit before Changes in Currents Assets and Liabilities	49.70	51.39
	Adjustments for:		
	Increase(+)/Decrease(-) in inventories	145.70	(146.59)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	748.30	(429.03)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(100.38)	61.52
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	(867.12)	695.53
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Liabilities	44.18	(25.27)
	Cash Generated from Operations	(29.32)	156.16
	Direct taxes paid (Net)	(15.47)	(15.19)
	Net Cash flows from operating activities	4.91	192.36
B.	Cash flows from Investing Activities		
	Interest received	13.04	2.50
	Investment of bank deposits (with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	(250.00)	(238.39)
	Maturity of bank deposits (with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months)	238.39	36.42
	Net Cash Flows(used in)/ from Investing Activities	1.43	(199.47)
C.	Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
	Finance Costs paid	(0.10)	(0.31)
	Net Cash flows Used in Financing Activities	(0.10)	(0.31)
	Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	6.24	(7.42)
	Opening Cash and Cash Equivalents	6.92	14.34
	Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents	13.16	6.92
	Reconciliation Of Cash and Cash Equivalent as per Cash Flows		
	Balances with Banks:(Refer note 5)		
	On Current Accounts	13.16	6.92
The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in "Indian Accounting Standard-7" - Statement of Cash Flow			
<p>The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements</p> <p>As per our report of even date.</p> <p>For SEN & RAY Chartered Accountants ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E</p> <p><i>Binod Kr. Mahato</i> (Binod Kr. Mahato) Partner Membership No. 313822 Place: Kolkata Date: 28th April 2025</p> <p>For and on behalf of Board of Director of Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited</p> <p><i>Abhijit Paul</i> Abhijit Paul Director DIN:09746192</p> <p><i>Ashwin Lakhani</i> Ashwin Lakhani Director DIN:08654699</p>			

Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

(A) Equity Share Capital (Refer Note 11)			
Equity shares of Rs.10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	No Of Shares	Amount (Rs.)	
As at 31.03.2023	1,50,000	15.00	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	
As at 31.03.2024	1,50,000	15.00	
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	
As at 31.03.2025	1,50,000	15.00	

(B) Other Equity (Refer note 12)			
	Reserves and Surplus		
	Securities Premium	Retained earnings	Total
	(Amounts Rs.)	(Amounts Rs.)	(Amounts Rs.)
As at 31st March, 2023	135.00	168.49	303.49
Profit for the year	-	41.19	41.19
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	135.00	209.68	344.68
Profit for the year	-	47.54	47.54
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2025	135.00	257.22	392.22

Refer note 12 for nature and purpose of reserves

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date.

For and on behalf of Board of Director of
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

For M/s SEN & RAY
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato

(Binod Kr. Mahato)

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28th April 2025



Abhijit Paul

Abhijit Paul

Director

DIN:09746192

Ashwin Lakhani

Ashwin Lakhani

Director

DIN:08654699



GUSTAV WOLF SPECIALITY CORDS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

1) Company Overview

Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited (the 'Company') (CIN U28999WB2003PLC095883) is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is engaged in the business of selling conveyor cords in domestic market. GWSC is a wholly owned subsidiary of Usha Martin Limited having its registered office 2A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata-700071.

2) Material Accounting Policies

a. Basis of preparation and compliance with Ind AS

(i) These Ind AS financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the 'Act') read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time and other relevant provisions of the Act. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over the periods presented in the financial statements.

(ii) These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27th April, 2025.

(iii) These Ind AS Financial Statements are prepared in Indian Rupee which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in Rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakhs, except where otherwise indicated.

b. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non current

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

c. Material accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the financial statements are in conformity with Indian GAAP, which requires the Management to make judgements, use estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, including contingent liabilities and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialise.



GUSTAV WOLF SPECIALITY CORDS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

d. Revenue from contract with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised at a point in time when control of the goods are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for those goods. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements, because it typically controls the goods before transferring them to the customer.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised at the point in time when control is transferred to the customer. Generally, control is transferred upon shipment of goods to the customer or when the goods are made available to the customer, provided transfer of title to the customer occurs and the Company has not retained any significant risks of ownership or future obligations with respect to the goods shipped.

Revenue is measured at the amount of consideration which the Company expects to be entitled to in exchange for transferring distinct goods to a customer as specified in the contract, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties (for example taxes and duties collected on behalf of the Government). Consideration is generally due upon satisfaction of performance obligation and a receivable is recognised when it becomes unconditional. Generally, the credit period varies between 45-60 days from the shipment or delivery of goods.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company on its own account. Rather, it is collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the Government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognised:

Interest income

Interest income is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. For all financial instruments, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. Contract assets are subject to impairment assessment.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (i.e., transfers control of the related goods to the customer).

e. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates. Such cost includes purchase price, borrowing costs, and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use attributable to the intangible assets. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets comprise of Technical Know-how fees and is amortised over a year of five years.

An Impairment loss is recognised wherever the carrying amount of the fixed assets exceeds the recoverable amount i.e. the higher of the assets net selling price and value in use.



GUSTAV WOLF SPECIALITY CORDS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

f. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of Stock-in-trade includes cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on weighted average basis. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Obsolete inventories are identified and written down to net realisable value. Slow moving and defective inventories are identified and provided to net realisable value.

g. Taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised subject to the consideration of prudence in respect of deferred tax assets, on timing difference, being the difference between taxable income and accounting income that originate in the one period and capable of reversal in one or more subsequent periods and is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted.

GST paid on incurring expenses

Expenses are recognised net of the amount of GST paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

h. Financial instrument

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

Financial assets

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115: Revenue from contracts with customers. Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. Refer to the accounting policies in section (d) Revenue from contracts with customers.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both. Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a timeframe established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

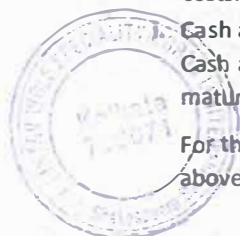
Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, borrowings (net of directly attributable cost), payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of financial liabilities at amortised cost, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits as defined above



GUSTAV WOLF SPECIALITY CORDS LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31st March, 2025

j. Earning Per Share:

The basic Earning per share (EPS) is computed by dividing the net profit after tax for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year.

k. Operating Segment:

Based on the Company's internal structure and information reviewed by the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) to assess the Company's financial performance, the Company is engaged solely in the business of manufacture and sale of conveyor cords. Accordingly, the Company has a single operating segment, i.e., "Conveyor Cords".

l. Provision & Contingent Liabilities:

Provisions represent liabilities for which the amount or timing is uncertain. Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

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 recognised 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 recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements when an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

m. Prior year and extraordinary items and Changes in accounting Policies

Prior year and extraordinary items and Changes in accounting Policies having material impact on the financial affairs of the company are disclosed.



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

3.	Intangible Assets		
		Technical Know how	Total
	Gross block		
	As at 31st March, 2024	114.97	114.97
	Additions	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2025	114.97	114.97
	Accumulated amortization		
	As at 31st March, 2024	114.97	114.97
	Charge for the year	-	-
	As at 31st March, 2025	114.97	114.97
	Net block		
	As at 31st March, 2025	-	-
	As at 31st Maech, 2024	-	-



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Current Assets			
4.	Inventories (at lower of cost and net realisable value) Stock-in-trade	0.89	146.59
	Total	0.89	146.59
Financial Assets			
5.	Trade Receivables (Unsecured, considered good) Trade Receivables considered good	123.57	871.87
	Total	123.57	871.87
Notes: (i) There are no disputed trade receivables which are considered good as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024. (ii) No trade receivables are due from directors either severally or jointly with any other person. Also no trade receivables are due from firms or private companies respectively in which any director is a partner, a director or a member. (iii) Trade receivables are generally on terms of 45 to 60 days. (iv) Refer note 23B for information about credit risk and market risk on trade receivables (v) Refer note 24 for Trade receivable aging schedule.			
6.	Cash and Cash Equivalents Balances with banks On current accounts Deposits with original maturity for less than 3 months	13.16	6.92
	Total	13.16	6.92
7.	Other Bank Balances Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months and upto 12 months	250.00	238.39
	Total	250.00	238.39
8.	Other Financial Assets (Unsecured considered good) Accrued interest on deposits	4.64	3.22
	Total	4.64	3.22
9.	Income Tax Assets Advance payment of income tax net of provision for tax Rs.17,53,808 (31 March, 2024 - Rs. 15,58,700)	0.44	1.63
	Total	0.44	1.63
10.	Other Assets Advances to Suppliers* (Balance with a Related Party Refer Note 22) Balance with Statutory/ Government authorities **	100.00 0.38	- -
	Total	100.38	-
* Represents the advances paid for purchase of goods that are not interest bearing.			
** Represents receivable in respect of goods and service tax (GST).			



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
11.	Equity Share Capital		
	Authorised		
	15,00,000 Equity Shares of Re.10 each	150.00	150.00
	Total	150.00	150.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up		
	1,50,000 no of Equity Shares of Re.10 each	15.00	15.00
	Total	15.00	15.00
	(a) Rights, Preference and restrictions attached to equity shares		
	The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to 1 vote per equity share.		
	In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive residual assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by each share holder.		
	(b) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:		
	Number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Amount of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and end of the year	15.00	15.00
	(c) Details of equity shares held by the equity shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the Company:		
	Name of the equity shareholders	%	%
	Usha Martin Limited	100%	100%
	(d) During the period of five years immediately preceding the Balance Sheet date, no shares were allotted for consideration other than in cash or by way of bonus shares and no shares were bought back.		
	(e) Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2025		
	Promoter's name	%	%
	Usha Martin Limited	100%	100%
	Shares held by promoters as at 31st March, 2024		
	Promoter's name	%	%
	Usha Martin Limited	1,50,000	1,50,000
12.	Other Equity		
	Securities premium	135.00	135.00
	(Securities premium represents the premium on issue of shares and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013)		
	Retained Earnings	257.22	209.68
	(Retained earnings represent the cumulative profit / (loss) of the Company and can be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013)		
	Total	392.22	344.68
13.	Trade payables		
	Total outstanding dues to micro and small Enterprises (refer Note-28)	0.31	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	35.40	34.66
	Dues to related parties (Refer Note -22)	-	868.31
	Total	35.71	902.97
	Trade payables are normally settled up to 365 day terms.		
	Refer note 25 for Trade payable ageing schedule.		
14.	Other Current Liabilities		
	Contract liabilities #	49.19	-
	Statutory dues payable ##	0.96	5.97
	Total	50.15	5.97
	# Contract liabilities are advances received towards sale of goods or services that are short term and non-interest bearing.		
	## Statutory dues primarily includes payable in respect of goods and service tax (GST), tax deducted at source, etc.		

Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

15. Revenue from Operations			
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Sale of goods			
Conveyor Cord		3,199.70	2,675.17
Total		3,199.70	2,675.17
15A. Contract Balances			
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Trade Receivables (Refer note 5)		123.57	871.87
Contract liabilities *(Refer note 14)		49.19	-
* Contract liabilities include advances received to deliver goods.			
15B. Revenue by geographical segment			
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
India		3,199.70	2,675.17
15C. The Company has recognised the following revenue-related contract liabilities and receivables from contract with customers			
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year		-	29.54
Less : Revenue recognised against the opening contract liability on satisfaction of performance obligations		-	29.54
Add: Advance received during the year		49.19	-
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year		49.19	-
15D. Performance obligations			
The performance obligation is satisfied upon delivery of the goods and payment is generally due within 45 to 60 days from delivery.			



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

		For the Year ended 31 Mar, 2025	For the Year ended 31 Mar, 2024
16.	Other Income		
	Liabilities no longer required written back	0.14	0.39
	Interest Income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	14.46	5.31
	Total	14.60	5.70
17.	Purchase of Stock-in-Trade		
	Conveyor Cords	2,889.32	2,683.96
	Total	2,889.32	2,683.96
18.	Changes in inventories of Stock-in-Trade		
	Opening Stock	146.59	-
	Deduct : Closing Stock	0.89	146.59
	Net changes in inventories	145.70	(146.59)
19.	Finance Costs		
	Interest Expenses	0.10	0.31
	Total	0.10	0.31
20.	Other Expenses		
	Freight Transport and Delivery	112.81	85.13
	Auditors Remuneration*	0.44	0.44
	Insurance	0.79	-
	Rates and taxes	0.36	0.19
	Miscellaneous expenses	0.58	0.65
	Total expenses	114.98	86.41
	* Remuneration to auditors comprises of		
	As auditor		
	For statutory audit	0.25	0.25
	For limited reviews	0.19	0.19
	Total	0.44	0.44
21.	Computation of Earning Per Equity Share (EPS)		
	Profit for the period	47.54	41.19
	Weighted average Number of equity share outstanding for the purpose of basic and diulated EPS	1,50,000	1,50,000
	Basic and diulated earnings per equity share(Rs.)	31.69	27.46
	Nominal value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

22. Related party disclosures

(A) Related Parties

Categories of related party	Names of related parties
Directors	1. Mr. Chirantan Chatterjee (appointed as a Director w.e.f 20th April, 2024) 2. Mr. G D Lakhotia (ceased to be a Director w.e.f 20th April, 2024) 3. Mr. Ashwin Lakhani 4. Mr. Abhijit Paul (appointed as a Director w.e.f. 5th June 2023)
Relatives of Chirantan Chatterjee	Mr.Diptimay Chatterjee (Father)
Relatives of G D Lakhotia	1. Mrs. Shobha Lakhotia (Wife) 4. Mr.Subham Lakhotia(Son) 5. Ghanshyam Das Lakhotia(HUF)
Relatives of Ashwin Lakhani	1. Mrs. Shashi Lakhani (Wife) 2. Mr. Kamal Kumar Lakhani (Father) 3. Mrs. Pushpa Lakhani (Mother) 4. Master Kunj Lakhani(Son) 5. Vedika Lakhani (Daughter) 6. Mrs. Meenakshi Daga (Sister) 7. Mrs. Manisha Malpani (Sister)
Relatives of Abhijit Paul	1. Mrs Rinia Paul (Wife) 2. Mr Ajoy Kumar Paul(Father) 3. Ms Aadrika Paul(Daughter) 4. Ms Aadira Paul(Daughter) 5. Mr Abhishek Paul (Brother) 6. Ms Sonia Paul (Sister)
A private limited company in which a director is a director	1. Bharat Minex Private Limited 2. Pengg Usha Martin Wires Private Limited
Holding Company	Usha Martin Limited
Subsidiaries of Holding Company (including step down subsidiaries)	1. U M Cables Ltd. 2. Usha Martin Power & Resources Ltd. (Struck off w.e.f 11th March, 2024) 3. Bharat Minex Private Limited 4. Usha Martin International Ltd. 5. Brunton Wire Ropes FZCO. 6. Brunton Wire Ropes Industrial Company Limited (w.e.f 5th November, 2023) 7. Usha Martin Americas Inc. 8. Usha Siam Steel Industries Public Company Ltd. 9. Usha Siam Speciality Wire Company Ltd (w.e.f 24th January, 2024) 10. Usha Martin Singapore Pte. Ltd. 11. Usha Martin UK Ltd. 12. European Management & Marine Corporation Ltd. 13. Brunton Shaw UK Ltd. 14. De RuiterStaalkabel B.V. 15. Usha Martin Europe B.V. 16. Usha Martin Italia S.R.L. 17. Usha Martin Espana, S.L (w.e.f 31st May, 2023) 18. Usha Martin Australia Pty Ltd. 19. Usha Martin Vietnam Company Ltd. 20. PT Usha Martin Indonesia 21. Usha Martin China Company Ltd.



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

	Related party disclosures (contd.)		
(B)	Particulars of transactions		
	The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with the related parties for the relevant financial period:		
	(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)		
		Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
	(i) Particulars of transaction		
	Purchase of goods		
	Holding Company		
	Usha Martin Limited	2,889.32	2,683.96
		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	(ii) Balance outstanding at the year end		
	Other assets		
	Holding Company		
	Usha Martin Limited	100.00	-
	Trade payable		
	Holding Company		
	Usha Martin Limited	-	868.31
	Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties The purchases from related party are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions with third parties. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and settlement occurs through normal banking channels. The Company routinely enters into transactions with the related party in the ordinary course of business at market rates and terms.		



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

22. Related party disclosures

(A) Related Parties

Categories of related party	Names of related parties
Directors	1. Mr. Chirantan Chatterjee (appointed as a Director w.e.f 20th April, 2024) 2. Mr. G D Lakhotia (ceased to be a Director w.e.f 20th April, 2024) 3. Mr. Ashwin Lakhani 4. Mr. Abhijit Paul (appointed as a Director w.e.f. 5th June 2023)
Relatives of Chirantan Chatterjee	Mr. Diptimay Chatterjee (Father)
Relatives of G D Lakhotia	1. Mrs. Shobha Lakhotia (Wife) 4. Mr. Subham Lakhotia (Son) 5. Ghanshyam Das Lakhotia (HUF)
Relatives of Ashwin Lakhani	1. Mrs. Shashi Lakhani (Wife) 2. Mr. Kamal Kumar Lakhani (Father) 3. Mrs. Pushpa Lakhani (Mother) 4. Master Kunj Lakhani (Son) 5. Vedika Lakhani (Daughter) 6. Mrs. Meenakshi Daga (Sister) 7. Mrs. Manisha Malpani (Sister)
Relatives of Abhijit Paul	1. Mrs. Rinia Paul (Wife) 2. Mr. Ajoy Kumar Paul (Father) 3. Ms. Aadrika Paul (Daughter) 4. Ms. Aadira Paul (Daughter) 5. Mr. Abhishek Paul (Brother) 6. Ms. Sonia Paul (Sister)
A private limited company in which a director is a director	1. Bharat Minex Private Limited 2. Pengg Usha Martin Wires Private Limited
Holding Company	Usha Martin Limited
Subsidiaries of Holding Company (including step down subsidiaries)	1. U M Cables Ltd. 2. Usha Martin Power & Resources Ltd. (Struck off w.e.f 11th March, 2024) 3. Bharat Minex Private Limited 4. Usha Martin International Ltd. 5. Brunton Wire Ropes FZCO. 6. Brunton Wire Ropes Industrial Company Limited (w.e.f 5th November, 2023) 7. Usha Martin Americas Inc. 8. Usha Siam Steel Industries Public Company Ltd. 9. Usha Siam Speciality Wire Company Ltd (w.e.f 24th January, 2024) 10. Usha Martin Singapore Pte. Ltd. 11. Usha Martin UK Ltd. 12. European Management & Marine Corporation Ltd. 13. Brunton Shaw UK Ltd. 14. De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. 15. Usha Martin Europe B.V. 16. Usha Martin Italia S.R.L. 17. Usha Martin Espana, S.L (w.e.f 31st May, 2023) 18. Usha Martin Australia Pty Ltd. 19. Usha Martin Vietnam Company Ltd. 20. PT Usha Martin Indonesia 21. Usha Martin China Company Ltd.



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

23A Fair value measurement

The following table provides the fair value hierarchy of the Companies assets and liabilities:

Financial instruments by category

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

	As at 31st March 2025				As at 31st March 2024			
	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets								
Trade receivables	-	123.57	123.57	123.57	-	871.87	871.87	871.87
Cash and cash equivalents	-	13.16	13.16	13.16	-	6.92	6.92	6.92
Other bank balances	-	250.00	250.00	250.00	-	238.39	238.39	238.39
Other financial assets	-	4.64	4.64	4.64	-	3.22	3.22	3.22
Total financial assets	-	391.37	391.37	391.37	-	1,120.40	1,120.40	1,120.40
Financial liabilities								
Trade payables	-	35.71	35.71	35.71	-	902.97	902.97	902.97
Total financial liabilities	-	35.71	35.71	35.71	-	902.97	902.97	902.97



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

23B. Financial risk management objectives and policies

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

The board of directors identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and control and monitor risks and adherence to limits and are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities.

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk which are measured, monitored and managed to abide by the principles of risk management.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of financial loss that may arise from counterparty failure on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses both the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks.

The Company controls its own exposure to credit risk. All external customers undergo a creditworthiness check. The Company performs an on-going assessment and monitoring of the financial position and the risk of default. Based on the aforesaid checks, monitoring and historical data, the Company does not perceive any significant credit risk on trade receivables.

In addition, as part of its cash management and credit risk function, the Company regularly evaluates the creditworthiness of financial and banking institutions where it deposits cash and performs trade finance operations. The Company primarily has banking relationships with the public sector and private banks with good credit rating.

Trade Receivable aggregating Rs. 123.57 lakhs (31st March, 2024:Rs. 829.44 lakhs from two customers) from one customer, contributing to more than 10% of outstanding trade receivables as at 31st March, 2025.

The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of all financial assets amounting to Rs. 391.37 lakhs (31st March, 2024 : Rs. 1,120.40 lakhs) as disclosed in note 23A.

There are no trade receivables which were past due but not impaired as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024

(b) Liquidity risk

The Company has liquidity risk monitoring processes covering short-term, mid-term and long-term funding. Liquidity risk is managed through maintaining adequate amount of committed credit facilities and loan funds. Management regularly monitors projected and actual cash flow data, analyses the repayment schedules of the existing financial assets and liabilities and performs annual detailed budgeting procedures coupled with rolling cash flow forecasts.

The contractual maturities of the Company's financial liabilities are presented below:-

The Following table summarises the capital of the Company -

31st March 2025	Contractual cash flows				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	35.71	-	-	-	35.71
Tt	35.71	-	-	-	35.71

31st March 2024	Contractual cash flows				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-3 years	3-8 years	Above 8 years	
Financial liabilities					
Trade payables	902.97	-	-	-	902.97
Tt	902.97	-	-	-	902.97



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

23B. Financial risk management objectives and policies (contd.)

(c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market price. Market risk comprises of 4 types of risk: foreign currency risk, interest rate risk, commodity price risk and market price risk

Foreign currency risk

The Company holds no financial assets/liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as on the reporting date. Hence the Company is not exposed to the said risk

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company has no interest bearing liabilities as on the balance sheet date.

Commodity price risk

The Company's revenue is exposed to the risk of price fluctuations related to the sale of its conveyor cords products. Market forces generally determine prices for such products sold by the Company. These prices may be influenced by factors such as supply and demand, production costs (including the costs of raw material inputs) and global and regional economic conditions and growth. Adverse changes in any of these factors may reduce the revenue that the Company earns from the sale of conveyor cord products.

The Company purchases conveyor cords products from Usha Martin Limited, the holding company. The Company is therefore subject to fluctuations in prices of wire rods, zinc and other raw material inputs.

The following table details the Company's sensitivity to a 5% movement in the input price of conveyor cord. The sensitivity analysis includes only 5% change in commodity prices for quantity sold or consumed during the year, with all other variables held constant. A positive number below indicates an increase in profit or equity where the commodity prices decrease by 5%. For a 5% increase in commodity prices, there would be a comparable impact on profit or equity, and the balances below are negative.

Impact for a 5% change in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Particulars	Increase	Decrease
31st March, 2025		
Conveyor cord	(144.46)	144.46
31st March, 2024		
Conveyor cord	(134.20)	134.20

The Company does not have any commodity forward contract for Commodity hedging.

Market price risk

Market price risk is the risk that the fair value of future cashflows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market prices.

(e) Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and other equity. The Company's primary capital management objectives are to ensure its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimize the cost of capital in order to enhance value to shareholders.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it as and when required. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may pay dividend or repay debts, raise new debt or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. No major changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the period ended 31st March, 2024 and 31st March, 2023 respectively. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents.

The following table summarises the capital of the Company -

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Cash and cash equivalents [Refer note 6]	13.16	6.92
Other bank balances [Refer note 7]	250.00	238.39
Total Cash (a)	263.16	245.31
Borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings (b)	-	-
Net debt (c = b-a)	(263.16)	(245.31)
Total equity	407.22	359.68
Total capital (equity + net debt) (d)	144.06	114.37
Gearing ratio (c/d)	(1.83)	(2.14)

Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

24. Trade Receivables ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

SI No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled revenue	Not due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	49.19	49.84	15.45	1.60	23.79	32.89	-	172.76
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk								
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								
(iv)	Less : allowance for credit impaired undisputed trade receivables								
(v)	Disputed Trade receivables – considered good								
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vii)	Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								
(viii)	Less : allowance for credit impaired disputed trade receivables								
(ix)	Trade receivables -related party (group)								
	Total	49.19	49.84	15.45	1.60	23.79	32.89	-	172.76

As at 31st March 2024

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

SI No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment							Total
		Unbilled revenue	Not due	From due date to 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	814.95	23.78	0.01	32.89	-	0.24	871.87
(ii)	Undisputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk								
(iii)	Undisputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								
(iv)	Less : allowance for credit impaired undisputed trade receivables								
(v)	Disputed Trade receivables – considered good								
(vi)	Disputed trade receivables which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vii)	Disputed Trade receivables – credit impaired								
(viii)	Less : allowance for credit impaired disputed trade receivables								
(ix)	Trade receivables -related party (group)								
	Total	-	814.95	23.78	0.01	32.89	-	0.24	871.87



25. Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at 31st March 2025

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	0.31	-	-	-	-	-	0.31
ii)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	35.40	-	-	-	35.40
iii)	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Trade payable -related party	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Total	0.31	-	35.40	-	-	-	35.71

As at 31st March 2024

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs unless stated otherwise)

Sl No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Unbilled	Not due	Less than 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
i)	Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ii)	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	29.01	-	5.65	-	-	-	34.66
iii)	Disputed Dues - micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv)	Disputed Dues - other than micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v)	Trade payable -related party	-	868.31	-	-	-	-	868.31
	Total	29.01	868.31	5.65	-	-	-	902.97



Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March, 2025

26. Ratio Analysis as at 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024

Name of Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	Variance	Reason for change
(a) Current Ratio	Current Asset	Current Liabilities	5.74	1.40	310.00%	Due to decrease in Current Liabilities.
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes – Preference Dividend (if any)	Average Shareholder's Equity	3.17	2.75	15.27%	
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or sales	Average Inventory	41.16	34.62	18.89%	
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	6.43	4.07	57.99%	Due to decrease in Trade Receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	6.71	4.72	42.16%	Due to decrease in Trade Payables
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	7.86	7.44	5.65%	
(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	1.49%	1.54%	-3.25%	
(j) Return on Capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	0.16	0.16	0.00%	

27. Other Statutory Information

- The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
 - The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
 - The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
 - The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
 - The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
 - The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries,
 - The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
28. Micro enterprises and small enterprises under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 have been determined based on the confirmations received in response to intimation in this regard sent by the Company to the suppliers. No interest in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 or otherwise has either been paid or payable or accrued and remaining unpaid as at March 31, 2025.
29. The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.
30. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary, to conform to current year's presentation.

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For SEN & RAY

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration No. 303047E

Binod Kr. Mahato
(Binod Kr. Mahato)

Partner

Membership No. 313822

Place: Kolkata

Date: 28th April 2025



For and on behalf of Board of Director of
Gustav Wolf Speciality Cords Limited

Abhijit Paul
Abhijit Paul

Ashwin Lakhani
Ashwin Lakhani

Director

Director

DIN:09746192 DIN:08654699



Company Registration No. 02928464 (England and Wales)

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Usha Martin International Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including FRS 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its loss for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report and the directors' report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.



Sally Cheeney
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 24 June 2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Titanium 1
Kings Inch Place
Renfrew
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

		2025	2024
	Notes	£'000	£'000
Administrative expenses		(2,365)	(2,395)
Other operating income		1,063	1,884
		<hr/>	<hr/>
Operating loss		(1,302)	(511)
Interest receivable and similar income	6	12	1,288
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit before taxation		(1,290)	777
Tax on (loss)/profit	7	196	-
		<hr/>	<hr/>
(Loss)/profit for the financial year		(1,094)	777
		<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
(Loss)/profit for the year	(1,094)	777
Other comprehensive income	-	-
	<hr/>	<hr/>
Total comprehensive income for the year	(1,094)	777
	<hr/> <hr/>	<hr/> <hr/>

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

		2025		2024	
	Notes	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	9		-		85
Investments	10		7,063		7,063
			7,063		7,148
Current assets					
Debtors	12	2,755		3,263	
Cash at bank and in hand		83		207	
		2,838		3,470	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	13	(1,213)		(836)	
Net current assets			1,625		2,634
Net assets			8,688		9,782
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		5,909		5,909
Capital redemption reserve			1,731		1,731
Profit and loss reserves			1,048		2,142
Total equity			8,688		9,782

The financial statements were approved and signed by the director and authorised for issue on 16 May 2025

Mr D B Gartner
Director

Company Registration No. 02928464

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Capital redemption reserve £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2023		5,909	1,731	2,606	10,246
Year ended 31 March 2024:					
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	777	777
Dividends	8	-	-	(1,241)	(1,241)
Balance at 31 March 2024		5,909	1,731	2,142	9,782
Year ended 31 March 2025:					
Loss and total comprehensive income for the year		-	-	(1,094)	(1,094)
Balance at 31 March 2025		5,909	1,731	1,048	8,688

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Usha Martin International Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom, S80 3ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;

These financial statements have been prepared for submission to the parent undertaking, Usha Martin Limited, a company incorporated in India specifically for the purpose of lodging them with the appropriate authority in India. These accounts are not the company's statutory accounts.

Except for the fact that investments in subsidiary companies are stated at cost and the accounts do not consolidate the results of the subsidiaries, the financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable accounting standards in the United Kingdom.

Separate group accounts, which consolidate the results of the company and its subsidiaries for the year ended 31 March 2025 are submitted to the Registrar of Companies, Companies House, Crown Way, Cardiff, CF4 3UZ.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company has considered its stock levels, including goods in transit, along with future sources both from group and third party suppliers and are satisfied that these will allow adequate supply of goods as required.

The current and future financial position of the group, its cash flows and liquidity position have been reviewed by the directors. The group is in funds by £3.8m at 31 March 2025 with further finance facilities available. The directors are confident that the existing funding facilities will provide sufficient headroom to meet the forecast cash requirements having considered any additional requirements that would be contingent on a downturn in activity over the same period. The group's continued growth and long-term forecast outlook has provided further assurance to the directors regarding its financial position.

As such, the directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Fixtures and fittings	25% reducing balance
-----------------------	----------------------

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.4 Fixed asset investments

Interests in subsidiaries, associates and jointly controlled entities are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. The investments are assessed for impairment at each reporting date and any impairment losses or reversals of impairment losses are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

A subsidiary is an entity controlled by the company. Control is the power to govern the financial and operating policies of the entity so as to obtain benefits from its activities.

An associate is an entity, being neither a subsidiary nor a joint venture, in which the company holds a long-term interest and where the company has significant influence. The company considers that it has significant influence where it has the power to participate in the financial and operating decisions of the associate.

Entities in which the company has a long term interest and shares control under a contractual arrangement are classified as jointly controlled entities.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.6 Cash at bank and in hand

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.7 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

1.8 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.9 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.10 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.11 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.12 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.13 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation are included in the profit and loss account for the period.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

The directors are of the opinion that there are no matters of significant judgement and estimation which are material to the financial statements.

3 Operating Profit

Exchange differences recognised in profit or loss during the year, except for those arising on financial instruments measured at fair value through profit or loss, amounted to a loss of £6,599 (2024: loss £12,210).

Fees paid for non audit services to the company itself are not disclosed because the consolidated accounts are required to disclose such fees on a consolidated basis.

4 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Management	6	7

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Wages and salaries	565	465
Social security costs	81	64
Pension costs	18	35
	664	564

5 Directors' remuneration

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	322	352
Company pension contributions to defined contribution schemes	10	25
	332	377

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

5 Directors' remuneration

(Continued)

Remuneration disclosed above include the following amounts paid to the highest paid director:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Remuneration for qualifying services	322	352

6 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest income		
Interest receivable from group companies	12	17
Income from fixed asset investments		
Income from shares in group undertakings	-	1,271
Total income	12	1,288

7 Taxation

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	(196)	-

The actual (credit)/charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected (credit)/charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
(Loss)/profit before taxation	(1,290)	777
Expected tax (credit)/charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 25.00%)	(323)	194
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	7	16
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	-	(318)
Group relief	-	125
Other permanent differences	(18)	-
Under/(over) provided in prior years	99	-
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	21	-
Foreign tax credits	18	(17)
Taxation credit for the year	(196)	-

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

8 Dividends

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Final paid	-	1,241

9 Tangible fixed assets

	Fixtures and fittings £'000
Cost	
At 1 April 2024	97
Disposals	(97)
At 31 March 2025	-
Depreciation and impairment	
At 1 April 2024	12
Depreciation charged in the year	8
Eliminated in respect of disposals	(20)
At 31 March 2025	-
Carrying amount	
At 31 March 2025	-
At 31 March 2024	85

10 Fixed asset investments

	Notes	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Investments in subsidiaries	11	7,063	7,063

11 Subsidiaries

Details of the company's subsidiaries at 31 March 2025 are as follows:

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11 Subsidiaries

(Continued)

Name of undertaking	Registered office	Nature of business	Class of shares held	% Held Direct
Brunton Shaw UK Limited	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100
De Ruiter Staalkabal BV	Netherlands	Trading in metal and wire products	Ordinary	100
European Management & Marine Ltd	United Kingdom	Dormant	Ordinary	100
Usha Martin Europe BV	Netherlands	Trading in metal and wire products	Ordinary	100
Usha Martin Italia Srl	Italy	Research and Development	Ordinary	100
Usha Martin UK Limited	United Kingdom	Trading in metal and wire products	Ordinary	100
Usha Martin Espana SL	Spain	Trading in metal and wire products	Ordinary	100

12 Debtors

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Corporation tax recoverable	53	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	2,380	3,100
Other debtors	9	163
	<u>2,442</u>	<u>3,263</u>
	<u>2,442</u>	<u>3,263</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 14)	313	-
	<u>313</u>	<u>-</u>
Total debtors	<u>2,755</u>	<u>3,263</u>
	<u>2,755</u>	<u>3,263</u>

13 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Trade creditors	286	53
Amounts owed to group undertakings	826	718
Corporation tax	-	40
Other creditors	101	25
	<u>1,213</u>	<u>836</u>
	<u>1,213</u>	<u>836</u>

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

14 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Assets 2025 £'000	Assets 2024 £'000
Balances:		
Tax losses	313	-
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
Movements in the year:		2025 £'000
Liability at 1 April 2024		-
Credit to profit or loss		(313)
		<u> </u>
Asset at 31 March 2025		(313)
		<u> </u>

The deferred tax asset set out above is expected to reverse within 12 months and relates to the utilisation of tax losses against future expected profits of the same period.

15 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	18	35
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

16 Share capital

	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Ordinary share capital Issued and fully paid				
A Ordinary of £1 each	2,847,263	2,847,263	2,847	2,847
B Ordinary of £1 each	3,062,125	3,062,125	3,062	3,062
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>
	5,909,388	5,909,388	5,909	5,909
	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>	<u> </u>

All shares rank pari passu and have equal rights to dividends and share of any distribution of assets.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

17 Events after the reporting date

Over the last weeks our Senior Management Team further worked and concluded upon the new business model. This model will allow a promising outlook for BSUK over time, but will also unfortunately affect the production activity level within our company.

For our range of ELSTAR elevator ropes, CRANEMAX/HARBOURMAX crane wire ropes, MINEMAX mining ropes, TRAWLMASTER fishing wire ropes and our full range of specialty wire ropes, including grapnel, these will be mainly outsourced to the other Usha Martin factories in the group. This means that this product range will be predominantly produced as finished product by our sister companies. Order processing will remain within BSUK, but actual production and shipments will be handled by the sister companies.

18 Ultimate controlling party

Usha Martin Limited, a company incorporated in India, is the ultimate parent undertaking. Copies of the accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking may be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary at Usha Martin Limited, 2A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata 700 071, India.

USHA MARTIN INTERNATIONAL LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025		2024	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Other operating income				
Management fees receivable		1,063		1,884
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	228		76	
Social security costs	36		17	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	8		10	
Other staff costs	15		37	
Directors' remuneration	322		352	
Directors' social security costs	45		47	
Directors' pension costs - defined contribution scheme	10		25	
Management charge	1,225		1,379	
Rent re operating leases	85		1	
Travelling expenses	105		152	
Legal and professional fees	217		213	
Bank charges	-		1	
Advertising	9		3	
Telecommunications	1		2	
Entertaining	21		48	
Sundry expenses	9		8	
Realised exchange loss/(gain)	(1)		(1)	
Unrealised exchange loss/(gain)	8		13	
Depreciation	21		12	
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets (non exceptional)	1		-	
		(2,365)		(2,395)
Operating loss		(1,302)		(511)
Interest receivable and similar income				
Interest receivable from group companies	12		17	
Dividends receivable from group companies	-		1,271	
		12		1,288
(Loss)/profit before taxation	-	(1,290)	-	777

Company registration number 03594781 (England and Wales)

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Usha Martin UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the profit and loss account, the statement of comprehensive income, the balance sheet, the statement of changes in equity and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The directors are responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the strategic report and the directors' report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the strategic report and the directors' report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the strategic report or the directors' report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the directors' responsibilities statement, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBERS OF USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's members those matters we are required to state to them in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sally Cheeney
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

19 May 2025
Date:

Titanium 1
Kings Inch Place
Renfrew
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Turnover	3	59,338	55,120
Cost of sales		(48,633)	(40,749)
Gross profit		10,705	14,371
Administrative expenses		(10,308)	(9,141)
Other operating income		81	8
Operating profit	5	478	5,238
Interest receivable and similar income	7	6	16
Interest payable and similar expenses	8	(50)	(33)
Profit before taxation		434	5,221
Tax on profit	9	(163)	(1,220)
Profit for the financial year		271	4,001

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Profit for the year	271	4,001
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	<u>271</u>	<u>4,001</u>

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £'000	£'000	2024 £'000	£'000
Fixed assets					
Tangible assets	11		22,916		19,124
Current assets					
Stocks	12	15,243		17,096	
Debtors	13	13,552		16,930	
Cash at bank and in hand		2,611		1,688	
		<u>31,406</u>		<u>35,714</u>	
Creditors: amounts falling due within one year	14	<u>(15,075)</u>		<u>(16,521)</u>	
Net current assets			<u>16,331</u>		<u>19,193</u>
Total assets less current liabilities			<u>39,247</u>		<u>38,317</u>
Provisions for liabilities					
Deferred tax liability	16	<u>2,394</u>	(2,394)	<u>1,728</u>	(1,728)
Government grants	17		<u>(154)</u>		<u>(161)</u>
Net assets			<u><u>36,699</u></u>		<u><u>36,428</u></u>
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	19		3,850		3,850
Profit and loss reserves	20		<u>32,849</u>		<u>32,578</u>
Total equity			<u><u>36,699</u></u>		<u><u>36,428</u></u>

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on and are signed on its behalf by:


Mr D.B. Gartner
Director

Company Registration No. 03594781

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	Share capital £'000	Profit and loss reserves £'000	Total £'000
Balance at 1 April 2023		3,850	29,848	33,698
Year ended 31 March 2024:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	4,001	4,001
Dividends	10	-	(1,271)	(1,271)
Balance at 31 March 2024		3,850	32,578	36,428
Year ended 31 March 2025:				
Profit and total comprehensive income for the year		-	271	271
Balance at 31 March 2025		3,850	32,849	36,699

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Usha Martin UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom, S80 3ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £'000.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

This company is a qualifying entity for the purposes of FRS 102, being a member of a group where the parent of that group prepares publicly available consolidated financial statements, including this company, which are intended to give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and profit or loss of the group. The company has therefore taken advantage of exemptions from the following disclosure requirements:

- Section 7 'Statement of Cash Flows': Presentation of a statement of cash flow and related notes and disclosures;
- Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instrument Issues': Interest income/expense and net gains/losses for each category of financial instrument; basis of determining fair values; details of collateral, loan defaults or breaches, details of hedges, hedging fair value changes recognised in profit or loss and in other comprehensive income;

The financial statements of the company are consolidated in the financial statements of Usha Martin International Limited. These consolidated financial statements are available from its registered office, Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, S80 3ES.

1.2 Going concern

At the time of approving the financial statements, the directors have a reasonable expectation that the company has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus the directors continue to adopt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statements.

The company has considered its stock levels, including goods in transit, along with future sources both from group and third-party suppliers and are satisfied that these will allow adequate supply of goods as required.

The current and future financial position of the company, its cash flows and liquidity position have been reviewed by the directors. The company has funds available of £2.6m at 31st March 2025 with further finance facilities available. The directors are confident that the existing funding facilities will provide sufficient headroom to meet the forecast cash requirements having considered any additional requirements that would be contingent on a downturn in activity over the same period. The company's continued growth and long-term forecast outlook has provided further assurance to the directors regarding its financial position.

As such, the directors consider that it is appropriate to prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.3 Turnover

Turnover is recognised at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable for goods and services provided in the normal course of business, and is shown net of VAT and other sales related taxes. The fair value of consideration takes into account trade discounts, settlement discounts and volume rebates.

When cash inflows are deferred and represent a financing arrangement, the fair value of the consideration is the present value of the future receipts. The difference between the fair value of the consideration and the nominal amount received is recognised as interest income.

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognised when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer (usually on dispatch of the goods), the amount of revenue can be measured reliably, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the entity and the costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

Revenue from the rendering of services is recognised by reference to the completion of the service and when costs incurred and costs to complete can be estimated reliably. Where the outcome cannot be estimated reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent of the expenses recognised that it is probable will be recovered.

1.4 Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are initially measured at cost and subsequently measured at cost or valuation, net of depreciation and any impairment losses.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost or valuation of assets less their residual values over their useful lives on the following bases:

Land and buildings	2% on cost
Plant and equipment	5% - 33% on cost
Fixtures and fittings	20% on cost
Electronic equipment	25% & 33% on cost
Motor vehicles	20% & 25% on cost
Improvements to property	20% & 33% on cost

The gain or loss arising on the disposal of an asset is determined as the difference between the sale proceeds and the carrying value of the asset, and is credited or charged to profit or loss.

1.5 Impairment of fixed assets

At each reporting period end date, the company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs.

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

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Recognised impairment losses are reversed if, and only if, the reasons for the impairment loss have ceased to apply. Where an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

1.6 Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Cost comprises direct materials and, where applicable, direct labour costs and those overheads that have been incurred in bringing the stocks to their present location and condition.

At each reporting date, an assessment is made for impairment. Any excess of the carrying amount of stocks over its estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell is recognised as an impairment loss in profit or loss. Reversals of impairment losses are also recognised in profit or loss.

1.7 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are basic financial assets and include cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks, other short-term liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities.

1.8 Financial instruments

The company has elected to apply the provisions of Section 11 'Basic Financial Instruments' and Section 12 'Other Financial Instruments Issues' of FRS 102 to all of its financial instruments.

Financial instruments are recognised in the company's balance sheet when the company becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset, with the net amounts presented in the financial statements, when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Basic financial assets

Basic financial assets, which include debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially measured at transaction price including transaction costs and are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial assets classified as receivable within one year are not amortised.

Other financial assets

Other financial assets, including investments in equity instruments which are not subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures, are initially measured at fair value, which is normally the transaction price. Such assets are subsequently carried at fair value and the changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss, except that investments in equity instruments that are not publicly traded and whose fair values cannot be measured reliably are measured at cost less impairment.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

Financial assets, other than those held at fair value through profit and loss, are assessed for indicators of impairment at each reporting end date.

Financial assets are impaired where there is objective evidence that, as a result of one or more events that occurred after the initial recognition of the financial asset, the estimated future cash flows have been affected. If an asset is impaired, the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit or loss.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been, had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition of financial assets

Financial assets are derecognised only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled, or when the company transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership to another entity, or if some significant risks and rewards of ownership are retained but control of the asset has transferred to another party that is able to sell the asset in its entirety to an unrelated third party.

Classification of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into. An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the company after deducting all of its liabilities.

Basic financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including creditors, bank loans, loans from fellow group companies and preference shares that are classified as debt, are initially recognised at transaction price unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future payments discounted at a market rate of interest. Financial liabilities classified as payable within one year are not amortised.

Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. Amounts payable are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less. If not, they are presented as non-current liabilities. Trade creditors are recognised initially at transaction price and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the company's contractual obligations expire or are discharged or cancelled.

1.9 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.10 Taxation

The tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from net profit as reported in the profit and loss account because it excludes items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and it further excludes items that are never taxable or deductible. The company's liability for current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting end date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all timing differences and deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits. Such assets and liabilities are not recognised if the timing difference arises from goodwill or from the initial recognition of other assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the tax profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting end date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Deferred tax is calculated at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the liability is settled or the asset is realised. Deferred tax is charged or credited in the profit and loss account, except when it relates to items charged or credited directly to equity, in which case the deferred tax is also dealt with in equity. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when the company has a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and the deferred tax assets and liabilities relate to taxes levied by the same tax authority.

1.11 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.12 Retirement benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit schemes are charged as an expense as they fall due.

1.13 Leases

Rentals payable under operating leases, including any lease incentives received, are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the term of the relevant lease except where another more systematic basis is more representative of the time pattern in which economic benefits from the leases asset are consumed.

1.14 Government grants

Government grants are recognised at the fair value of the asset received or receivable when there is reasonable assurance that the grant conditions will be met and the grants will be received.

A grant that specifies performance conditions is recognised in income when the performance conditions are met. Where a grant does not specify performance conditions it is recognised in income when the proceeds are received or receivable. A grant received before the recognition criteria are satisfied is recognised as a liability.

Government grants based on capital expenditure are credited to the profit and loss account over the estimated useful life of the assets funded. Government grants of a revenue nature are credited to the profit and loss account in the same period as the related expenditure.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

(Continued)

1.15 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

1.16 Research and development

Research expenditure is written off against profits in the year in which it is incurred, except that the development expenditure incurred on an individual project is carried forward when its future recoverability can be reasonably regarded as assured. Any expenditure carried forward is amortised in line with expected future sales from the related project.

2 Judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the application of the company's accounting policies, the directors are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these 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 where the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future periods where the revision affects both current and future periods.

Critical judgements

The following judgements (apart from those involving estimates) have had the most significant effect on amounts recognised in the financial statements.

Stock and bad debt provisions

Stocks are valued at the lower of cost and selling price less costs to complete and sell. This includes, where necessary, provisions for slow moving stocks. Calculations of these provisions requires judgements to be made, including the competitive and economic environment and market trends.

Calculations made in respect of provisions for doubtful debts requires judgement. This judgement is based on customer base and the economic environment.

3 Turnover and other revenue

The turnover and profit before tax are attributable to the manufacture, sales and services relating to wire rope and associated products.

In the opinion of the directors it would be prejudicial to the interests of the group and the company to provide an analysis of turnover by geographical market.

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Other revenue		
Interest income	6	16
Grants received	8	8

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

4 Auditor's remuneration

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Fees payable to the company's auditor and associates:		
For audit services		
Audit of the financial statements of the company	75	75
For other services		
Audit-related assurance services	24	20
Taxation compliance services	7	11
	31	31

Fees payable to the auditors for audit and non-audit services are incurred by the immediate parent company, Usha Martin International Limited.

5 Operating profit

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Operating profit for the year is stated after charging/(crediting):		
Exchange losses	221	36
Government grants	(8)	(8)
Depreciation of owned tangible fixed assets	1,145	1,193
Profit on disposal of tangible fixed assets	(2)	(1)
Operating lease charges	217	132

6 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Production	118	114
Administration, sales and distribution	59	63
Directors	6	6
Total	183	183

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6 Employees

(Continued)

Their aggregate remuneration comprised:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Wages and salaries	7,852	6,293
Social security costs	798	654
Pension costs	232	226
	<u>8,882</u>	<u>7,173</u>
Redundancy payments made or committed	<u>297</u>	<u>-</u>

Termination benefits of £297k have been committed to at the year end. These are in respect of redundancies at the Brunton Shaw UK Limited division.

7 Interest receivable and similar income

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest income		
Other interest income	6	16
	<u>6</u>	<u>16</u>

8 Interest payable and similar expenses

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Interest on bank overdrafts and loans	50	33
	<u>50</u>	<u>33</u>

9 Taxation

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Current tax		
UK corporation tax on profits for the current period	-	1,219
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	(33)	1
Total current tax	<u>(33)</u>	<u>1,220</u>
Deferred tax		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	196	-
Total tax charge	<u>163</u>	<u>1,220</u>

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

9 Taxation

(Continued)

The actual charge for the year can be reconciled to the expected charge for the year based on the profit or loss and the standard rate of tax as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Profit before taxation	434	5,221
Expected tax charge based on the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25.00% (2024: 25.00%)	109	1,305
Tax effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	57	6
Tax effect of income not taxable in determining taxable profit	(16)	-
Adjustments in respect of prior years	(35)	1
Group relief	-	(121)
Depreciation on assets not qualifying for tax allowances	56	57
Deferred tax adjustments in respect of prior years	(8)	(28)
Taxation charge for the year	163	1,220

10 Dividends

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Final paid	-	1,271

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11 Tangible fixed assets

	Land and buildings £'000	Plant and equipment £'000	Fixtures and fittings £'000	Electronic equipment £'000	Motor vehicles £'000	Improvements to property £'000	Total £'000
Cost							
At 1 April 2024	10,997	21,024	146	609	389	221	33,386
Additions	-	4,839	-	94	-	41	4,974
Disposals	-	(60)	-	-	(61)	-	(121)
At 31 March 2025	10,997	25,803	146	703	328	262	38,239
Depreciation and impairment							
At 1 April 2024	2,604	10,534	6	549	385	184	14,262
Depreciation charged in the year	229	836	28	38	1	13	1,145
Eliminated in respect of disposals	-	(23)	-	-	(61)	-	(84)
At 31 March 2025	2,833	11,347	34	587	325	197	15,323
Carrying amount							
At 31 March 2025	8,164	14,456	112	116	3	65	22,916
At 31 March 2024	8,393	10,490	140	60	4	37	19,124

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

11 Tangible fixed assets

(Continued)

During the year £203,000 (2024 - £ Nil) of interest costs directly attributable to the financing of the ocean fibre project were capitalised at the weighted average cost of the related borrowings. The total capitalised interest at 31 March 2025 was £203,000- (2024 - £Nil).

Included with Land & Buildings is £780,000 (2024: £780,000) of property held under long leasehold.

At the year end there were capital works in progress of £1,015,000 (2024: £2,373,000) of which no depreciation was charged in the period.

12 Stocks

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Raw materials and consumables	3,394	3,702
Work in progress	1,000	1,404
Finished goods and goods for resale	10,849	11,990
	<u>15,243</u>	<u>17,096</u>

Included within finished goods and goods for resale is goods-in-transit totalling £2,661,000 (2024 - £4,088,000).

13 Debtors

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Trade debtors	10,311	12,098
Corporation tax recoverable	480	-
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1,889	4,300
Prepayments and accrued income	403	532
	<u>13,083</u>	<u>16,930</u>
Amounts falling due after more than one year:		
Deferred tax asset (note 16)	469	-
	<u>13,552</u>	<u>16,930</u>

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

14 Creditors: amounts falling due within one year

	Notes	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Bank loans and overdrafts	15	-	774
Trade creditors		4,404	4,324
Amounts owed to group undertakings		8,570	9,697
Corporation tax		-	539
Other taxation and social security		396	315
Accruals and deferred income		1,705	872
		<u>15,075</u>	<u>16,521</u>

A bonds, guarantees, indemnities and standby LC's facility of £1.5m (2024: £0.675m) has been secured against the property at Kirkhill Industrial Estate, Dyce and the property at Sandy Lane, Worksop.

15 Loans and overdrafts

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Bank overdrafts	<u>-</u>	<u>774</u>
Payable within one year	<u>-</u>	<u>774</u>

16 Deferred taxation

The following are the major deferred tax liabilities and assets recognised by the company and movements thereon:

	Liabilities 2025 £'000	Liabilities 2024 £'000	Assets 2025 £'000	Assets 2024 £'000
Balances:				
Accelerated capital allowances	2,378	1,712	-	-
Tax losses	-	-	469	-
Revaluations	16	16	-	-
	<u>2,394</u>	<u>1,728</u>	<u>469</u>	<u>-</u>

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

16 Deferred taxation

(Continued)

	2025 £'000
Movements in the year:	
Liability at 1 April 2024	1,728
Charge to profit or loss	197
Liability at 31 March 2025	1,925

17 Government grants

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Arising from government grants	154	161

The value of the government grant deferred as at 31 March 2025 is £154,000 (2024 - £161,000). Amounts due within one year are £8,000 with £146,000 due after one year.

18 Retirement benefit schemes

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Defined contribution schemes		
Charge to profit or loss in respect of defined contribution schemes	232	226

The company operates a defined contribution pension scheme for all qualifying employees. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the company in an independently administered fund.

19 Share capital

	2025 Number	2024 Number	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Ordinary share capital				
Issued and fully paid				
Ordinary of £1 each	3,850,000	3,850,000	3,850	3,850

All shares rank pari passu and have equal rights to dividends and share of any distribution of assets.

20 Profit and loss reserves

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
At the beginning of the year	32,578	29,848
Profit for the year	271	4,001
Dividends declared and paid in the year	-	(1,271)
At the end of the year	32,849	32,578

Included within total retained earnings above are non-distributable reserves of £529,000 (2024: £529,000).

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

21 Operating lease commitments

Lessee

At the reporting end date the company had outstanding commitments for future minimum lease payments under non-cancellable operating leases, which fall due as follows:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Within one year	249	108
Between two and five years	883	434
In over five years	5,670	5,772
	<u>6,802</u>	<u>6,314</u>

22 Financial commitments, guarantees and contingent liabilities

At 31 March 2025, there were open bank guarantees held by Barclays Commercial Bank amounting to £525,481 (2024: £647,000) in respect of performance bonds and other obligations. The total amount of bank guarantees available for use at 31 March 2025 were £1,500,000.

23 Capital commitments

Amounts contracted for but not provided in the financial statements:

	2025 £'000	2024 £'000
Acquisition of tangible fixed assets	<u>1,331</u>	<u>-</u>

Capital commitments at 31st March 2025 represent the work committed to be undertaken for site redevelopment work.

24 Related party transactions

The company has taken advantage of the exemption, under the Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland', not to disclose related party transactions with wholly owned subsidiaries within the group.

25 Events after the reporting date

Over the last weeks our Senior Management Team further worked and concluded upon the new business model. This model will allow a promising outlook for BSUK over time, but will also unfortunately affect the production activity level within our company.

For our range of ELSTAR elevator ropes, CRANEMAX/HARBOURMAX crane wire ropes, MINEMAX mining ropes, TRAWLMASTER fishing wire ropes and our full range of specialty wire ropes, including grapnel, these will be mainly outsourced to the other Usha Martin factories in the group. This means that this product range will be predominantly produced as finished product by our sister companies. Order processing will remain within BSUK, but actual production and shipments will be handled by the sister companies.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

26 Ultimate controlling party

The company's immediate parent company is Usha Martin International Limited, a company incorporated in Great Britain and registered in England & Wales.

Usha Martin Limited, a company incorporated in India, is the ultimate parent undertaking. Copies of the accounts of the ultimate parent undertaking may be obtained by writing to the Company Secretary at Usha Martin Limited, 2A, Shakespeare Sarani, Kolkata 700 071, India.

27 Financial risk management

The company has exposures to three main areas of risk - foreign exchange currency exposure, liquidity risk and interest rate risk.

Foreign exchange transactional currency exposure

The company is exposed to currency exchange rate risk due to a significant proportion of its receivables, payables and operating expenses being denominated in non-Sterling currencies. The net exposure of each currency is monitored and managed by the use of forward foreign exchange contracts or overdraft facility. The forward foreign exchange contracts all mature within 12 months.

Liquidity risk

The objective of the company in managing liquidity risk is to ensure that it can meet its financial obligations as and when they fall due. The group expects to meet its financial obligations through operating cash flows. In the event that the operating cash flows would not cover all the financial obligations, the company has credit facilities available. The company has bank borrowings of £Nil at 31 March 2025 however, it is in a position to meet its commitments and obligations as they fall due.

Interest rate risk

The company borrows from its bankers using either overdrafts or term loans whose tenure depends on the nature of the asset and management's view of the future direction of interest rate.

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025		2024	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Turnover				
Sales of goods		59,338		55,120
Cost of sales				
<i>Purchases and other direct costs</i>				
Raw materials purchases	39,201		34,510	
Carriage inwards and import duty	2,475		999	
Wages and salaries	4,715		3,720	
Social security costs	455		370	
Redundancy costs	297		-	
Commissions payable	(23)		(15)	
Local transport	1,513		1,165	
	<u>48,633</u>		<u>40,749</u>	
Total purchases and other direct costs				
Total cost of sales		(48,633)		(40,749)
		<u></u>		<u></u>
Gross profit	18.04%	10,705	26.07%	14,371
Other operating income				
Government grants receivable and released	8		8	
Other income	73		-	
	<u></u>		<u></u>	
		81		8
Administrative expenses				
Wages and salaries	3,137		2,573	
Social security costs	343		284	
Staff pension costs defined contribution	232		226	
Management charge	958		1,831	
Rent re operating leases	217		132	
Motor running expenses	38		12	
Legal and professional fees	16		(34)	
Audit fees	75		75	
Bank charges	44		27	
Bad and doubtful debts	(66)		(58)	
Telecommunications	28		37	
Entertaining	27		30	
Sundry expenses	1,057		535	
Factory consumables	288		218	
Property expenses	1,109		1,099	
Depreciation	1,145		1,191	
Profit or loss on sale of tangible assets	(2)		(1)	
Profit or loss on foreign exchange	221		36	
Repairs and maintenance	845		424	
Insurance	430		402	
Travel and hotel expenses	166		102	
	<u></u>		<u></u>	
		(10,308)		(9,141)

USHA MARTIN UK LIMITED

DETAILED PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT (CONTINUED) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

	2025		2024	
	£'000	£'000	£'000	£'000
Operating profit		478		5,238
Interest receivable and similar income				
Other interest received on financial instruments	6		16	
		6		16
Interest payable and similar expenses				
Bank interest on loans and overdrafts		(50)		(33)
Profit before taxation	0.73%	434	9.47%	5,221

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.
located, Dordrecht

Report on the annual accounts
1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.
Sliedrecht

FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

(After proposal appropriation of result)

	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	€	€	€	€
ASSETS				
Fixed assets				
<u>Property, plant and equipment</u>				
Land and buildings	5.521.513		5.550.696	
Machinery	527.207		567.312	
Other fixed assets	<u>404.805</u>		<u>199.648</u>	
		6.453.525		6.317.656
Current assets				
<u>Inventories and work in progress</u>				
Goods for resale		9.392.896		6.646.325
<u>Receivables</u>				
Trade receivables	5.095.186		6.713.345	
Receivables from group companies	20.228		1.260.696	
Taxes and social security charges	13.549		-	
Other current accounts	<u>446.968</u>		<u>532.937</u>	
		5.575.931		8.506.978
<u>Cash and cash equivalents</u>		1.048.747		1.653.807
		<u>22.471.099</u>		<u>23.124.766</u>

	<u>31 March 2025</u>		<u>31 March 2024</u>	
	€	€	€	€
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
Issued share capital	18.000		18.000	
General reserve	<u>14.902.971</u>		<u>13.488.167</u>	
	14.920.971		13.506.167	
Long-term liabilities				
Payables to banks	1.837.500		2.062.500	
Short-term liabilities				
Payables to banks	225.000		225.000	
Trade payables	1.702.884		1.902.424	
Liabilities to group companies	3.064.549		4.778.290	
Taxes and social security contributions	339.233		331.584	
Other liabilities and accrued expenses	<u>380.962</u>		<u>318.801</u>	
	5.712.628		7.556.099	
	<u>22.471.099</u>		<u>23.124.766</u>	

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-24 UNTIL 31-03-25

	<u>1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025</u>		<u>1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024</u>	
	€	€	€	€
Net turnover	28.870.788		30.008.248	
Cost of sales	<u>-20.466.340</u>		<u>-22.491.147</u>	
Gross margin		8.404.448		7.517.101
Wages and salaries	2.981.523		2.565.485	
Social security charges	422.825		378.352	
Pension contributions	271.203		255.473	
Other staff expenses	1.051.674		745.236	
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	278.076		246.133	
Other operating expenses	<u>1.364.837</u>		<u>1.140.736</u>	
Total operating expenses		<u>6.370.138</u>		<u>5.331.415</u>
Operating result		2.034.310		2.185.686
Financial income and expenses		<u>-138.438</u>		<u>-124.195</u>
Result before taxation		1.895.872		2.061.491
Taxation		<u>-481.068</u>		<u>-518.263</u>
Result after taxation		<u><u>1.414.804</u></u>		<u><u>1.543.228</u></u>

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD 01-04-24 UNTIL 31-03-25

	<u>1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025</u>		<u>1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024</u>	
	€	€	€	€
Cash flow from operating activities				
Operating result		2.034.310		2.185.686
<u>Adjustments for</u>				
Depreciation		283.576		251.659
<u>Changes in working capital</u>				
Increase in inventories	-2.746.571		-898.441	
Decrease in trade receivables	1.618.159		-1.933.798	
Receivables from group companies	1.240.468		-985.530	
Increase in other receivable and taxes and social security charges	72.420		-100.558	
Decrease in other payables	-1.730.081		3.013.988	
		<u>-1.545.605</u>		<u>-904.339</u>
Cash flow from business activities		772.281		1.533.006
Interest received	9.346		1.864	
Interest paid	-147.784		-126.059	
Income tax paid	-594.458		-611.164	
		<u>-732.896</u>		<u>-735.359</u>
Cash flow from operating activities		39.385		797.647
Cash flow from investment activities				
Purchase of property, plant and equipment	-419.445		-217.475	
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment	-		52.376	
Cash flow from investment activities		-419.445		-165.099
Cash flow from financing activities				
Repayments from borrowings		<u>-225.000</u>		<u>-225.000</u>
Movements cash		<u>-605.060</u>		<u>407.548</u>
Turnover movement cash and cash equivalents				
Cash and cash equivalents at the begin		1.653.807		1.246.259
Decrease cash and cash equivalents		<u>-605.060</u>		<u>407.548</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the end		<u>1.048.747</u>		<u>1.653.807</u>

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Entity information

Registered address and registration number trade register

The actual address of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. is Kerkeplaat 10, 3313 LC in Dordrecht, the registered office of the legal entity is Sliedrecht. De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. is registered at the Chamber of Commerce under number 23053163.

General notes

The most important activities of the entity

The activities of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. mainly consist of:

- Import and export of steel wire ropes and the distribution and exploitation of ship equipments;
- Distribution of lifting equipment, ropes and crane pulleys;
- Assembling and manufacturing of steel wire ropes.

Disclosure of going concern

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. has performed its continuity assessment for the period of twelve months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified any events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the accounting principles applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of results are based on the going concern assumption.

Disclosure of group structure

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. is part of the Usha Martin group. The head of this group is Usha Martin Ltd, India. The financial statements of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. are included in the consolidated financial statements of Usha Martin Ltd, which are available at www.ushamartin.com.

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also entities which can control the company are considered to be a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of the company and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not done under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is necessary in order to provide the required insight.

Disclosures about estimates, judgements, assumptions and uncertainties

In applying the principles and policies for drawing up the financial statements, the directors of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. make different estimates and judgments that may be essential to the amounts disclosed in the financial statements. If it is necessary in order to provide the transparency required under Book 2, article 362, paragraph 1, the nature of these estimates and judgments, including related assumptions, is disclosed in the notes to the relevant financial statement item.

General accounting principles

The accounting standards used to prepare the financial statements

The financial statement is drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the firm pronouncements in the Dutch Accounting Standards, as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

Assets and liabilities are generally valued at historical cost, production cost or at fair value at the time of acquisition. If no specific valuation principle has been stated, valuation is at historical cost.

Related party transactions

All legal entities that can be controlled, jointly controlled or significantly influenced are considered to be a related party. Also entities which can control the company are considered to be a related party. In addition, statutory directors, other key management of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. or the ultimate parent corporation and close relatives are regarded as related parties.

Transactions with related parties are disclosed in the notes insofar as they are not transacted under normal market conditions. The nature, extent and other information is disclosed if this is necessary in order to provide the required insight.

Disclosure of changes in accounting policies

The applied accounting principles remained unchanged compared to previous year. The comparative figures are, if required, only adjusted on presentation for comparison purposes.

Conversion of amounts denominated in foreign currency

The financial statement is presented in euros, which is the functional and presentation currency of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.

Transactions in foreign currencies are stated in the financial statements at the exchange rate of the functional currency on the transaction date. The company is active in the European Union.

The company's transactions are settled in Euros, US-dollars and British Pounds (GBP). US-dollar- and GBP-transactions concerns purchases and sales. There is currency risk on these currencies.

Operating leases

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. has lease contracts whereby a large part of the risks and rewards associated with ownership are not for the benefit of or incurred by the De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. The lease contracts are recognised as operational leasing. Lease payments are recorded on a straight-line basis, taking into account reimbursements received from the lessor, in the statement of profit and loss for the duration of the contract.

Financial instruments

Financial instruments include both primary financial instruments, such as receivables and liabilities, and financial derivatives. Reference is made to the recognition per balance sheet item for the principles of primary financial instruments.

Accounting principles

Property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are valued at acquisition costs or production costs plus additional costs less straight-line depreciation based on the expected useful life and residual value, unless stated otherwise. Impairments expected on the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Land and buildings

Land and buildings are valued at historical cost plus additional costs or production cost less straight-line depreciation based on the expected useful life. Land is not depreciated. Impairments expected on the balance sheet date are taken into account.

Impairment of non-current assets

On each balance sheet date, De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. assesses whether there are any indications that a fixed asset may be subject to impairment. If there are such indications, the recoverable amount of the asset is determined. If it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount of the individual asset, the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs is determined. An impairment occurs when the carrying amount of an asset is higher than the recoverable amount; the recoverable amount is the higher of the realisable value and the value in use.

An impairment loss is directly recognised in the profit and loss account while the carrying amount of the asset concerned is concurrently reduced.

Inventories

Inventories (stocks) are valued at cost price based on the FIFO method or lower realisable value.

The cost price consists of the historical cost or production cost and costs incurred in order to bring the stocks to their current location and current condition. The production cost includes direct labour and fixed and variable production overheads, taking into account the costs of the operations office, the maintenance department and internal logistics.

The realisable value is the estimated sales price less directly attributable sales costs. In determining the realisable value the obsolescence of the inventories is taken into account.

Receivables

Receivables are initially valued at the fair value of the consideration to be received, including transaction costs if material. Receivables are subsequently valued at the amortised cost price. If there is no premium or discount and there are no transaction costs, the amortised cost price equals the nominal value of the accounts receivable. Provisions for bad debts are deducted from the carrying amount of the receivable.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash at banks and in hand represent cash in hand, bank balances and deposits with terms of less than twelve months. Overdrafts at banks are recognised as part of debts to lending institutions under current liabilities. Cash at banks and in hand is valued at nominal value.

Non-current liabilities

On initial recognition non-current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition non-current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

Accounting principles for determining the result

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods and services provided and the costs during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Revenue recognition

Net turnover represents amounts invoiced for goods and services supplied during the financial year reported on, net of discounts and value added taxes. The individual performance obligations are identified. The transaction price is then determined and allocated to the individual performance obligation. This takes into account discounts and the like and taxes levied on turnover.

Revenues ensuing from the sale of goods are accounted for when all major entitlements to economic benefits as well as all major risks have transferred to the buyer. The cost price of these goods is allocated to the same period.

Revenues from services are recognized in proportion to the services rendered. The cost price of these services is allocated to the same period.

Cost of sales

Costs of sales are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Expenses of employee benefits

Wages and Salaries, social security charges and pension contributions are charged to the profit and loss statement based on the terms of employment, where they are due to employees and the tax authorities respectively.

Applied policy of pension costs

The company has a pension plan which is implemented by the industry-wide pension fund 'Bedrijfstakpensioenfonds Metaal en Techniek' (PMT).

The pension plan is a conditional average pay pension plan with conditional indexation for active and inactive participants. On the balance sheet date the actual funding ratio of the industry-wide pension fund amounts to 108,6% (31 December 2023: 105,8%). Due to the low funding ratio, the industry-wide pension fund has drawn up a recovery plan that has been approved by The 'Dutch Bank' (DNB). Based on the recovery plan, no additional measures are required. Based on the funding regulations, the company is not obliged making additional contributions in the event of a shortfall in the fund other than through higher future contributions.

The company uses DAS 271.3 for accounting of their pension plan. The pension obligations are valued according to the obligation to the pension provider approach. This approach accounts for the contribution payable to the pension provider as an expense in the profit and loss account.

Based on the funding agreement it is assessed whether and, if so, which obligations or receivables exist in addition to the payment of the annual contribution due to the pension provider as at the balance sheet date. These additional obligations or receivables lead to expenses or revenues and are included in a provision or receivable on the balance sheet.

As at the balance sheet date, there are no pension obligations and receivables in addition to the payment of the annual premium due to the pension provider.

Depreciation of property, plant and equipment

Tangible fixed assets are depreciated from the date of initial use over the expected future economic life of the asset, while taking into account any applicable restrictions with respect to buildings, investment property, other tangible fixed assets. Land is not depreciated.

Future depreciation is adjusted if there is a change in estimated future useful life. Gains and losses from the occasional sale of property, plant or equipment are included in depreciation.

Operating expenses

Costs are determined on a historical basis and are attributed to the reporting year to which they relate.

Financial income and expenses

Interest income and expenses are recognised on a pro rata basis, taking account of the effective interest rate of the assets and liabilities to which they relate. In accounting for interest expenses, the recognised transaction expenses for loans received are taken into consideration.

Exchange differences that arise from the settlement or translation of monetary items are recorded in the profit and loss account in the period in which they occur, unless hedge-accounting is applied.

Income tax expense

Tax on the result is calculated based on the result before tax in the statement of profit and loss, taking account of the losses available for set-off from previous financial years (to the extent that they have not already been included in the deferred tax assets) and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs. Due account is also taken of changes which occur in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in respect of changes in the applicable tax rate.

Cash flow statement

The cash flow statement is prepared according to the indirect method. The funds in the cash flow statement consist of cash and cash equivalents. Cash flows in foreign currencies are translated at an estimated average rate. Exchange rate differences, income and expenditure owing to interest and tax on profits have been included under the cash flow from operating activities. Dividends paid are recognised as cash used in financing activities. Transactions not resulting in inflow or outflow of cash are not recognised in the cash flow statement.

NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET

Fixed assets

Property, plant and equipment

	Land and buildings	Machinery	Other fixed assets	Total
	€	€	€	€
Balance as at 1 April 2024				
Cost or manufacturing price	6.203.917	1.626.901	459.107	8.289.925
Accumulated depreciation	-653.221	-1.059.589	-259.459	-1.972.269
Book value as at 1 April 2024	<u>5.550.696</u>	<u>567.312</u>	<u>199.648</u>	<u>6.317.656</u>
Movements				
Additions	44.000	102.396	273.049	419.445
Depreciation	-73.183	-142.501	-67.892	-283.576
Disposals	-	-	-40.750	-40.750
Depreciation on disposals	-	-	40.750	40.750
Balance movements	<u>-29.183</u>	<u>-40.105</u>	<u>205.157</u>	<u>135.869</u>
Balance as at 31 March 2025				
Cost or manufacturing price	6.247.917	1.729.297	691.406	8.668.620
Accumulated depreciation	-726.404	-1.202.090	-286.601	-2.215.095
Book value as at 31 March 2025	<u>5.521.513</u>	<u>527.207</u>	<u>404.805</u>	<u>6.453.525</u>

Depreciation percentages:

- Land and buildings 0% - 2%
- Machinery 7% - 20%
- Other fixed assets 10% - 25%
- Prepayments of property, plant and equipment 0%.

In the acquisition value of land and buildings is € 87.000 on capitalized interest included.

Current assets

Inventories and work in progress

	<u>31-03-2025</u>	<u>31-03-2024</u>
	€	€
<u>Goods for resale</u>		
Goods for resale	8.246.952	5.118.757
Goods in transit	<u>1.295.450</u>	<u>1.629.837</u>
	9.542.402	6.748.594
Provision for obsolete goods for resale	<u>-149.506</u>	<u>-102.269</u>
	<u><u>9.392.896</u></u>	<u><u>6.646.325</u></u>

Goods for resale valued at a lower realisable value is € 186.000 as at the balance sheet date.

Receivables

There are no receivables with a term of over 1 year.

	<u>31-03-2025</u>	<u>31-03-2024</u>
	€	€
<u>Trade receivables</u>		
Trade debtors	5.125.186	6.741.009
Provision for bad debts	<u>-30.000</u>	<u>-27.664</u>
	<u><u>5.095.186</u></u>	<u><u>6.713.345</u></u>

Receivables from group companies

Intercompany debtors	<u>20.228</u>	<u>1.260.696</u>
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On these receivables no interest is charged.

Taxes and social security charges

Company tax	<u>13.549</u>	<u>-</u>
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Other current accounts

Other receivables	43.651	346.027
Prepaid operating expenses	<u>403.317</u>	<u>186.910</u>
	<u><u>446.968</u></u>	<u><u>532.937</u></u>

Cash and cash equivalents

Rabobank	1.048.747	1.653.727
Cash	<u>-</u>	<u>80</u>
	<u><u>1.048.747</u></u>	<u><u>1.653.807</u></u>

All cash at bank and in hand is freely available.

Shareholders' equity

Equity

	Issued share capital	General reserve	Total
	€	€	€
Balance as at 1 April 2024	18.000	13.488.167	13.506.167
Appropriation of result	-	1.414.804	1.414.804
Balance as at 31 March 2025	<u>18.000</u>	<u>14.902.971</u>	<u>14.920.971</u>

The company's authorised share capital amounts to € 90.000 and consists of 400 shares of € 225 each, 80 shares have been called and paid up.

Statement of the proposed appropriation of the result

The management of the company proposes to appropriate the result as follows:

The appropriation of profit for the period 1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025 in the amount of € 1.414.804 will be fully added to the other reserves.

This proposal needs to be determined by the General Meeting. However, the proposal has already been processed in the annual accounts 1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025 for the company.

Long-term liabilities

Long-term liabilities

	Balance as at 31 March 2025	Repayment due within a year	Remaining pay-back time > 1 year	Remaining pay-back time > 5 year	Interest percentage
	€	€	€	€	%
Payables to banks	<u>2.062.500</u>	<u>225.000</u>	<u>1.837.500</u>	<u>937.500</u>	1,75

Disclosure of non-current liabilities

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. has entered into a mortgage loan with the following conditions:

- capital sum of € 4.500.000;
- duration of 14,5 years (20 years if rent of parcel will be extended);
- interest rate 3-months euribor overhead charge.

Concerning the mortgage loan De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. issued the following securities:

- first right of mortgage up to € 5.000.000 established on the real estate Kerkeplaat, Dordrecht;
- non-distribution clause in case of solvency rate lower than 30%.

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.
Sliedrecht

	1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025	1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024
	€	€
<u>Mortgage loan</u>		
Balance as at 1 April		
Principal amount mortgage	3.768.750	3.768.750
Cumulative repayments mortgage	-1.481.250	-1.256.250
Balance as at 1 April	<u>2.287.500</u>	<u>2.512.500</u>
Movements		
Repayment of mortgage	<u>-225.000</u>	<u>-225.000</u>
Balance as at 31 March		
Principal amount mortgage	3.768.750	3.768.750
Cumulative repayments mortgage	-1.706.250	-1.481.250
Current portion mortgage	-225.000	-225.000
Balance as at 31 March	<u>1.837.500</u>	<u>2.062.500</u>

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. has entered into a mortgage loan with the following conditions:

- capital sum of € 4.500.000;
- duration of 14,5 years (20 years if rent of parcel will be extended);
- interestrate 4,5%.

Concerning the mortgage loan De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. issued the following securities:

- first right of mortgage up to € 5.000.000 established on the real estate Kerkeplaat, Dordrecht;
- non-distribution clause in case of solvency rate lower than 30%.

Short-term liabilities

	<u>31-03-2025</u>	<u>31-03-2024</u>
	€	€
<u>Payables to banks</u>		
Repayment obligations	<u>225.000</u>	<u>225.000</u>
<u>Trade payables</u>		
Trade creditors	<u>1.702.884</u>	<u>1.902.424</u>
<u>Liabilities to group companies</u>		
Intercompany creditors	<u>3.064.549</u>	<u>4.778.290</u>
On these liabilities no interest is charged.		
<u>Taxes and social security contributions</u>		
Value added tax	211.853	164.645
Corporate income tax	-	99.841
Wage tax	89.507	64.845
Pensions	<u>37.873</u>	<u>2.253</u>
	<u>339.233</u>	<u>331.584</u>
<u>Other liabilities and accrued expenses</u>		
Holiday allowance	352.176	283.482
Miscellaneous expenses	22.662	31.180
Other payables	<u>6.124</u>	<u>4.139</u>
	<u>380.962</u>	<u>318.801</u>

Off-balance-sheet rights, obligations and arrangements

The off-balance sheet liabilities relating to the fiscal unity

For value added tax purposes De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. is part of a fiscal unity with Usha Martin Europe B.V. Pursuant to the Collection of State Taxes Act, the companies are both severally and jointly liable for the tax payable by the combination.

Disclosure of operating leases

The operational lease obligations entered into with third parties amount to € 89.700.
Of this amount € 50.500 is due within one year and € 0 is due after five years.

NOTES TO THE STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

	1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025	1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024
	€	€
Net turnover		
Sales of goods	25.053.947	27.916.916
Services delivered	3.816.841	2.091.332
	<u>28.870.788</u>	<u>30.008.248</u>
Cost of sales		
Cost of sales	19.246.146	21.207.573
Freight costs	1.172.957	1.256.036
	<u>20.419.103</u>	<u>22.463.609</u>
Addition to stock provision	47.237	27.538
	<u>20.466.340</u>	<u>22.491.147</u>
Wages and salaries		
Gross salaries	2.813.523	2.397.485
Management fee Usha Martin International Ltd.	168.000	168.000
	<u>2.981.523</u>	<u>2.565.485</u>
Social security charges		
Social security contributions	<u>422.825</u>	<u>378.352</u>
Pension contributions		
Staff pension contributions	<u>271.203</u>	<u>255.473</u>
Other staff expenses		
Temporary staff	842.266	589.316
Allowance for travelling and hotel expenses	120.255	100.714
Canteen expenses	33.697	26.212
Study and training expenses	15.327	11.691
Recruitment expenses	-	9.000
Other personnel expenses	40.129	8.303
	<u>1.051.674</u>	<u>745.236</u>
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment		
Plant and machinery	142.501	131.417
Buildings and land	73.183	67.757
Other fixed assets	67.892	52.485
	<u>283.576</u>	<u>251.659</u>
Book profit other fixed assets	-5.500	-5.526
	<u>278.076</u>	<u>246.133</u>

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.
Sliedrecht

	<u>1-4-2024 /</u> <u>31-3-2025</u>	<u>1-4-2023 /</u> <u>31-3-2024</u>
	€	€
Other operating expenses		
Housing expenses	179.663	166.210
Operating and machine expenses	292.675	279.470
Selling expenses	134.038	64.547
Car expenses	78.847	70.438
Office expenses	287.046	162.645
General expenses	392.568	397.426
	<u>1.364.837</u>	<u>1.140.736</u>
<u>Housing expenses</u>		
Gas, water and electricity	86.026	81.772
Cleaning expenses	61.746	55.433
Property tax	24.574	22.112
Other housing expenses	7.317	6.893
	<u>179.663</u>	<u>166.210</u>
<u>Operating and machine expenses</u>		
Workshop expenses	172.755	160.129
Repair and maintenance of inventory	101.291	118.093
Rent equipment	18.629	1.248
	<u>292.675</u>	<u>279.470</u>
<u>Selling expenses</u>		
Advertising expenses	111.222	85.236
Allocation to provision for bad debts	2.336	-36.123
Representation expenses	20.480	15.434
	<u>134.038</u>	<u>64.547</u>
<u>Car expenses</u>		
Miscellaneous car expenses	<u>78.847</u>	<u>70.438</u>
<u>Office expenses</u>		
Divisional charge	12.869	-41.400
Telephone and fax expenses	116.696	90.218
IT expenses	81.642	43.311
Communication costs	24.794	19.398
Contributions and subscriptions	524	599
Other office expenses	50.521	50.519
	<u>287.046</u>	<u>162.645</u>
<u>General expenses</u>		
Group consultancy services	336.966	334.318
Audit and advisory costs	31.920	40.999
Administrative expenses	21.004	19.332
Other general expenses	2.678	2.777
	<u>392.568</u>	<u>397.426</u>

	<u>1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025</u>	<u>1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024</u>
	€	€
Financial income and expenses		
Interest and similar income	9.346	1.864
Interest and similar expenses	<u>-147.784</u>	<u>-126.059</u>
	<u>-138.438</u>	<u>-124.195</u>
<u>Interest and similar income</u>		
Interest and similar income	<u>9.346</u>	<u>1.864</u>
<u>Interest and similar income</u>		
Received bank interest	<u>9.346</u>	<u>1.864</u>
<u>Interest and similar expenses</u>		
Interest bank	126.055	121.998
Exchanges differences on cash items	<u>21.729</u>	<u>4.061</u>
	<u>147.784</u>	<u>126.059</u>
Taxation		
Income tax expense from current financial year	-478.210	-518.263
Income tax expense from previous financial year	<u>-2.858</u>	<u>-</u>
	<u>-481.068</u>	<u>-518.263</u>
	%	%
Effective tax rate	25,22	25,14
Applicable tax rate	25,80	25,80

The difference between the effective and applicable tax rate is caused by the step-up tax rate as well as minor amounts of non-deductable expenses.

OTHER NOTES

Average number of employees

	<u>1-4-2024 / 31-3-2025</u>	<u>1-4-2023 / 31-3-2024</u>
Average number of employees over the period working in the Netherlands	<u>38,00</u>	<u>37,00</u>
Total of average number of employees over the period	<u><u>38,00</u></u>	<u><u>37,00</u></u>

Average number of employees per segment

Sales	15,00	14,00
Workshop and logistics	19,00	20,00
General	4,00	3,00
Total average number of employees	<u><u>38,00</u></u>	<u><u>37,00</u></u>

None of these employees was working abroad.

Financial instruments

Disclosure of liquidity risks

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. uses a mortgage loan for financing the land and buildings. For funding the operating activities sufficient working capital including cash and cash equivalents is available.

Remuneration of managing directors

The remuneration of managing directors amounts to € 168.000 (2023-2024: € 168.000).

Signing of the financial statements

Dordrecht, 18 April 2025
De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.

Usha Martin International Ltd.
Director

De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.
Sliedrecht

OTHER INFORMATION

OTHER INFORMATION

Provisions of the Articles of Association relating to profit appropriation

According to the company statutory regulations the profit is at the disposal of the Annual General Meeting.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To: The shareholder and management of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.

A. Report on the audit of the financial statements included in the annual report

Our opinion

We have audited the financial statements for the period 1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025 of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V., based in Dordrecht. In our opinion the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. as at 31 March 2025, and of its result for the period 1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025 in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

The financial statements comprise:

1. the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025;
2. the statement of profit and loss for the period 1 April 2024 until 31 March 2025; and
3. the notes comprising a summary of the accounting policies and other explanatory information.

Basis for our opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standards on Auditing. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the 'Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements' section of our report.

We are independent of De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V. in accordance with the Wet toezicht accountantsorganisaties (Wta, Audit firms supervision act), the Verordening inzake de onafhankelijkheid van accountants bij assurance-opdrachten (ViO, Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants, a regulation with respect to independence) and other relevant independence regulations in the Netherlands. Furthermore we have complied with the Verordening gedrags- en beroepsregels accountants (VGBA, Dutch Code of Ethics).

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

B. Information in support of our opinion

We designed our audit procedures in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole and in forming our opinion thereon. The following information in support of our opinion was addressed in this context, and we do not provide a separate opinion or conclusion on these matters.

Audit approach fraud risks

We identify and assess the risks of material misstatements of the financial statements due to fraud. We identified the following fraud risks that required attention in our audit.

The risk that an employee abuses the payment authorizations granted

Identified fraud risk

Certain employees are authorized to independently make payments and also have the option of processing journal entries in the administration. This leads to an increased risk of fraud due to abuse of payment powers. We have therefore paid significant attention to this risk.

Audit procedures

We have received a download of the bank transactions and various analyzes were performed using this file. We have checked, among other things, whether payments have been made to the relevant employees. In addition, we performed a test of details whether payments were made to bank accounts as noted on invoices.

Our work has not revealed any indications of fraudulent payments.

The risk of completeness of revenue recognition of direct deliveries

In accordance with our professional standards, we have paid attention to the risk of fraud related to completeness of revenue recognition of direct deliveries. This risk is not to such an extent that we have paid significant attention to it.

The fraud risk regarding revenue recognition has been addressed to identify and perform audit procedures on manual journal entries related to the revenue accounts. We also performed audit procedures on the goods movement supported by confirmations from suppliers of the goods combined with a margin analysis on the direct deliveries and cut-off procedures on revenue recordings after year-end.

Our audit work did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with regard to completeness of revenue recognition of direct deliveries.

The risk of management override of controls

In accordance with our professional standards, we have paid attention to the risk of management override of controls. This risk is not to such an extent that we have paid significant attention to it.

We have mitigated the risk of management override of controls by selecting journal entries based on risk criteria, such as manual journal entries on revenue accounts and for recording estimations. We have reviewed these journal entries in detail, as well as all important estimates made by management, such as the provision for obsolete stock.

Our audit work did not lead to specific indications of fraud or suspicions of fraud with regard to management override of controls.

Based on our risk analysis and audit work, we have not identified any other material fraud risks.

Audit approach going concern

As explained in the section 'disclosure of going concern' on page 8 of the financial statements, management has performed its continuity assessment for the period of twelve months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified any events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern (hereinafter: going concern risks). Our work to review the board's continuity assessment includes, among others:

- consideration whether the board's going concern assessment contains all relevant information of which we have knowledge as a result of our audit, our understanding of the company, its environment and the current financial situation. We paid attention to, among other things, the developments during the financial year, the turnover and results achieved, the situation on the balance sheet date (solvency and liquidity), the main risks and uncertainties, the cash flows and financing needs;

- evaluation of the budgeted operating results for the period of twelve months from the date of preparation of the financial statements, taking into account our knowledge from the audit.

Our audit procedures have not revealed any information that conflicts with management's assumptions and assumptions about the going concern assumption used.

C. Report on the other information included in the annual report

In addition to the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon, the annual report contains other information that consist of:

- the management board's report;
- other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

Based on the following procedures performed, we conclude that the other information:

- is consistent with the financial statements and does not contain material misstatements;
- contains all the information regarding the management report and the other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

We have read the other information. Based on our knowledge and understanding obtained through our audit of the financial statements or otherwise, we have considered whether the other information contains material misstatements.

By performing these procedures, we comply with the requirements of Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Standard 720. The scope of the procedures performed is substantially less than the scope of those performed in our audit of the financial statements.

Management is responsible for the preparation of the management board's report in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code and other information as required by Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code.

D. Description of responsibilities regarding the financial statements

Responsibilities of management for the financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. Furthermore, management is responsible for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of the financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

As part of the preparation of the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Based on the financial reporting framework mentioned, management should prepare the financial statements 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.

Management should disclose events and circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern in the financial statements.

Our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objective is to plan and perform the audit assignment in a manner that allows us to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence for our opinion.

Our audit has been performed with a high, but not absolute, level of assurance, which means we may not detect all material errors and fraud during our audit.

Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements. The materiality affects the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures and the evaluation of the effect of identified misstatements on our opinion.

We have exercised professional judgement and have maintained professional skepticism throughout the audit, in accordance with Dutch Standards on Auditing, ethical requirements and independence requirements. Our audit included among others:

- Identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, designing and performing audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtaining 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;
- Obtaining an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control;
- Evaluating the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
- Concluding 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 a company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluating the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures; and
- Evaluating whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Eindhoven, 18 April 2025
Govers Accountants/Adviseurs

Signed on the original: drs. P.W.A. Oprins RA
Assurance reference: 2025CA084

USHA MARTIN ITALIA S.R.L. UNIPERSONALE

Registered office: VIA SEGNI, 6 CONCESIO (BS)

Registered with the Registry of Companies of CCIAA DI BRESCIA

Tax Registration Number: 08054010965

Registered with the REA no. BS 544194

Subscribed share capital €: 10.000,00 Fully paid

VAT registration number: 08054010965

One man company

Condensed financial statements as at 31/03/2025

Assets

	Partial 2025	Total 2025	Fiscal year 2024
B) Fixed assets			
I - Intangible fixed assets		5.710	6.066
II - Tangible fixed assets		185.197	160.514
<i>Total fixed assets (B)</i>		<i>190.907</i>	<i>166.580</i>
C) Current assets			
II - Receivables		999.384	902.523
due within the following year		999.384	902.091
due beyond the following year			432
advances on tax payments			
IV - Liquid funds		34.992	9.776
<i>Total current assets (C)</i>		<i>1.034.376</i>	<i>912.299</i>
D) Accrued income and prepayments		7.683	10.951
<i>Total assets</i>		<i>1.232.966</i>	<i>1.089.830</i>

Liabilities

	Partial 2025	Total 2025	Fiscal year 2024
A) Shareholders' equity			
I - Share capital		10.000	10.000
IV - Legal reserve		2.000	2.000
VI - Other reserves		723.778	600.260
IX - Profit (loss) for the year		139.849	123.520
<i>Total Shareholders' Equity</i>		<i>875.627</i>	<i>735.780</i>
C) Total reserve for severance indemnities (TFR)		119.028	96.102
D) Payables		212.834	224.435
due within the following year		212.834	224.435
due beyond the following year			
E) Accrued liabilities and deferred income		25.477	33.513
<i>Total liabilities and shareholders' equity</i>		<i>1.232.966</i>	<i>1.089.830</i>

Profit and loss account

	Partial 2025	Total 2025	Fiscal year 2024
A) Value of production			
1) Revenues from sales and services		1.436.492	1.436.609
5) Other income and revenues			
operating grants			30.850
other		14.476	8.889
<i>Total Other income and revenues</i>		<i>14.476</i>	<i>39.739</i>
<i>Total value of production</i>		<i>1.450.968</i>	<i>1.476.348</i>
B) Cost of production			
6) Raw, ancillary and consumable materials and goods for resale		23.437	5.100
7) Services		348.173	369.806
8) Use of third party assets		48.345	48.198
9) Payroll and related costs			
a) wages and salaries		541.620	573.243
b) related salaries		157.126	167.414
c/d/e) severance, pensions and similar commitments and other costs		38.424	51.006
c) severance		38.400	37.686
e) other costs		24	13.320
<i>Total payroll and related costs</i>		<i>737.170</i>	<i>791.663</i>
10) Amortisation, depreciation and writedowns			
a/b/c) amortisation of intangible fixed assets, depreciation of tangible fixed assets and other amounts written off fixed assets		55.443	52.075
a) amortisation of intangible fixed assets		2.836	5.931
b) depreciation of tangible fixed assets		52.607	46.144
<i>Total Amortisation, depreciation and writedowns</i>		<i>55.443</i>	<i>52.075</i>
14) Other operating expenses		24.216	24.469
<i>Total cost of production</i>		<i>1.236.784</i>	<i>1.291.311</i>
Difference between value and cost of production (A - B)		214.184	185.037
C) Financial income and expense			
16) Other financial income			
d) Income other than the above			
other		1	1
<i>Total income other than the above</i>		<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>

	Partial 2025	Total 2025	Fiscal year 2024
<i>Total other financial income</i>		1	1
17) Interest and other financial expense			
other		4	
<i>Total interest and other financial expense</i>		4	
17-bis) Currency gains and losses		2	(48)
<i>Total financial income and expense (15 + 16 - 17 + - 17-bis)</i>		(1)	(47)
Profit before taxes (A - B + - C + - D)		214.183	184.990
20) Taxes on the income for the year			
Current taxes		74.334	61.470
<i>Total taxes on the income for the year</i>		74.334	61.470
21) Net profit (loss) for the year		139.849	123.520

Usha Martin Espana S.L.	EUR
	Mar-25
Balance Sheet	
<u>FIXED ASSETS</u>	0
Investments	0
TOTAL FIXED ASSETS	0
<u>CURRENT ASSETS</u>	
<u>Stocks</u>	
Finished Goods	0
Work in Progress	0
Raw Materials	0
Goods In Transit	0
	0
Provision for Stock Loss	0
Net Stock	0
<u>Debtors</u>	
Trade Debtors	0
Unrealised FX Gain / (Loss) on Receivables	0
Provision for Doubtful Debts	0
Net Debtors	0
<u>Cash & Bank</u>	
Petty Cash	0
Bank	11,578
Total Cash & Bank	11,578
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,578
<u>CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR</u>	
Bank Loan	0
Bank Overdraft	0
Total	0
Total Taxation	(1,465)
Trade Creditors	0
Unrealised FX (Gain) / Loss on Payables	0
Net Creditors	0
<u>Intercompany Creditors</u>	
Interco Rec - UMIL	16,010
Total Intercompany	16,010
TOTAL CREDITORS DUE WITHIN ONE YEAR	14,545
Net Current Assets / (Liabilities)	(2,967)
Total Assets Less Current Liabilities	(2,967)
<u>CREDITORS DUE AFTER ONE YEAR</u>	
Long Term Bank Loan	0
Total	0
<u>PROVISIONS FOR LIABILITIES AND CHARGES</u>	
Deferred Tax	0
NET ASSETS	(2,967)
<u>CAPITAL AND RESERVES</u>	
Share Capital	3,010
Profit/(Loss) For Year	(5,967)
TOTAL CAPITAL AND RESERVES	(2,957)

Usha Martin Espana S.L.		EUR
		Mar-25
Cashflow Statement		
<u>NET CASH INFLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</u>		
Operating Profit		(123)
Depreciation Charges		0
Gain on Disposal of Tangible Fixed Assets		0
Amortisation of Intangible Fixed Assets		0
(Increase)/Decrease In Stocks		0
(Increase)/Decrease in Debtors		0
Increase/(Decrease) in Creditors		0
Other Non Cash Items		0
Operating Activities		(123)
<u>RETURNS ON INVESTMENTS AND SERVICING OF FINANCE</u>		
Interest Received		0
Interest Paid		0
Investments and Finance		0
<u>TAXATION</u>		
Corporation Tax Paid		0
Taxation		0
<u>CAPITAL EXPENDITURE AND FINANCIAL INVESTMENT</u>		
Payments to Acquire Tangible Fixed Assets		0
Proceeds from Disposal of Fixed Assets		0
Capital Expenditure and Investments		0
CASH INFLOW BEFORE FINANCING		(123)
<u>FINANCING</u>		
Repayment of Loans		0
Repayment of Finance Lease and HP		0
Dividend received / paid		0
Investments and Finance		0
INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH		(123)
OPENING CASH		11,701
CHANGE IN CASH IN PERIOD		(123)
CLOSING CASH		11,578

USHA Martin International Ltd

2024-25

Usha Martin Espana S.L

EUR

Profit & Loss Account

Full Year

SALES

0

TOTAL NET SALES

0

PURCHASES

0

TOTAL PURCHASES

0

GROSS PROFIT

0

OPERATING EXPENSES

0

Salary & Benefits

Other Employee Costs

238

238

Outside Services

Audit & Accountancy Fees

5,030

5,030

Financial

Bank Charges

1,333

1,333

Depreciation & Amortisation

Amortisation - Goodwill

1

1

Sale of Assets

Sale of Asset (Gain)/Loss

0

Other Income

0

TOTAL OPERATING EXPENSES

6,601

PROFIT Before Interest & Tax

(6,601)

INTEREST INCOME & EXPENSE

Interest Income - Other

(633)

Total

633

PROFIT Before Tax

(5,968.26)

Corporation Tax Payable

0

PROFIT After Tax

(5,968)

**Report on the annual accounts 2024/2025 of
USHA Martin Europe B.V.
Ridderkerk**

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REPORT OF THE AUDITORS

To the management of
USHA Martin Europe B.V.
Kerkeplaat 10
3313 LC Dordrecht

Nijkerk, April 24, 2025

Dear Board,

We hereby send you the report regarding the financial statements for the year 2024/2025 of your company .

1 ENGAGEMENT

In accordance with your instructions we have compiled the annual account 2024/2025 of your company, including the balance sheet with counts of € 1,010,259 and the profit and loss account with a negative post-tax result of € 208,028.

2 ACCOUNTANT'S COMPILATION REPORT

To: the management

The financial statements of USHA Martin Europe B.V. at Ridderkerk have been compiled by us using the information provided by you. The financial statements comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, the profit and loss account and the cash flow statement for the year 2024/2025 with the accompanying explanatory notes. These notes include a summary of the accounting policies which have been applied.

This compilation engagement has been performed by us in accordance with Dutch law, including the Dutch Standard 4410, "Compilation engagements", which is applicable to accountants. The standard requires us to assist you in the preparation and presentation of the financial statements in accordance with Part 9 of Book 2 of the Dutch Civil Code. To this end we have applied our professional expertise in accounting and financial reporting.

In a compilation engagement, you are responsible for ensuring that you provide us with all relevant information and that this information is correct. Therefore, we have conducted our work, in accordance with the applicable regulations, on the assumption that you have fulfilled your responsibility. To conclude our work, we have read the financial statements as a whole to consider whether the financial statements as presented correspond with our understanding of USHA Martin Europe B.V. We have not performed any audit or review procedures which would enable us to express an opinion or a conclusion as to the fair presentation of the financial statements.

During this engagement we have complied with the relevant ethical requirements prescribed by the "Verordening Gedrags- en Beroepsregels Accountants" (VGBA). You and other users of these financial statements may therefore assume that we have conducted the engagement in a professional, competent and objective manner and with due care and integrity and that we will treat all information provided to us as confidential.

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Alblasserdam

Van Hennaertweg 23
2952 CA Alblasserdam
0184 - 41 00 81

Kapelle

Goessestraatweg 19
4421 AD Kapelle
0113 - 34 0382

Nijkerk

Bezembinder 12c
3861 SL Nijkerk
033 - 245 83 39

3 GENERAL

3.1 Company

The main activities of USHA Martin Europe B.V. are:

- the sales and distribution centre for mainland Europe, concentrating our efforts in enhancing the efficiency of distributing USHA MARTIN GROUP product to our wide range of customers.

3.2 Board

At balance sheet date, the directors are conducted by USHA Martin International Ltd.

4 RESULTS

4.1 Development of income and expenses

The result after taxation for 2024/2025 amounts to negative € 208,028 compared to negative € 1,374 for 2023/2024. The results for both years can be summarized as follows:

	2024/2025		2023/2024		Difference
	€	%	€	%	€
Net turnover	2,700,540	100.0	5,390,692	100.0	-2,690,152
Cost of sales	2,840,225	105.2	5,028,019	93.3	-2,187,794
Gross turnover result	-139,685	-5.2	362,673	6.7	-502,358
Expenses					
Wages and salaries	44,213	1.6	133,923	2.5	-89,710
Social security charges	6,179	0.2	26,483	0.5	-20,304
Pension costs	2,708	0.1	11,267	0.2	-8,559
Other personnel costs	1,571	0.1	6,340	0.1	-4,769
Amortisation and depreciation	362	-	339	-	23
Accommodation expenses	257	-	236	-	21
Office expenses	1,012	-	1,205	-	-193
Car expenses	682	-	6,366	0.1	-5,684
Selling and distribution expenses	28,513	1.1	8,340	0.2	20,173
General expenses	16,759	0.6	163,709	3.0	-146,950
	102,256	3.7	358,208	6.6	-255,952
Operating result	-241,941	-8.9	4,465	0.1	-246,406
Financial income and expenses	-14,904	-0.6	-6,161	-0.1	-8,743
Result before tax	-256,845	-9.5	-1,696	-	-255,149
Taxation	48,817	1.8	322	-	48,495
Result after tax	-208,028	-7.7	-1,374	-	-206,654

4.2 Net turnover and gross margin

The net turnover decreased by 49.9% to € 2,700,540. The gross margin decreased by 138.5% to € 139,685.

4.3 Analysis of the result

The development of the result 2024/2025 compared to 2023/2024 can be analysed as follows:

2024/2025

	€	€
<i>The result has been positively influenced by:</i>		
Decrease wages and salaries	89,710	
Decrease social security contributions	20,304	
Decrease pension costs	8,559	
Decrease other labour costs	4,769	
Decrease office expenses	193	
Decrease car expenses	5,684	
Decrease general expenses	146,950	
Increase interest and similar income	1,557	
Decrease taxation on result from normal operations	48,495	
		326,221
<i>The result has been negatively influenced by:</i>		
Decrease gross turnover result	502,358	
Increase amortization/depreciation tangible fixed assets	23	
Increase accomodation expenses	21	
Increase selling expenses	20,173	
Increase interest and similar costs	10,300	
		532,875
Decrease result after taxation		-206,654

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4.4 The result for the last five years

	2024/2025	2023/2024	2022/2023	2021/2022
	€	€	€	€
Net turnover	2,700,540	5,390,692	7,482,716	6,396,350
Cost of sales	2,840,225	5,028,019	6,752,557	5,822,500
Gross turnover result	-139,685	362,673	730,159	573,850
Expenses				
Wages and salaries	44,213	133,923	107,886	56,734
Social security charges	6,179	26,483	14,452	9,823
Pension costs	2,708	11,267	7,780	6,924
Other personnel costs	1,571	6,340	5,199	1,500
Amortisation and depreciation	362	339	610	1,213
Accommodation expenses	257	236	228	69
Office expenses	1,012	1,205	2,262	2,023
Car expenses	682	6,366	11,675	11,657
Selling and distribution expenses	28,513	8,340	19,737	20,860
General expenses	16,759	163,709	70,379	45,313
	102,256	358,208	240,208	156,116
Operating result	-241,941	4,465	489,951	417,734
Financial income and expenses	-14,904	-6,161	-52,922	-33,833
Result before tax	-256,845	-1,696	437,029	383,901
Taxation	48,817	322	-78,718	-64,964
Result after tax	-208,028	-1,374	358,311	318,937

5 FINANCIAL POSITION

The following compilation, based on the data from the balance sheet, can be used to analyse the financial position:

	3/31/2025		3/31/2024	
	€	%	€	%
ASSETS				
Fixed assets				
Tangible fixed assets	-	-	362	-
Financial fixed assets	48,817	4.8	-	-
	48,817	4.8	362	-
Current assets				
Inventories	137,393	13.6	1,623,358	47.4
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	638,501	63.2	1,724,665	50.3
Cash and cash equivalents	185,548	18.2	78,895	2.3
	961,442	95.0	3,426,918	100.0
	1,010,259	99.8	3,427,280	100.0
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity	710,037	70.3	918,065	26.8
Current liabilities				
Trade creditors	1,392	0.1	131,645	3.8
Loans from participations in group companies	294,430	29.1	869,719	25.4
Amounts due to participants and to companies in which participation takes place	-	-	1,490,000	43.5
Taxes and social securities	-	-	6,954	0.2
Other liabilities and Accruals and deferred income	4,400	0.4	10,897	0.3
	300,222	29.6	2,509,215	73.2
	1,010,259	100.0	3,427,280	100.0

The balance sheet can be summarized as follows:

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Long term funds:		
Equity	710,037	918,065
Long term investments:		
Tangible fixed assets	-	362
Financial fixed assets	48,817	-
	48,817	362
Working capital	661,220	917,703

This amount is applied as follows:

Inventories	137,393	1,623,358
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	638,501	1,724,665
Cash and cash equivalents	185,548	78,895
	961,442	3,426,918
Debit: Short-term debt	300,222	2,509,215
Working capital	661,220	917,703

6 FISCAL POSITION

6.1 Taxable amount 2024/2025

The taxable amount for 2024/2025 has been calculated as follows:

2024/2025
€

Result before taxes

-256,845

The calculated corporate income tax amounts:

No corporate income tax is due over the taxable amount.

6.2 Tax losses available for set-off

As per March 31, 2025 the compensable losses amount to € 256,845.

The losses can be offset against future profits within an unlimited period of time.

For these offsettable losses a deferred tax claim has been included which has been valued at the nominal tax rate of 19,0%.

6.2.1 Offsettable losses

	Offsettable losses as of April 1, 2024	Loss in 2024/2025	Offsettable losses as of March 31, 2025
	€	€	€
2024/2025	-	256,845	256,845

6.3 Other items

Final corporate income tax returns have been imposed until the end of tax return year 2023/2024.

We will gladly provide further explanations upon request.

Sincerely yours,

Dieleman Schipper | Accountants en fiscalisten



M. Vat
Accountant Administratieconsulent

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FINANCIAL STATEMENTS 2024/2025

1 BALANCE SHEET AS AT MARCH 31, 2025

(after recognition of the loss)

		March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		€	€	€	€
ASSETS					
Fixed assets					
Tangible fixed assets	(1)				
Other fixed operating assets			-		362
Financial fixed assets	(2)				
Other receivables			48,817		-
Current assets					
Inventories	(3)				
Raw materials and consumables		127,332		1,623,358	
Work in progress		10,061		-	
			137,393		1,623,358
Receivables, prepayments and accrued income	(4)				
Trade receivables		190,877		1,200,283	
Receivables from group companies		351,799		409,662	
Taxes and social securities		95,825		50,196	
Prepayments and accrued income		-		64,524	
			638,501		1,724,665
Cash and cash equivalents	(5)		185,548		78,895
			1,010,259		3,427,280

Compilation report issued

2 PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT OVER 2024/2025

		2024/2025		2023/2024	
		€	€	€	€
Net turnover	(8,9)	2,700,540		5,390,692	
Cost of sales	(10)	2,840,225		5,028,019	
Gross margin			-139,685		362,673
Expenses					
Wages and salaries	(11)	44,213		133,923	
Social security charges	(12)	6,179		26,483	
Pension costs	(13)	2,708		11,267	
Other personnel costs	(14)	1,571		6,340	
Amortisation and depreciation	(15)	362		339	
Other operating expenses	(16)	47,223		179,856	
			102,256		358,208
Operating result			-241,941		4,465
Financial income and expenses	(17)		-14,904		-6,161
Result before tax			-256,845		-1,696
Taxation	(18)		48,817		322
Result after tax			-208,028		-1,374

3 CASH FLOW STATEMENT 2024/2025

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	€	€	€	€
Cash flow from operating activities				
Operating result	-241,941		4,465	
Adjustments for:				
Amortisation and depreciation	362		339	
Movement of working capital:				
Movement of inventories	1,485,965		-110,530	
Movement of accounts receivable	1,086,164		-5,051	
Movement of short-term liabilities (excluding short-term part of long-term debts)	-2,208,993		21,236	
Cash flow from operating activities		121,557		-89,541
Interest received	1,557		-	
Interest paid	-16,461		-6,161	
Corporate income tax	48,817		322	
		33,913		-5,839
Cash flow from operating activities		155,470		-95,380
Cash flow from financing activities				
Increase other receivables		-48,817		-
		106,653		-95,380
Compilation cash				
	2024/2025		2023/2024	
	€	€	€	€
Compilation cash at April 1		78,895		174,274
Movement of cash and cash equivalents		106,653		-95,379
Cash and cash equivalents at March 31		185,548		78,895

4 NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

GENERAL

Activities

The activities of USHA Martin Europe B.V. mainly consist of the following:
the sales and distribution centre for mainland Europe, concentrating our efforts in enhancing the efficiency of distributing USHA MARTIN GROUP product to our wide range of customers.

Going concern

USHA Martin Europe B.V. has performed its continuity assessment for the period of twelve months from the date of preparation of the financial statements and has not identified any events or circumstances that may cast significant doubt on the ability to continue as a going concern. Therefore, the accounting principles applied to the valuation of assets and liabilities and the determination of results are based on the going concern assumption.

Registered office, legal form and registration number at the chamber of commerce

The registered and actual address of USHA Martin Europe B.V. is Kerkeplaat 10 in Ridderkerk and is registered at the chamber of commerce under number 54932610.

GENERAL ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE PREPARATION OF THE ANNUAL ACCOUNTS

The financial statements are drawn up in accordance with the provisions of Title 9, Book 2, of the Dutch Civil Code and the Dutch Accounting Standards applicable to small legal entities, as published by the Dutch Accounting Standards Board ('Raad voor de Jaarverslaggeving').

The annual accounts have been prepared based on the historical cost. Valuation of assets and liabilities and determination of the result takes place under the historical cost convention. Income and expenses are allocated to the year to which they relate. Profits are only included insofar as they have been realized on the balance sheet date. Liabilities and possible losses that originate before the end of the reporting year are taken into account if they have become known before the preparation of the annual accounts.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES APPLIED TO THE VALUATION OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets are presented at acquisition price less cumulative depreciation and, if applicable, less impairments in value. Depreciation is based on the estimated useful life and calculated as a fixed percentage of cost, taking into account any residual value. Depreciation is provided from the date an asset comes into use.

Inventories

Inventories of raw materials, consumables and goods for resale are valued at average acquisition price (include purchase price and transportation expenses) or lower nett realizable value. The lower nett income value is determined by the individual assessment of the inventories.

Securities

Upon initial recognition the receivables on and loans to participations and other receivables are valued at fair value and then valued at amortised cost, which equals the face value, after deduction of any provisions. The fair value and amortised cost equal the face value. Any provisions for the risk of doubtful debts are deducted. These provisions are determined based on individual assessment of the receivables.

Cash and cash equivalents

The cash is valued at face value. If cash equivalents are not freely disposable, then this has been taken into account in the valuation.

Current liabilities

On initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at fair value. After initial recognition current liabilities are recognised at the amortised cost price, being the amount received taking into account premiums or discounts and minus transaction costs. This is usually the nominal value.

ACCOUNTING PRINCIPLES FOR THE DETERMINATION OF THE RESULT

General

The result is the difference between the realisable value of the goods/services provided and the costs and other charges during the year. The results on transactions are recognised in the year in which they are realised.

Revenue recognition

General

Net turnover includes the income from the delivery of goods and services and realized project income from projects in progress, less discounts and the like and taxes levied on turnover. This identifies individual performance obligations. The transaction price is then determined and allocated to the individual performance obligation. This takes into account discounts and the like and taxes levied on turnover.

Supply of goods

Revenues from the goods supplied are recognised when all significant risks and rewards in respect of the goods have been transferred to the buyer.

Supply of services

Revenues from the services rendered are recognised in proportion to the services delivered, based on the services rendered up to the balance sheet date in proportion to the total of services to be rendered.

Cost of sales

The cost of sales consists of the cost of goods sold and delivered, consisting of direct use of materials, direct wages and machine costs and other direct and indirect production costs that can be attributed to the production.

Employee benefits

Benefits to be paid periodically

The benefits payable to personnel are recorded in the profit and loss account on the basis of the employment conditions.

Pension premiums

USHA Martin Europe B.V. applies the liability approach for all pension schemes. The premium payable during the financial year is charged to the result. Changes in the pension provision are also charged to the result.

Amortisation and depreciation

The depreciation on tangible fixed assets is calculated by using a fixed rate on the acquisition cost based on the expected life cycle. Gains and losses from the occasional sale of property, plant or equipment are included in depreciation.

Taxes

Tax on the result is calculated based on the result before tax in the income statement, taking account of the losses available for set-off from previous financial years (to the extent that they have not already been included in the deferred tax assets) and exempt profit components and after the addition of non-deductible costs. Due account is also taken of changes which occur in the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities in respect of changes in the applicable tax rate.

PRINCIPLES FOR PREPARATION OF THE CASH FLOW STATEMENT

The cash flow statement has been prepared using the indirect method.

The funds in the cash flow statement consist of cash.

Cash flows in foreign currencies are converted at an estimated average rate.

Exchange rate differences concerning finances are shown separately in the cash flow statement.

Income and expenses related to interest, received dividend and profit taxes are included in the cash flow statement for operational activities.

5 NOTES TO THE BALANCE SHEET AS OF MARCH 31, 2025**ASSETS****FIXED ASSETS****1. Tangible fixed assets**

	Other fixed operating assets
	€
<i>Carrying amount as of April 1, 2024</i>	
Purchase price	13,349
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-12,987
	<u>362</u>
<i>Movement</i>	
Depreciation	-362
	<u>-362</u>
<i>Carrying amount as of March 31, 2025</i>	
Purchase price	13,349
Cumulative depreciation and impairment	-13,349
	<u>-</u>
<i>Depreciation rates</i>	%
Other fixed operating assets	10-20

2. Financial fixed assets

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Other receivables		
Deferred tax claims	48,817	-

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	€	€
<i>Deferred tax claims</i>		
Carrying amount as of April 1	-	-
Movement	48,817	-
Carrying amount as of March 31	48,817	-

As at March 31, 2025 the amount of tax losses for which no deferred tax asset was recognized, is € 256,845. The deferred tax claims are valued at 19.0% of the defferd tax losses.

CURRENT ASSETS

3. Inventories

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Raw materials and consumables		
Raw materials and consumables	78,172	1,234,162
Goods in transit	63,272	391,920
	141,444	1,626,082
Provision for raw materials and consumables	-14,112	-2,724
	127,332	1,623,358
Work in progress		
Work in progress	10,061	-

4. Receivables, prepayments and accrued income

Trade receivables		
Trade debtors	190,877	1,200,283
A provision for doubtful debts is not required.		
Receivables from group companies		
Intercompany Debtors	351,799	409,662

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Taxes and social securities		
Corporate income tax	95,581	50,196
VAT	244	-
	<u>95,825</u>	<u>50,196</u>
Prepayments and accrued income		
Publicity and advertisements	-	1,112
Amounts to be refunded	-	48,571
Cost of sales prepaid	-	11,388
Legal costs	-	3,453
	<u>-</u>	<u>64,524</u>
5. Cash and cash equivalents		
Rabobank EUR-account	50,491	101,634
Rabobank USD-account	-	5,330
Rabobank EUR-account (savings)	135,057	-
Money in transit	-	-28,069
	<u>185,548</u>	<u>78,895</u>

EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**6. Equity**

	<u>3/31/2025</u>	<u>3/31/2024</u>
	€	€
Issued share capital		
Capital paid and called are 1,800 shares of face value € 10	18,000	18,000

The company's authorised share capital amounts to € 90,000 and consists of 9,000 shares of € 10 each. As at March 31th 2024, 1,800 shares have been called and paid up.

	<u>2024/2025</u>	<u>2023/2024</u>
	€	€
Other reserves		
Carrying amount as of April 1	900,065	901,439
Allocation of financial year net result	-208,028	-1,374
Carrying amount as of March 31	<u>692,037</u>	<u>900,065</u>

7. Current liabilities

	<u>3/31/2025</u>	<u>3/31/2024</u>
	€	€
Trade creditors		
Creditors	<u>1,392</u>	<u>131,645</u>
Loans from participations in group companies		
Intercompany Creditors	<u>294,430</u>	<u>869,719</u>

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Amounts due to participants and to companies in which participation takes place		
Current account Usha Martin International Ltd.	-	640,000
Current account De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.	-	850,000
	-	1,490,000

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	€	€
<i>Current account Usha Martin International Ltd.</i>		
Carrying amount as of April 1	640,000	640,000
Movement	-640,000	-
Carrying amount as of March 31	-	640,000

An interest rate of 3.00% (2023/2024: 3%) has been calculated. The borrow may repay the capital in whole or in part at any time. The current account will be fully repaid in 2024.

<i>Current account De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.</i>		
Carrying amount as of April 1	850,000	-
Movement	-850,000	850,000
Carrying amount as of March 31	-	850,000

An interest rate of 0.00% has been calculated.

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Taxes and social securities		
VAT	-	2,009
Pay-roll tax	-	4,945
	-	6,954

	3/31/2025	3/31/2024
	€	€
Accruals and deferred income		
Holiday accruals	-	346
Accountancy costs	4,400	4,400
Holiday allowance	-	6,151
	<u>4,400</u>	<u>10,897</u>

CONTINGENT ASSETS AND LIABILITIES

Contingent liabilities

Tax entity

The company constitutes a tax entity for VAT with USHA Martin Europe B.V. and De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.; consequently the company is severally liable for the resulting debts.

6 NOTES TO THE PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT 2024/2025**8. Net turnover**

The revenues decreased in 2024/2025 compared to 2023/2024 with 49.9%.

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	€	€
9. Net turnover		
Net turnover	2,700,540	5,390,692
10. Cost of sales		
Cost of sales	2,823,954	4,931,660
Transport costs	16,271	96,359
	2,840,225	5,028,019
11. Wages and salaries		
Gross wages	25,154	76,577
Movement in vacation accruals	-	346
Temporary workers	19,059	57,000
	44,213	133,923
12. Social security charges		
Wage taxes	6,179	26,483
13. Pension costs		
Pension costs	2,708	11,267
14. Other personnel costs		
Travelling expenses	-	2,087
Other employee costs	1,571	4,253
	1,571	6,340
Staff		
Bij de vennootschap was in 2024/2025 in fte's gerekend, gemiddeld 1 personeelslid werkzaam (2023/2024: 2).		
15. Amortisation and depreciation		
Tangible fixed assets	362	339

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	€	€
<i>Depreciation of tangible fixed assets</i>		
Other fixed operating assets	362	339
16. Other operating expenses		
Accommodation expenses	257	236
Office expenses	1,012	1,205
Car expenses	682	6,366
Selling and distribution expenses	28,513	8,340
General expenses	16,759	163,709
	47,223	179,856
<i>Accommodation expenses</i>		
Property tax	257	236
<i>Office expenses</i>		
Office supplies	21	370
IT expenses	680	-
Telephone	311	476
Contributions and subscriptions	-	359
	1,012	1,205
<i>Car expenses</i>		
Maintenance costs, hire, insurances, road taxes	682	6,366
<i>Selling and distribution expenses</i>		
Advertising costs	28,513	21,243
Representation costs	-	97
Accounts uncollectable	-	-13,000
	28,513	8,340

	2024/2025	2023/2024
	€	€
<i>General expenses</i>		
Audit & accountancy costs	4,527	3,922
HR / Payroll Services	284	542
Legal charges	1,772	-
Insurance	4,828	5,331
Service fee De Ruiter Staalkabel B.V.	-	41,400
Service fee Usha Martin Singapore PTE LTD	-	111,708
Other general expenses	5,348	806
	<u>16,759</u>	<u>163,709</u>
17. Financial income and expenses		
Interest and similar income	1,557	-
Interest and similar expenses	-16,461	-6,161
	<u>-14,904</u>	<u>-6,161</u>
<i>Interest and similar income</i>		
Interest received	<u>1,557</u>	<u>-</u>
<i>Interest and similar expenses</i>		
Interest - intercompany	14,400	19,200
Interest and costs of bank accounts	965	1,617
Exchange differences	1,096	-14,656
	<u>16,461</u>	<u>6,161</u>
18. Taxation		
Corporate income tax	-	-322
Movement of deferred tax assets	-48,817	-
	<u>-48,817</u>	<u>-322</u>

7 OTHER DISCLOSURE

Appropriation of the result for the 2023/2024 financial year

The annual account for 2023/2024 was adopted by the General Meeting held on April 25, 2024. The General Meeting has determined the appropriation of the result as it was proposed.

Recognition of the loss for 2024/2025

The board of directors proposes to add the 2024/2025 result to the other reserves for an amount of € 208,028. The General Meeting of Shareholders will be asked to approve the appropriation of the 2024/2025 result, this proposition is already recognised in the financial statements.

Signing of the financial statements

Dordrecht, April 24, 2025

The board of directors

USHA Martin International Limited
On behalf of,



D.J.L.M. Bracco Gartner

Company registration number 04069323 (England and Wales)

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Brunton Shaw UK Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise , the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its result then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other Information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED) TO THE MEMBER OF BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the director 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 the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sally Cheeney
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

21/05/2025

Date:

Titanium 1
Kings Inch Place
Renfrew
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

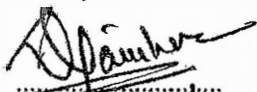
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1		1	
		<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>	
Net current assets			1		1
			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>
Capital and reserves			-		-
Called up share capital			1		1
			<u>1</u>		<u>1</u>

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/05/2025 and are signed on its behalf by:



Mr D Parihar
Director

Company Registration No. 04069323

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

Brunton Shaw UK Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in England and Wales. The registered office is Sandy Lane, Worksop, Nottinghamshire, United Kingdom, S80 3ES.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

1.3 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.4 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.5 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	1	1

BRUNTON SHAW UK LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	1	1

Company registration number SC163635 (Scotland)

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED
ANNUAL REPORT AND FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBER OF EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of European Management & Marine Corporation Limited (the 'company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise, the balance sheet and notes to the financial statements, including significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 *The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland* (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its results then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements* section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the director's use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the director with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The other information comprises the information included in the annual report other than the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The director is responsible for the other information contained within the annual report. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. 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 in the course of the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact.

We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of our audit:

- the information given in the director's report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the director's report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the director's report. We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters in relation to which the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of director's remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit; or
- the director was not entitled to prepare the financial statements in accordance with the small companies regime and take advantage of the small companies' exemption in preparing the director's report and from the requirement to prepare a strategic report.

Responsibilities of director

As explained more fully in the director's responsibilities statement, the director is responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the director determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. In preparing the financial statements, the director 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 the director either intends to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

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

A further description of our responsibilities is available on the Financial Reporting Council's website at: <https://www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities>. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTINUED)

TO THE MEMBER OF EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

Extent to which the audit was considered capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud

Irregularities, including fraud, are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We design procedures in line with our responsibilities, outlined above and on the Financial Reporting Council's website, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud.

We obtain and update our understanding of the entity, its activities, its control environment, and likely future developments, including in relation to the legal and regulatory framework applicable and how the entity is complying with that framework. Based on this understanding, we 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. This includes consideration of the risk of acts by the entity that were contrary to applicable laws and regulations, including fraud.

In response to the risk of irregularities and non-compliance with laws and regulations, including fraud, we designed procedures which included:

- Enquiry of management and those charged with governance around actual and potential litigation and claims as well as actual, suspected and alleged fraud;
- Reviewing minutes of meetings of those charged with governance;
- Assessing the extent of compliance with the laws and regulations considered to have a direct material effect on the financial statements or the operations of the company through enquiry and inspection;
- Reviewing financial statement disclosures and testing to supporting documentation to assess compliance with applicable laws and regulations;
- Performing audit work over the risk of management bias and override of controls, including testing of journal entries and other adjustments for appropriateness, evaluating the business rationale of significant transactions outside the normal course of business and reviewing accounting estimates for indicators of potential bias.

Because of the inherent limitations of an audit, there is a risk that we will not detect all irregularities, including those leading to a material misstatement in the financial statements or non-compliance with regulation. This risk increases the more that compliance with a law or regulation is removed from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, as we will be less likely to become aware of instances of non-compliance. 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.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the company's member in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the company's member those matters we are required to state to the member in an auditor's report and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the company and the company's member, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Sally Cheeney
Senior Statutory Auditor
For and on behalf of Azets Audit Services

Date: 21/05/2025

Chartered Accountants
Statutory Auditor

Titanium 1
Kings Inch Place
Renfrew
United Kingdom
PA4 8WF

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

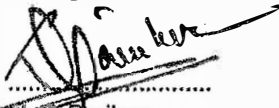
BALANCE SHEET

AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

	Notes	2025 £	£	2024 £	£
Current assets					
Debtors	3	1		1	
Net current assets			1		1
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital			1		1

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the provisions applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime.

The financial statements were approved by the board of directors and authorised for issue on 20/05/2025... and are signed on its behalf by:


.....
Mr. D. Parihar
Director

Company Registration No. SC163635

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Accounting policies

Company information

European Management & Marine Corporation Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Scotland. The registered office is Howe Moss Place, Kirkhill Industrial Estate, Dyce, Aberdeen, United Kingdom, AB21 0GS.

1.1 Accounting convention

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with FRS 102 "The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland" ("FRS 102") and the requirements of the Companies Act 2006 as applicable to companies subject to the small companies regime. The disclosure requirements of section 1A of FRS 102 have been applied other than where additional disclosure is required to show a true and fair view.

The financial statements are prepared in sterling, which is the functional currency of the company. Monetary amounts in these financial statements are rounded to the nearest £.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention. The principal accounting policies adopted are set out below.

1.2 Profit and loss account

The company has not traded during the year or the preceding financial period. During this time, the company received no income and incurred no expenditure and therefore no Profit and loss account is presented in these financial statements.

1.3 Equity instruments

Equity instruments issued by the company are recorded at the proceeds received, net of transaction costs. Dividends payable on equity instruments are recognised as liabilities once they are no longer at the discretion of the company.

1.4 Employee benefits

The costs of short-term employee benefits are recognised as a liability and an expense, unless those costs are required to be recognised as part of the cost of stock or fixed assets.

The cost of any unused holiday entitlement is recognised in the period in which the employee's services are received.

Termination benefits are recognised immediately as an expense when the company is demonstrably committed to terminate the employment of an employee or to provide termination benefits.

1.5 Foreign exchange

Transactions in currencies other than pounds sterling are recorded at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting end date, monetary assets and liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing on the reporting end date. Gains and losses arising on translation in the period are included in profit or loss.

2 Employees

The average monthly number of persons (including directors) employed by the company during the year was:

	2025 Number	2024 Number
Total	1	1

EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT & MARINE CORPORATION LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTINUED)

FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

3 Debtors

	2025	2024
	£	£
Amounts falling due within one year:		
Amounts owed by group undertakings	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>