

32nd ANNUAL REPORT
2024-2025



Uniroyal
Industries Limited

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Shri Arvind Mahajan	Managing Director
Shri Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director
Smt. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director
Smt. Dimple Mahajan	Director
Shri Vikramsingh Atmasingh Manco	Independent Director
Shri Karan Singh Jolly	Independent Director
Shri Manav Mehra	Independent Director
Shri Thakur Singh Mejie	Independent Director

AUDITOR

GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
SCO 1106-1107, 1st Floor, Sector 22-B,
Chandigarh - 160022
Tel: 0172-4611022, 98763-01000

REGISTERED OFFICE CUM FACTORY

Plot No. 365, Phase-II,
Industrial Estate,
Panchkula - 134 113,
Haryana
Tel : 0172-2593592, 5066531-34

SHARE TRANSFER AGENTS CUM DEMAT REGISTRAR

Registrar & Share Transfer Agents:
MUFG INTIME INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
(Formerly Link Intime India Pvt. Ltd.
Plot Number Nh-2, C-1 Block, Noble Heights,
First Floor, LSC Near Savitri Market, Janakpuri,
New Delhi - 110058
Tel: 91-011-49411000
Email: delhi@linkintime.co.in
Website: www.in.mpms.mufg.com

BANKERS

HDFC Bank
Plot No. 28, Industrial Area,
Phase-1, Chandigarh-160 002

ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that the 32nd Annual General Meeting of the members of M/s Uniroyal Industries Limited will be held on Tuesday, 30th September, 2025 at 10.00 a.m. at its Registered Office at Plot No. 365, Phase II, Industrial Estate, Panchkula, Haryana - 134113 to transact the following business:-

ORDINARY BUSINESS

1. To consider and adopt:
 - (a) The audited financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and
 - (b) The audited consolidated financial statement of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.
2. To appoint a director in place of Mr. Arvind Mahajan who retires by rotation and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment.
3. To appoint a director in place of Mrs. Dimple Mahajan who retires by rotation and being eligible offers herself for re-appointment.
4. To appoint Auditors of the company and to fix their remuneration and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution**:

“RESOLVED THAT M/s Gambhir Khurana & Associates., Chartered Accountants, be and are hereby appointed as the Auditors of the Company to hold office from the conclusion of this Annual General Meeting until the conclusion of next Annual General Meeting of the company at such remuneration as shall be fixed by the Board of directors of the company.”
5. To appoint Secretarial Auditor of the company and to fix their remuneration and in this regard, to consider and if thought fit, to pass with or without modifications the following resolution as an Ordinary Resolution:

“RESOLVED THAT Mr. Manish Aggarwal, Practising Company Secretary, be and is hereby appointed as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the Financial Year 2025-26 at such remuneration as shall be fixed by the Board of directors of the company.”

By order of the Board
For Uniroyal Industries Limited

Dated: 11.08.2025
Place: Panchkula

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN. 00007397



NOTES:

1. A member who is entitled to attend and vote at the meeting is also entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and such proxy need not be a member of the company. The proxy form duly filled in and signed must reach the Registered Office of the company at least 48 hours before the meeting.
2. Members are requested to produce the Attendance Slip at the entrance to the venue.
3. The Attendance Slip and Proxy Form is annexed to the Notice as **ANNEXURE 1**.
4. Compliance certificate issue by the Managing Director of the Company is annexed to the Notice as **ANNEXURE 2**.
5. Compliance certificate issue by the Statutory Auditors of the Company is annexed to the Notice as **ANNEXURE 3**.
6. M/s Gambhir Khurana & Associates, Chartered Accountants, are the present Auditors of the company. Pursuant to section 139 of the Companies Act, 2013, they would retire as auditors at the forthcoming 32nd Annual General Meeting. Being eligible, they have offered themselves for re appointment. Board & Audit Committee have proposed to be appoint them as Statutory Auditors of the Company for Financial Year 2025-26.
7. All documents referred to in this meeting notice and the accompanying statements are open for inspection at the Registered Office of the company on all working days (except Holidays) during business hours upto the date of Annual General meeting.
8. Members are requested to notify to the company immediately change in their address, if any, by sending an email on cs@uniroyalgroup.com
9. The Register of Members and Transfer Books of the company will remain closed from 24th September, 2025 to 30th September, 2025 (both days inclusive) at the time of Annual General Meeting of the company.
10. Members having any query relating to the Annual Report are requested to write to the company on email at cs@uniroyalgroup.com, at least 7 days before the date of Annual General Meeting so as to enable the Management to keep the information ready.
11. Members are requested to bring their copy of the Annual Report along with them to the meeting, as copies of the Annual Report will not be distributed at the meeting.
12. In case of joint holders attending the Meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.
13. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their Depository Participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company / MUFG Intime India Private Limited.
14. Members who have not registered their e-mail addresses so far, are requested to register their e-mail address for receiving all communication including Annual Report, Notices, Circulars, etc. from the Company electronically. In order to register the e-mail ID's, members are requested to send a signed request letter mentioning name, folio number and complete address and e-mail address along with their

self attested scanned copy of their PAN Card through e-mail on cs@uniroyalgroup.com

15. Voting through electronic means

In compliance with provisions of section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 44 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, the Company is pleased to offer e-voting facility to the Members to exercise their right to vote by electronic means on all Resolutions set forth in the Notice convening the 32nd Annual General Meeting to be held on 30th September 2025, through MUFG Intime India Private Limited. It is hereby clarified that it is not mandatory for a member to vote using the e-voting facility, and a member may avail of the facility at his/her/it discretion, subject to compliance with the instructions prescribed below.

The voting period begins on 27th September, 2025 from 9.00 a.m and ends on 29th September, 2025 at 5.00 p.m. During this period shareholders of the company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form as on cut off date i.e., 23.09.2025 record date may cast their vote electronically. The e voting module shall be disabled for voting thereafter.

The Company has appointed Mr. Manish Aggarwal Company Secretary in Practice (Membership Number : FCS 6714, CP No. 7055) to act as a Scrutinizer to scrutinize the entire e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts to access e-Voting facility.

Remote e-Voting Instructions for shareholders:

In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/PoD2/CIR/P/2023/120 dated July 11, 2023, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants.

Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id correctly in their demat accounts to access e-Voting facility.

Login method for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode is given below:

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL

METHOD 1 - Individual Shareholders registered with NSDL IDeAS facility

Shareholders who have registered for NSDL IDeAS facility: :

- a) Visit URL: <https://eservices.nsdl.com> and click on "Beneficial Owner" icon under "Login".
- b) Enter User ID and Password. Click on "Login"
- c) After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on "Access to e-Voting" under e-Voting services.
- d) Click on "MUFG InTime" or "evoting link displayed alongside Company's Name" and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

OR

**Shareholders who have not registered for NSDL IDeAS facility:**

- a) To register, visit URL: <https://eservices.nsdl.com> and select “Register Online for IDeAS Portal” or click on <https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp>
- b) Proceed with updating the required fields.
- c) Post successful registration, user will be provided with Login ID and password.
- d) After successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services.
- e) Click on “MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

METHOD 2 - Individual Shareholders directly visiting the e-voting website of NSDL

- a) Visit URL: <https://www.evoting.nsdl.com>
- b) Click on the “Login” tab available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section.
- c) Enter User ID (i.e., your sixteen-digit demat account number held with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen.
- a) Post successful authentication, you will be re-directed to NSDL depository website wherein you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services.
- b) Click on “MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL**METHOD 1 – Individual Shareholders registered with CDSL Easi/ Easiest facility****Shareholders who have registered/ opted for CDSL Easi/ Easiest facility:**

- a) Visit URL: <https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Home/Login> or www.cdslindia.com.
- b) Click on New System Myeasi Tab
- c) Login with existing my easi username and password
- d) After successful login, user will be able to see e-voting option. The evoting option will have links of e-voting service providers i.e., MUFG InTime, for voting during the remote e-voting period.
- e) Click on “Link InTime/ MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

OR

Shareholders who have not registered for CDSL Easi/ Easiest facility:

- a) To register, visit URL: <https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Registration/EasiRegistration> /

<https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasitoken/Registration/EasiestRegistration>

- b) Proceed with updating the required fields.
- c) Post registration, user will be provided username and password.
- d) After successful login, user able to see e-voting menu.
- e) Click on “Link InTime / MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

METHOD 2 - Individual Shareholders directly visiting the e-voting website of CDSL

- a) Visit URL: <https://www.cdslindia.com>
- b) Go to e-voting tab.
- c) Enter Demat Account Number (BO ID) and PAN No. and click on “Submit”.
- d) System will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile and Email as recorded in Demat Account .
- e) After successful authentication, click on “Link InTime / MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with Depository Participant

Individual shareholders can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your depository participant registered with NSDL / CDSL for e-voting facility.

- a) Login to DP website
- b) After Successful login, user shall navigate through “e-voting” option.
- c) Click on e-voting option, user will be redirected to NSDL / CDSL Depository website after successful authentication, wherein user can see e-voting feature.
- d) After successful authentication, click on “Link InTime / MUFG InTime” or “evoting link displayed alongside Company’s Name” and you will be redirected to InstaVote website for casting the vote during the remote e-voting period.

Login method for shareholders holding securities in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode

Shareholders holding shares in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode as on the cut-off date for e-voting may register for InstaVote as under:

- a). Visit URL: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in>

Shareholders who have not registered for INSTAVOTE facility:

- b). Click on “**Sign Up**” under ‘**SHARE HOLDER**’ tab and register with your following details: -



A. User ID:

NSDL demat account – User ID is 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID.

CDSL demat account – User ID is 16 Digit Beneficiary ID.

Shareholders holding shares in physical form – User ID is Event No + Folio Number registered with the Company.

B. PAN:

Enter your 10-digit Permanent Account Number (PAN)

(Shareholders who have not updated their PAN with the Depository Participant (DP)/ Company shall use the sequence number provided to you, if applicable.

C. DOB/DOI:

Enter the Date of Birth (DOB) / Date of Incorporation (DOI) (As recorded with your DP / Company - in DD/MM/YYYY format)

D. Bank Account Number:

Enter your Bank Account Number (last four digits), as recorded with your DP/Company.

*Shareholders holding shares in **NSDL form**, shall provide 'D' above

Shareholders holding shares in **physical form but have not recorded 'C' and 'D', shall provide t h e i r Folio number in 'D' above

➤ Set the password of your choice

(The password should contain minimum 8 characters, at least one special Character (!#\$%&*), at least one numeral, at least one alphabet and at least one capital letter).

➤ Enter Image Verification (CAPTCHA) Code

➤ Click "Submit" (You have now registered on InstaVote).

Shareholders who have registered for INSTAVOTE facility:

c) Click on "Login" under 'SHARE HOLDER' tab.

A. User ID: Enter your User ID

B. Password: Enter your Password

C. Enter Image Verification (CAPTCHA) Code

D. Click "Submit"

d) Cast your vote electronically:

A. After successful login, you will be able to see the "Notification for e-voting".

B. Select 'View' icon.

C. E-voting page will appear.

D. Refer the Resolution description and cast your vote by selecting your desired option 'Favour / Against' (If you wish to view the entire Resolution details, click on the 'View Resolution' file link).

E. After selecting the desired option i.e. Favour / Against, click on 'Submit'.

A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on 'Yes', else to change your vote, click on 'No' and accordingly modify your vote.

Guidelines for Institutional shareholders ("Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund")

STEP 1 – Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund Registration

- a) Visit URL: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in>
- b) Click on "Sign Up" under "Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund"
- c) Fill up your entity details and submit the form.
- d) A declaration form and organization ID is generated and sent to the Primary contact person email ID (which is filled at the time of sign up). The said form is to be signed by the Authorised Signatory, Director, Company Secretary of the entity & stamped and sent to insta.vote@linkintime.co.in.
- e) Thereafter, Login credentials (User ID; Organisation ID; Password) is sent to Primary contact person's email ID. (You have now registered on InstaVote)

STEP 2 – Investor Mapping

- a) Visit URL: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in> and login with InstaVote Login credentials.
- b) Click on "Investor Mapping" tab under the Menu Section
- c) Map the Investor with the following details:
 - A. 'Investor ID' –
 - i. NSDL demat account – User ID is 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID i.e., IN00000012345678
 - ii. CDSL demat account – User ID is 16 Digit Beneficiary ID.
 - B. 'Investor's Name - Enter Investor's Name as updated with DP.
 - C. 'Investor PAN' - Enter your 10-digit PAN.
 - D. 'Power of Attorney' - Attach Board resolution or Power of Attorney.

*File Name for the Board resolution/ Power of Attorney shall be – DP ID and Client ID or 16 Digit Beneficiary ID. Further, Custodians and Mutual Funds shall also upload specimen signatures.

 - E. Click on Submit button. (The investor is now mapped with the Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund Entity). The same can be viewed under the "Report Section".



STEP 3 – Voting through remote e-voting

The corporate shareholder can vote by two methods, during the remote e-voting period.

METHOD 1 - VOTES ENTRY

- a) Visit URL: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in> and login with InstaVote Login credentials.
- b) Click on “Votes Entry” tab under the Menu section.
- c) Enter the “Event No.” for which you want to cast vote.
Event No. can be viewed on the home page of InstaVote under “On-going Events”.
- d) Enter “16-digit Demat Account No.” for which you want to cast vote.
- e) Refer the Resolution description and cast your vote by selecting your desired option ‘Favour / Against’ (If you wish to view the entire Resolution details, click on the ‘View Resolution’ file link).
- f) After selecting the desired option i.e. Favour / Against, click on ‘Submit’.
A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on ‘Yes’, else to change your vote, click on ‘No’ and accordingly modify your vote.

OR

METHOD 2 - VOTES UPLOAD

- a) Visit URL: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in> and login with InstaVote Login credentials.
- b) After successful login, you will be able to see the “Notification for e-voting”.
- c) Select “View” icon for “Company’s Name / Event number”.
- d) E-voting page will appear.
- e) Download sample vote file from “Download Sample Vote File” tab.
- f) Cast your vote by selecting your desired option 'Favour / Against' in the sample vote file and upload the same under “Upload Vote File” option.
- g) Click on ‘Submit’. ‘Data uploaded successfully’ message will be displayed.
(Once you cast your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify or change it subsequently).

Helpdesk:

Shareholders holding securities in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode:

Shareholders holding securities in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode facing any technical issue in login may contact INSTAVOTE helpdesk by sending a request at enotices@in.mpms.mufg.com or contact on: - Tel: 022 – 4918 6000.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode:

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode may contact the respective helpdesk for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e., NSDL and CDSL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at : 022 - 4886 7000
Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at toll free no. 1800 22 55 33

Forgot Password:

Shareholders holding securities in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode:

Shareholders holding securities in physical mode / Non-Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode have forgotten the USER ID [Login ID] or Password or both then the shareholder can use the “Forgot Password” option available on: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in>

- Click on “Login” under ‘SHARE HOLDER’ tab.
- Click “forgot password?”
- Enter User ID, select Mode and Enter Image Verification code (CAPTCHA).
- Click on “SUBMIT”.

In case shareholders have a valid email address, Password will be sent to his / her registered e-mail address. Shareholders can set the password of his/her choice by providing information about the particulars of the Security Question and Answer, PAN, DOB/DOI, Bank Account Number (last four digits) etc. The password should contain a minimum of 8 characters, at least one special character (!#\$%&*), at least one numeral, at least one alphabet and at least one capital letter.

User ID:

NSDL demat account – User ID is 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digit Client ID.

CDSL demat account – User ID is 16 Digit Beneficiary ID.

Shareholders holding shares in physical form – User ID is Event No + Folio Number registered with the Company.

In case Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund has forgotten the USER ID [Login ID] or Password or both then the shareholder can use the “Forgot Password” option available on: <https://instavote.linkintime.co.in>

- Click on ‘Login’ under “Custodian / Corporate Body/ Mutual Fund” tab
- Click “forgot password?”
- Enter User ID, Organization ID and Enter Image Verification code (CAPTCHA).



Question and Answer, PAN, DOB/DOI etc. The password should contain a minimum of 8 characters, at least one special character (!#\$%&*), at least one numeral, at least one alphabet and at least one capital letter.

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL/ CDSL has forgotten the password:

Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode have forgotten the USER ID [Login ID] or Password or both, then the Shareholders are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at above mentioned depository/ depository participants website.

- It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- For shareholders/ members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
- During the voting period, shareholders/ members can login any number of time till they have voted on the resolution(s) for a particular "Event"..

By order of the Board
For Uniroyal Industries Limited

Dated: 11.08.2025
Place: Panchkula

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN. 00007397

ANNEXURE-2

Compliance Certificate

To

The Board of Directors
Uniroyal Industries Limited
Plot No. 365, Phase II,
Industrial Estate,
Panchkula, Haryana

I, Arvind Mahajan, Managing Director certify that:

- (a) I have reviewed financial statements and the cash flow statement for the year ended March 31st, 2025 and that to the best of my knowledge and belief :
 - (i) These statement do not contain any materially untrue statement or omit any material fact or contain statements that might be misleading.
 - (ii) These statements together present a true and fair view of the company's affairs and are in compliance with existing Accounting Standard, applicable laws and regulations.
- (b) To the best of my knowledge and belief, there are no transactions entered into by the company during the year which are fraudulent, illegal or in violation of the Company's code of conduct.
- (c) We accept responsibility for establishing and maintaining internal controls for financial reporting and have evaluated the effectiveness of internal control systems of the company pertaining to financial reporting and we have disclosed to the auditors and the audit committee, deficiencies in the design or operation of such internal controls, if any, of which we are aware and steps we have taken or propose to take to rectify these deficiencies.
- (d) I have indicated to the Auditors and Audit Committee that there has been:
 - (i) No change in internal controls during the year;
 - (ii) No change in accounting policies during the year;
 - (iii) No instance of fraud of which I have become aware of and/or the involvement therein of any of the management or any employee of the company.

For Uniroyal Industries Limited

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN. 00007397

Dated: 29.05.2025

Place: Panchkula



Certificate pursuant to section 164(2) of the Companies Act, 2013

To,

The Members
M/s Uniroyal Industries Limited,
Plot No. 365, Phase II,
Industrial Estate,
Panchkula, Haryana

We have examined the relevant records and books of the above named company. We state that the company has duly filed the annual accounts and annual returns and there is no default in repayment of deposits and interest thereon as described in section 164 of the Companies Act, 2013.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we certify that no director is disqualified from being appointed as director of the company under section 164 of the Company Act, 2013

For **GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Rahul Khurana
(Partner)
Membership No. 543481

Place: Panchkula
Date: 29/05/2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The Members,
Uniroyal Industries Limited,

Your Directors express pleasure in presenting their 32nd (Thirty Second) Annual Report together with the Audited Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL RESULTS

A brief of the Company's financial performance, for the year ended March 31, 2025 is summarized below:

Particulars	Consolidated		Standalone	
	Financial Year Ended	Financial Year Ended	Financial Year Ended	Financial Year Ended
	31.03.25	31.03.24	31.03.25	31.03.24
Revenue from operations	11383.85	9830.26	2019.92	1621.32
Other Income	87.21	198.40	33.33	151.33
Total Revenue	11471.06	10028.66	2053.25	1772.65
Total Expenses	11005.23	9535.92	1826.83	1468.97
Finance Cost	205.75	226.20	31.59	69.90
Gross Profit after Finance Cost But before Depreciation & Tax	260.08	266.54	194.83	233.78
Depreciation & Amortization Expense	190.02	203.20	172.50	182.67
Profit Before Tax	70.06	63.34	22.33	51.11
Tax Expenses				
- Current Tax	11.00	2.00	0.00	0.00
-Tax Adjustments	0.54	0.72	0.30	(0.34)
-Deferred Tax	12.08	(25.55)	10.86	(26.97)
Net Profit	46.44	86.17	11.17	78.42
Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss)	6.89	1.01	6.89	1.01
Profit/(Loss) for the period	53.33	87.18	18.06	79.43
Proposed Dividend	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Carried to Balance Sheet	53.33	87.18	18.06	79.43
Paid up equity share capital	826.87	826.87	826.87	826.87
Reserves & Surplus	1163.92	1110.59	871.16	853.09

REVIEW OF OPERATIONS AND STATE OF AFFAIRS OF THE COMPANY

Standalone revenue from operations increased to Rs. 2019.92 lakhs during the current year from Rs. 1621.32 lakhs in the last year thereby registering an increase of 24.58%. However Net Profit declined from Rs. 78.42 lakhs to Rs. 11.17 lakhs due decline in other income as other income in previous year included Rs. 146.42 lakhs income from sale of investment properties.

Consolidated revenue from operations increased to Rs. 11383.85 lakhs during the current year from Rs. 9830.26 lakhs in the last year thereby registering an increase of 15.80%. However Consolidated Net Profit declined from Rs. 86.17 lakhs to Rs. 46.44 lakhs due decline in other income.

The Board expects to perform better in FY 2025-26.

DIVIDEND

In order to conserve resources to meet the financial requirements of Company in future, the Directors of the Company express their inability to recommend any dividend for the Financial Year 2024-25.



AMOUNT CARRIED TO RESERVES

The Loss incurred by the Company is retained in the Profit and Loss account of the Company and no amount has been transferred to general reserve during the year under review.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES, JOINT VENTURES AND ASSOCIATE COMPANIES

During the year under review, no company have become or ceased to be Company's subsidiaries, joint venture or associate company. The company has only one 100% subsidiary company, A M Textiles & Knitwears Limited, particulars of which are attached in Form AOC-1 as **Annexure - I**. The Annual Report contains the consolidated financial statements of the holding company and its subsidiary duly audited by the statutory auditors and the said financial statements have been prepared in strict compliance with applicable Accounting Standards IND-AS and Listing Agreement. The consolidated Financial Statements presented by the company include financial results of the subsidiary company. A statement in respect of the subsidiary giving the details of capital, reserves, total assets and liabilities, details of investments, turnover, profit before taxation, provision of tax, profit after taxation and proposed dividend is attached to this report. The company will make available the Annual Accounts of the subsidiary company and other related information to any member of the company who is interested in obtaining the same. The annual accounts of the subsidiary company are available for inspection at the registered office of the company and that of the respective subsidiary between 11.00 A.M to 1.00 P.M on all working days.

CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENT

The Company has one wholly owned subsidiary named "A M Textiles and Knitwears Limited" and the consolidated financial statements have been prepared with consolidation to the financial statements of A M Textiles and Knitwears Limited.

In accordance with the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and Accounting Standard (AS) - 21 on Consolidated Financial Statements read with AS - 23 on Accounting for Investments in Associates and AS - 27 on Financial Reporting of Interests in Joint Ventures, the audited consolidated financial statement is provided in the Annual Report.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS BETWEEN THE END OF FINANCIAL YEAR AND THE DATE OF REPORT

No material changes and commitments have occurred from the date of closure of the Financial Year 2024-25 year till the date of finalization of this Report, which has any effect over the financial position of the Company.

TRANSFER OF UNCLAIMED DIVIDEND TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND-IEPF

Pursuant to the provisions of Section 124 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Investor Education and Protection Fund Authority (Accounting, Audit, Transfer and Refund) Rules, 2016 read with the relevant circulars and amendments thereto (IEPF Rules), the amount of dividend remaining unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years from the due date is required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF), constituted by the Central Government.

During the FY 2024-25, there is no such amount with respect to Unclaimed Dividend, which is required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

TRANSFER OF SHARES TO IEPF

Pursuant to the provisions of IEPF Rules, all shares in respect of which dividend has not been paid or claimed for seven consecutive years shall be transferred by the Company to the designated Demat Account of the IEPF Authority (IEPF Account).

During FY 2024-25, there were no shares which are required to be transferred to IEPF Account

ENERGY CONSERVATION AND TECHNOLOGY ABSORTION, FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING AND OUTGO

The information pertaining to conservation of energy, technology absorption, Foreign exchange Earnings and outgo as required under Section 134 (3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(3) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is as follows :

(A). Conservation of Energy		
i)	The steps taken or impact on conservation of energy	NIL
ii)	The steps taken for utilizing alternate sources of energy	NIL
iii)	The capital investment on energy conservation equipments	NIL

(B.) Technology Absorption	
i) The efforts made towards technology absorption	NIL
ii) The benefits derived like product improvement, cost reduction, product development or import substitution	N.A.
iii) In case of imported technology(imported during the last 3 years reckoned from the beginning of the Financial Year) a) The details of Technology imported b) The year of Import c) Whether the technology been fully absorbed d) If not fully absorbed, areas where absorption has not taken place, and the reasons thereof	N.A.
iv) The expenditure incurred on Research and Development	NIL
(C). Foreign Exchange Earnings and outgo	
i) The foreign exchange earned in terms of actual inflows during the year	NIL
ii) The foreign exchange outgo during the year in terms of actual outflows	RS. 56,22,527/-

DEPOSITS

The Company has neither accepted nor renewed any deposits from public during the year under review and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on deposits from public was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS MADE UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013

There were no loans, guarantees or investments made by the Company as per Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review and hence the said provision is not applicable

PARTICULARS OF THE CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS MADE WITH THE RELATED PARTIES

All contracts / arrangements / transactions entered by the Company during the financial year with related parties were in the ordinary course of business and on an arm's length basis. Further, Your Directors draw attention of the members to Point 29 to Notes to the financial statement which sets out related party disclosures. The information on transactions with related parties pursuant to Section 134(3)(h) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 are given in as Annexure - II in Form AOC-2 and same forms the part of this report.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The company complies with all applicable secretarial standards issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India. All the provisions of Secretarial Standards I and Secretarial Standards II in respect of the meeting of the Board of Directors and general Meetings respectively has been complied with.

BOARD MEETINGS

The Company had 7 (Seven) Board meetings during the financial year under review.

COMPANY'S POLICY RELATING TO DIRECTORS APPOINTMENT, PAYMENT OF REMUNERATION AND DISCHARGE OF THEIR DUTIES

The Company's Policy relating to selection and appointment of Directors, payment of Managerial remuneration, Directors' qualifications, positive attributes, independence of Directors and other related matters as provided under Section 178(3) of the



Companies Act, 2013 is furnished in **Annexure – III-A & III-B** and is attached to this report.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS

The Board consists of three Executive, one Non Independent Non Executive and four Non-executive Independent Directors who have varied experience in different disciplines of corporate functioning

At the end of the financial year 2024-25, The Board of Directors consisted of the following, namely:

1. Mr. Arvind Mahajan, Managing Director
2. Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan, Whole Time Director
3. Mr. Akhil Mahajan, Whole Time Director
4. Mrs. Dimple Mahajan, Director
5. Mr. Thakur Singh Mejie, Independent Director
6. Mr. Karan Singh Jolly, Independent Director
7. Mr. Manav Mehra, Independent Director
8. Mr. Vikramsingh Atmasingh Manco, Independent Director

No Director retired during the year. Mr. Vikramsingh Atmasingh Manco was appointed as an Additional Independent Director of the Company with effect from 05.04.2024 by the Board of Directors and his appointment for a period of five years was approved by the shareholders in Annual General Meeting.

The Certificate of non-disqualification of directors is also enclosed to the Directors' Report as **Annexure III-C**.

DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

The Independent Directors have submitted their disclosures under Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013 to the Board that they fulfill all the requirements and criteria as stipulated in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 16 of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 so as to qualify themselves to be appointed as Independent Directors under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the relevant rules. The Board is of the opinion that the Independent Directors of the Company hold highest standards of integrity and possess requisite expertise and experience required to fulfil their duties as Independent Directors.

DISCLOSURE ABOUT KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The company has following Key Managerial Personnel:

1. Mr. Arvind Mahajan, Managing Director
2. Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan as Whole Time Director,
3. Mr. Akhil Mahajan, Whole Time Director
4. Mr. Nasib Kumar Jaryal, Chief Financial Officer
5. Ms. Neha Miglani, Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

There has been no change in the nature of business of the Company during the year.

PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES AND RELATED DISCLOSURES

In terms of the provisions of Section 197(12) of the Act read with Rules 5(2) and 5(3) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, we state that during the year under report, none of the employees drew remuneration in excess of the limits set out in the said rules.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee consists of the following members:

- a. Mr. Thakur Singh Mejie
- b. Mr. Karan Singh Jolly
- c. Mr. Akhil Mahajan

The Audit Committee consists of two independent Directors viz., Mr. Thakur Singh Mejie and Mr. Karan Singh Jolly and one executive Director Mr. Akhil Mahajan.

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee consists of the following members:

- a. Mr. Karan Singh Jolly
- b. Mr. Thakur Singh Mejie
- c. Mr. Manav Mehra

All the members of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee are independent

STAKEHOLDERS RELATIONSHIP COMMITTEE

The Stakeholders Relationship Committee consists of the following members:

- a. Mr. Manav Mehra
- b. Mr. Thakur Singh Mejie
- c. Mr. Karan Singh Jolly

All the members of the Stakeholders Relationship Committee are independent.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Your Directors state that:

- a) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the year ended March 31, 2025, the applicable accounting standards read with requirements set out under Schedule III to the Act, have been followed and there are no material departures from the same;
- b) the Directors have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and of the profit of the Company for the year ended on that date;
- c) the Directors have taken proper and sufficient care for the 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 fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the Directors have prepared the annual accounts on a 'going concern' basis;
- e) the Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
- f) the Directors have devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems are adequate and operating effectively.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

In terms of the provision of section 134 of the Companies Act, 2013 a risk management policy is set out in the Annual Report of the company. The risk management policy cover the areas of capital risk, liquidity requirements and credit risks. The policy document is furnished in **Annexure - IV** and is attached to this Report

PROVIDING VIGIL MECHANISM

The Company has established a vigil mechanism and overseas through the committee, the genuine concerns expressed by the employees and other Directors. The Company has also provided adequate safeguards against victimization of employees and Directors who express their concerns. The Company has also provided direct access to the chairman of the Audit Committee on reporting issues concerning the interests of Company's employees and the Company.

AUDITORS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

M/s Ghambir Khurana & Associates., Chartered Accountants, were appointed as the Statutory Auditors of the Company, at the Annual General Meeting held for the financial year 2024-25, to hold the office till the conclusion of the ensuing Annual General Meeting and are eligible for re-appointment. They have confirmed their eligibility to the effect that their re-appointment, if made, would be within the prescribed limits under the Companies Act, 2013 and that they are not disqualified for re-appointment. The



Board recommends their re appointment as auditors of the company for the financial year 2025-26.

There have been no frauds reported by the Auditors, under sub section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013(including amendments), during the financial year under review, to the Board of Directors and hence, there is nothing to report by the Board under Section 134(3) (ca) of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Notes on financial statement referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments. The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

COST AUDITORS AND COST AUDITOR'S REPORT

As, the Company does not come under the ambit of the provisions of Section 148 of Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Cost Records and Audit) Rules, 2014, therefore maintenance of Cost Records and requirement of Cost Audit is not applicable to the company for Financial Year 2024-25.

SECRETARIAL AUDITOR AND SECRETARIAL AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Board has appointed Mr. Manish Aggarwal, Practising Company Secretary (M. No. 6714), to conduct Secretarial Audit for the financial year 2024-25. The Secretarial Audit Report for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 is annexed herewith this Report. Copy of the Secretarial Audit Report in Form MR-3 issued by the practicing company secretary is enclosed as **Annexure V**.

The Auditors' Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM

The company's internal control system is commensurate to the size and nature of its business and it ensures timely and accurate financial reporting in accordance with the applicable accounting standards; optimum utilization, efficient monitoring, timely maintenance and safety of assets; compliance with applicable laws, regulations, listing agreement and management policies; effective Management information system and review of other systems. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation were observed.

LISTING STATUS OF SHARES

Shares of your company are listed on The Stock Exchange of Mumbai (BSE). Your company is regular in paying annual listing fees to the concerned stock exchange. There was no change in Authorized/Paid up capital during the year.

SHARES

- (A) **BUY BACK OF SECURITIES-** The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review.
- (B) **SWEAT EQUITY-** The Company has not issued any Sweat Equity Shares during the year under review.
- (C) **BONUS SHARES-** No Bonus Shares were issued during the year under review.
- (D) **EMPLOYEES STOCK OPTION PLAN-** The Company has not provided any Stock Option Scheme to the employees.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 are not applicable over the company and therefore, the Company has not developed and implemented any Corporate Social Responsibility Policy or initiatives.

PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL OF SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE

The act "Prevention, Prohibition And Redressal Of Sexual Harassment Of Women At Workplace Act, 2013" provides for protection against the sexual harassment of women at workplace and for the prevention and redressal of complaints of sexual harassment and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto. The Company has developed policy on prevention of sexual harassment at workplace as per the provisions of the Act. During the period under review no instances of Sexual Harassment or any other kind of misconduct with Women has been recorded by the Company.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

Management's Discussion and Analysis Report for the year under review, as stipulated under schedule V and Regulation 34 of the SEBI (LODR) regulations 2015 is presented in a separate section forming part of the Annual Report as **ANNEXURE VI**.

GENERAL

Your Directors state that no disclosure or reporting is required in respect of the following items as there were no transactions on these items during the year under review:

1. Details relating to deposits covered under Chapter V of the Act.
2. Issue of equity shares with differential rights as to dividend, voting or otherwise.
3. Issue of shares (including sweat equity shares) to employees of the Company under any scheme.
4. Neither the Managing Director nor the Whole-time Directors of the Company receive any remuneration or commission from any of its subsidiaries.
5. No significant or material orders were passed by the Regulators or Courts or Tribunals which impact the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

DISCLOSURE OF PROCEEDINGS UNDER IBC REGULATIONS

During the Financial Year 2024-25, no proceeding was initiated by and against the company in terms of the provisions of the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code 2016.

ONE TIME SETTLEMENT

During the Year under review, there was no instance of One Time Settlement with any Bank/Financial Institution.

PERSONNEL AND INDUSTRIAL RELATIONS

Your Company believes and considers its human resources as the most valuable asset. The management is committed to provide an empowered, performance oriented and stimulating work environment to its employees to enable them to realise their full potential. Industrial relations and work atmosphere remained cordial throughout the year with sustained communication and engagement with workforce through various forums

SAFETY, HEALTH AND ENVIRONMENT

The Company runs its operations with strict adherence to all Environment, Health & Safety (EHS) norms to provide clean, safe and healthy working conditions to our employees, and total protection to the communities around which we operate. The Company continues to demonstrate strong commitment to safety, health and environment which have been adopted as core organizational values. The Company assures safety and facilities in accordance with statutory and regulatory requirements. Employees are continuously made aware of hazards/ risks associated with their job and their knowledge and skills are updated through requisite training to meet any emergency. Medical and occupational check-ups of employees and eco-friendly activities are promoted.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Your Directors wish to take this opportunity to express their sincere appreciation to customers, suppliers, shareholders, the Central & State Governments, banks and all other stakeholders for their whole-hearted support and co-operation. You directors wish to thank employees of the company for their sincere services and look forward to their continued support and encouragement.

For and on behalf of the Board

Dated: 29/05/2025
Place: Panchkula

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN: 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN: 00007598



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

ANNEXURE-I

Form AOC-1

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures

Part "A" Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs.)

INR

Sl. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name of the subsidiary	A M TEXTILES AND KNITWEARS LIMITED
2.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	N.A
3.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant Financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries	N.A
4.	Share capital	1,65,00,000
5.	Reserves & surplus	2,92,75,493
6.	Total assets	23,36,47,416
7.	Total Liabilities	23,36,47,416
8.	Investments	0
9.	Turnover	94,18,61,483
10.	Profit before taxation	47,72,725
11.	Provision for taxation	12,46,410
12.	Profit after taxation	35,26,315
13.	Proposed Dividend	0
14.	% of shareholding	100%

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

- Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations;
- Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year.

N.A
NIL

Part "B" Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

	Name of associates/Joint Ventures			
1.	Latest audited Balance Sheet Date			
2.	Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end			
	No.			
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture			
	Extend of Holding%			
3.	Description of how there is significant influence			
4.	Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated			
5.	Net worth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet			
6.	Profit/Loss for the year			
i.	Considered in Consolidation			
ii.	Not Considered in Consolidation			

- Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations.
- Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year.

Note: This Form is to be certified in the same manner in which the Balance Sheet is to be certified.

For Uniroyal Industries Limited

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN : 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
Din : 00007598

Place : Panchkula
Dated: 29/05/2025

For **GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES**
Chartered Accountants

Rahul Khurana
(Partner)
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N
Membership No. 543481

FORM NO. AOC - 2

(Pursuant to clause (h) of sub-section (3) of section 134 of the Act and Rule 8(2) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

Form for Disclosure of particulars of contracts/arrangements entered into by the company with related parties referred to in sub section (1) of section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 including certain arms length transaction under third proviso thereto

1. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions not at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	
	Justification for entering into such contracts or arrangements or transactions'	
	Date of approval by the Board	
	Amount paid as advances, if any	
	Date on which the special resolution was passed in General meeting as required under first proviso to section 188	

2. Details of contracts or arrangements or transactions at Arm's length basis.

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
1.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Mr. Arvind Mahajan
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Rent paid for house which was taken on lease by the company.
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Till 30 th September, 2025
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Rent @ Rs. 12.00 Lacs per annum is paid
	Date of approval by the Board	13.08.2022
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
2.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Mr. Arvind Mahajan
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Salary paid to Mr. Arvind Mahajan for working as Managing Director in the company.
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Till 30 th September, 2027
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Salary @ Rs. 29.98 Lacs per annum is paid.
	Date of approval by the Board	05.08.2024
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL



SL. No.	Particulars	Details
3.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Salary paid to Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan for working as Executive Director in the company
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Till 30 th September, 2027
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Salary @ Rs. 19.36 Lacs per annum is paid.
	Date of approval by the Board	05.08.2024
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
4.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	Mr. Akhil Mahajan
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Salary paid to Mr. Akhil Mahajan for working as Executive Director in the company
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Till 31 st August, 2026
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Salary @ Rs. 132.27 Lacs per annum is paid.
	Date of approval by the Board	12.08.2023
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
5.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	A M Textiles & knitwears Ltd
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Rent received from subsidiary company
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	31 st March, 2025
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Rent of Rs. 0.48 Lacs is received for the financial year 2024-25.
	Date of approval by the Board	30 th October, 2007
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
6.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	A M Textiles & knitwears Ltd
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Purchase from subsidiary company
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Ongoing transactions
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Yarn of Rs. 0.32 Lacs is purchase for the financial year 2024-25.
	Date of approval by the Board	30 th October, 2007
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

SL. No.	Particulars	Details
7.	Name (s) of the related party & nature of relationship	A M Textiles & knitwears Ltd
	Nature of contracts/arrangements/transaction	Sale to subsidiary company
	Duration of the contracts/arrangements/transaction	Ongoing transactions
	Salient terms of the contracts or arrangements or transaction including the value, if any	Yarn of Rs. 0.00 Lacs is sale for the financial year 2024-25.
	Date of approval by the Board	30 th October, 2007
	Amount paid as advances, if any	NIL

By order of the Board
For Uniroyal Industries Limited

Dated: 29/05/2025
Place: Panchkula

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN No. 00007397



CERTIFICATE OF NON-DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS
Pursuant to Regulation 34(3) and Schedule V Para C clause (10)(i) of the SEBI
(Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015)

Date: 20.05.2025

The Members of
Uniroyal Industries Limited
365, Industrial Estate,
Phase-2, Panchkula
Haryana - 134109

I have examined the relevant registers, records, forms, returns and disclosures received from the Directors of **M/s Uniroyal Industries Limited** having **CIN : L18101HR1993PLC033167** and having registered office at **365, Industrial Estate, Phase-2, Panchkula, Haryana – 134109** (hereinafter referred to as “**the Company**”), produced before me, by the Company for the purpose of issuing this Certificate, in accordance with Regulation 34(3) read with Schedule V Para-C Sub clause 10(i) of the Securities Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the verifications (including Directors Identification Number (DIN) status at the portal www.mca.gov.in) as considered necessary and explanations furnished to me by the Company & its officers, I hereby certify that none of the Directors on the Board of the Company as stated below for the Financial Year ending on 31st March, 2025 have been debarred or disqualified from being appointed or continuing as Directors of companies by the Securities and Exchange Board of India, Ministry of Corporate Affairs, or any such other Statutory Authority.

Sr. No.	Name of Director	Director Identification Number	Date of appointment in Company
1.	Arvind Mahajan	00007397	20/04/2012
2.	Rashmi Mahajan	00007538	01/04/2010
3.	Akhil Mahajan	00007598	19/07/1999
4.	Dimple Mahajan	09665977	13/08/2022
5.	Karan Singh Jolly	08129375	13/08/2022
6.	Manav Mehra	06780068	01/04/2023
7.	Thakur Singh Mejie	06615431	27/07/2023
8.	Vikram Singh Atma Singh Manco	10572570	05/04/2024

Ensuring the eligibility for the appointment / continuity of every Director on the Board is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these based on our verification. This certificate is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficiency or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place: Chandigarh
Date : 20.05.2025
UDIN : F006714G000709724

Signature:
Name: Manish Aggarwal
Membership No.: 6714
CP No.: 7055

NOMINATION AND REMUNERATION POLICY OF UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

This Nomination and Remuneration Policy is being formulated in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read along with the applicable rules thereto. This policy on nomination and remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management has been formulated by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee (NRC or the Committee) and has been approved by the Board of Directors in the Board of Directors meeting held on 30th July, 2015.

1. OBJECTIVE

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee and this Policy shall be in compliance with Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 read along with the applicable rules thereto. The Key Objectives of the Committee would be:

- 1.1. To guide the Board in relation to appointment and removal of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.
- 1.2. To evaluate the performance of the members of the Board and provide necessary report to the Board for further evaluation of the Board.
- 1.3. To recommend to the Board on Remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.
- 1.4. To provide to Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management reward linked directly to their effort, performance, dedication and achievement relating to the Company's operations.
- 1.5. To retain, motivate and promote talent and to ensure long term sustainability of talented managerial persons and create competitive advantage.
- 1.6. To devise a policy on Board diversity
- 1.7. To develop a succession plan for the Board and to regularly review the plan;

2. DEFINITIONS

- 2.1. **Act** means the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules framed thereunder, as amended from time to time.
- 2.2. **Board** means Board of Directors of the Company.
- 2.3. **Directors** mean Directors of the Company.
- 2.4. **Key Managerial Personnel (KMP)** means
 - 2.4.1. Chief Executive Officer or the Managing Director or the Manager;
 - 2.4.2. Whole-time director;
 - 2.4.3. Chief Financial Officer;
 - 2.4.4. Company Secretary; and
 - 2.4.5. such other officer as may be prescribed.
- 2.5. **Senior Management Personnel** means personnel of the company who are members of its core management team excluding the Board of Directors including Functional Heads.
- 2.6. "Remuneration" means any money or its equivalent given or passed to any person for services rendered by him and includes perquisites as defined under the Income-tax Act, 1961;

3. ROLE OF COMMITTEE

- 3.1. **Matters to be dealt with, perused and recommended to the Board by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee**

The Committee shall:

- 3.1.1. Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director.
- 3.1.2. Identify persons who are qualified to become Director and persons who may be appointed in Key Managerial and Senior Management positions in accordance with the criteria laid down in this policy.



3.1. 3. Recommend to the Board, appointment and removal of Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel.

3.2. **Policy for appointment and removal of Director, KMP and Senior Management**

3.2.1. **Appointment criteria and qualifications**

- a) The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, KMP or at Senior Management level and recommend to the Board his / her appointment.
- b) A person should possess adequate qualification, expertise and experience for the position he / she is considered for appointment. The Committee has discretion to decide whether qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person is sufficient / satisfactory for the concerned position.
- c) The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as Whole-time Director who has attained the age of seventy years. Provided that the term of the person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice for such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.

3.2.2. **Term / Tenure**

- a) Managing Director/Whole-time Director:

The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Executive Chairman, Managing Director or Executive Director for a term not exceeding five years at a time. No re-appointment shall be made earlier than one year before the expiry of term.

- b) Independent Director:

- An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years on the Board of the Company and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report.
- No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director. Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly. However, if a person who has already served as an Independent Director for 5 years or more in the Company as on October 1, 2014 or such other date as may be determined by the Committee as per regulatory requirement; he/ she shall be eligible for appointment for one more term of 5 years only.
- At the time of appointment of Independent Director it should be ensured that number of Boards on which such Independent Director serves is restricted to seven listed companies as an Independent Director and three listed companies as an Independent Director in case such person is serving as a Whole-time Director of a listed company or such other number as may be prescribed under the Act.

3.2.3. **Evaluation**

The Committee shall carry out evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel at regular interval (yearly) on the basis of following criteria:-

- a. Criteria for evaluation of the Board of Directors as a whole:
 - i. The Frequency of Meetings
 - ii. Quantum of Agenda
 - iii. Administration of Meetings
 - iv. Flow and quantity of Information from the Management to the Board
 - v. Number of Committees and their role.
 - vi. Overall performance of the Company
- b. Criteria for evaluation of the Individual Directors;
 - i. Experience and ability to contribute to the decision making process
 - ii. Problem solving approach and guidance to the Management
 - iii. Attendance and Participation in the Meetings
 - iv. Personal competencies and contribution to strategy formulation
 - v. Contribution towards statutory compliances, monitoring of controls and Corporate Governance

3.2.4. **Removal**

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Act or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations thereunder, the Committee may recommend, to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management Personnel subject to the provisions and compliance of the said Act, rules and regulations.

3.2.5. **Retirement**

The Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Act and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Senior Management Personnel in the same position/ remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company.

3.3. **Policy relating to the Remuneration for the Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel**

3.3.1. **General:**

- a) The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to the Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the prior/post approval of the shareholders of the Company and Central Government, wherever required.
- b) The remuneration and commission to be paid to the Whole-time Director shall be in accordance with the percentage / slabs / conditions laid down in the Articles of Association of the Company and as per the provisions of the Act.
- c) Increments to the existing remuneration/ compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders in the case of Whole-time Director.
- d) Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Whole-time Director, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, the Company Secretary and any other employees for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

3.3.2. **Remuneration to Whole-time / Executive / Managing Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel:**

1) Remuneration to Managing Director / Whole-time Directors:

- a. The Remuneration/ Commission etc. to be paid to Managing Director / Whole-time Directors, etc. shall be governed as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under or any other enactment for the time being in force and the approvals obtained from the Members of the Company.

The Nomination and Remuneration Committee shall make such recommendations to the Board of Directors, as it may consider appropriate with regard to remuneration to Managing Director / Whole-time Directors.

- b. Minimum Remuneration:
If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Whole-time Director in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Act and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the prior approval of the Central Government.
- c. Provisions for excess remuneration:
If any Whole-time Director draws or receives, directly or indirectly by way of remuneration any such sums in excess of the limits prescribed under the Act or without the prior sanction of the Central Government, where required, he / she shall refund such sums to the Company and until such sum is refunded, hold it in trust for the Company. The Company shall not waive recovery of such sum refundable to it unless permitted by the Central Government.

2. Remuneration to Non- Executive / Independent Directors:

- a. The Non-Executive / Independent Directors may receive sitting fees and such other remuneration as permissible under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. The amount of sitting fees shall be such as may be recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors.
- b. All the remuneration of the Non- Executive / Independent Directors (excluding remuneration for attending meetings as prescribed under Section 197 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013) shall be subject to ceiling/ limits as provided under Companies Act, 2013 and rules made there under or any other enactment for the time being in force. The amount of such remuneration shall be such as may be recommended by the Nomination and Remuneration Committee and approved by the Board of Directors or shareholders, as the case may be.
- c. An Independent Director shall not be eligible to get Stock Options and also shall not be eligible to participate in any share based payment schemes of the Company.

d. Any remuneration paid to Non- Executive / Independent Directors for services rendered which are of professional in nature shall not be considered as part of the remuneration for the purposes of clause (b) above if the following conditions are satisfied:



- i. The Services are rendered by such Director in his capacity as the professional; and
 - ii. In the opinion of the Committee, the director possesses the requisite qualification for the practice of that profession.
 - e. The Compensation Committee of the Company, constituted for the purpose of administering the Employee Stock Option/ Purchase Schemes, shall determine the stock options and other share based payments to be made to Directors (other than Independent Directors).
- 3) 3) Remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management:
- a) The remuneration to Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management shall be in compliance with the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and in accordance with the Company's Policy.
 - b) The Compensation Committee of the Company, constituted for the purpose of administering the Employee Stock Option/ Purchase Schemes, shall determine the stock options and other share based payments to be made to Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.
 - c) The Fixed pay shall include monthly remuneration, employer's contribution to Provident Fund, contribution to pension fund, pension schemes, etc. as decided from time to time.
 - d) The Incentive pay shall be decided based on the balance between performance of the Company and performance of the Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management, to be decided annually or at such intervals as may be considered appropriate.

4. MEMBERSHIP OF COMMITTEE

- 4.1 The Committee shall consist of a minimum 3 non-executive directors, majority of them being independent.
- 4.2 Minimum two (2) members shall constitute a quorum for the Committee meetings.
- 4.3 Membership of the Committee shall be disclosed in the Annual Report.
- 4.4 Term of the Committee shall be continued unless terminated by the Board of Directors.

5. CHAIRPERSON

- 5.1 Chairperson of the Committee shall be an Independent Director.
- 5.2 Chairperson of the Company may be appointed as a member of the Committee but shall not be a Chairman of the Committee.
- 5.3 In the absence of the Chairperson, the members of the Committee present at the meeting shall choose one amongst them to act as Chairperson.
- 5.4 Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee meeting could be present at the Annual General Meeting or may nominate some other member to answer the shareholders' queries.

6. FREQUENCY OF MEETINGS

The meeting of the Committee shall be held at such regular intervals as may be required.

7. COMMITTEE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

- 7.1 The disclosure of Interest and participation in the meetings by a member of the Committee shall be as per the provisions of the Act and Rules made thereunder from time to time.
- 7.2 The Committee may invite such executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

8. SECRETARY

The Company Secretary of the Company shall act as Secretary of the Committee.

9. VOTING

- 9.1 Matters arising for determination at Committee meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting and any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Committee.
- 9.2 In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will have a casting vote.

10. MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING

Proceedings of all meetings must be minuted and signed by the Chairman of the Committee at the subsequent meeting. Minutes of the Committee meetings will be tabled at the subsequent Board and Committee meeting.



POLICY FOR SELECTION OF DIRECTORS AND DETERMINING DIRECTORS' INDEPENDENCE OF UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

1. Introduction

- 1.1 Uniroyal Industries Limited (UIL) believes that an enlightened Board consciously creates a culture of leadership to provide a long-term vision and policy approach to improve the quality of governance. Towards this, UIL ensures constitution of a Board of Directors with an appropriate composition, size, diversified expertise and experience and commitment to discharge their responsibilities and duties effectively.
- 1.2 UIL recognizes the importance of Independent Directors in achieving the effectiveness of the Board. UIL aims to have an optimum combination of Executive, Non-Executive and Independent Directors.

2. Scope and Exclusion:

- 2.1 This Policy sets out the guiding principles for the Human Resources, Nomination and Remuneration Committee for identifying persons who are qualified to become Directors and to determine the independence of Directors, in case of their appointment as independent directors of the Company.

3. Terms and References:

In this Policy, the following terms shall have the following meanings:

- 3.1 "Director" means a director appointed to the Board of a company.
- 3.2 "Human Resources, Nomination and Remuneration Committee" means the committee constituted by UIL's Board in accordance with the provisions of Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Clause 49 of the Equity Listing Agreement.
- 3.3 "Independent Director" means a director referred to in sub-section (6) of Section 149 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Clause 49(II)(B) of the Equity Listing Agreement.

4. Policy:

4.1 Qualifications and criteria

- 4.1.1 Nomination and Remuneration (NR) Committee, and the Board, shall review on an annual basis, appropriate skills, knowledge and experience required of the Board as a whole and its individual members. The objective is to have a Board with diverse background and experience that are relevant for the Company's global operations.
- 4.1.2 In evaluating the suitability of individual Board members, the NR Committee may take into account factors, such as: General understanding of the Company's business dynamics, global business and social perspective; Educational and professional background Standing in the profession; Personal and professional ethics, integrity and values; Willingness to devote sufficient time and energy in carrying out their duties and responsibilities effectively.
- 4.1.3 The proposed appointee shall also fulfill the following requirements:
- Shall possess a Director Identification Number;
 - Shall not be disqualified under the Companies Act, 2013;
 - Shall give his written consent to act as a Director;
 - Shall endeavour to attend all Board Meetings and wherever he is appointed as a Committee Member, the Committee Meetings;
 - Shall abide by the Code of Conduct established by the Company for Directors and Senior Management Personnel;
 - Shall disclose his concern or interest in any company or companies or bodies corporate, firms, or other association of individuals including his shareholding at the first meeting of the Board in every financial year and thereafter whenever there is a change in the disclosures already made;

- Such other requirements as may be prescribed, from time to time, under the Companies Act, 2013, Equity Listing Agreements and other relevant laws.
- 4.1.4 The NR Committee shall evaluate each individual with the objective of having a group that best enables the success of the Company's business.
- 4.2 Criteria of Independence
- 4.2.1 The NR Committee shall assess the independence of Directors at the time of appointment / re-appointment and the Board shall assess the same annually. The Board shall re-assess determinations of independence when any new interests or relationships are disclosed by a Director.
- 4.2.2 The criteria of independence, as laid down in Companies Act, 2013 and Clause 49 of the Equity Listing Agreement, is as below: An independent director in relation to a company, means a director other than a managing director or a whole-time director or a nominee director—
 - a. who, in the opinion of the Board, is a person of integrity and possesses relevant expertise and experience;
 - b. (i) who is or was not a promoter of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company;
 - (ii) who is not related to promoters or directors in the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company;
 - c. who has or had no pecuniary relationship with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;
 - d. none of whose relatives has or had pecuniary relationship or transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company, or their promoters, or directors, amounting to two per cent or more of its gross turnover or total income or fifty lakh rupees or such higher amount as may be prescribed, whichever is lower, during the two immediately preceding financial years or during the current financial year;
 - e. who, neither himself nor any of his relatives—
 - (i) holds or has held the position of a key managerial personnel or is or has been employee of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed;
 - (ii) is or has been an employee or proprietor or a partner, in any of the three financial years immediately preceding the financial year in which he is proposed to be appointed, of—
 - (A) a firm of auditors or company secretaries in practice or cost auditors of the company or its holding, subsidiary or associate company; or
 - (B) any legal or a consulting firm that has or had any transaction with the company, its holding, subsidiary or associate company amounting to ten per cent or more of the gross turnover of such firm;
 - (iii) holds together with his relatives two per cent or more of the total voting power of the company; or
 - (iv) is a Chief Executive or director, by whatever name called, of any nonprofit organisation that receives twenty-five per cent or more of its receipts from the company, any of its promoters, directors or its holding, subsidiary or associate company or that holds two per cent or more of the total voting power of the company;
 - or
 - (v) is a material supplier, service provider or customer or a lessor or lessee of the company.
 - f. shall possess appropriate skills, experience and knowledge in one or more fields of finance, law, management,



sales, marketing, administration, research, corporate governance, technical operations, corporate social responsibility or other disciplines related to the Company's business.

- g. shall possess such other qualifications as may be prescribed, from time to time, under the Companies Act, 2013.
- h. who is not less than 21 years of age.

4.2.3 The Independent Directors shall abide by the "Code for Independent Directors" as specified in Schedule IV to the Companies Act, 2013.

4.3 Other directorships / committee memberships

- 4.3.1 The Board members are expected to have adequate time and expertise and experience to contribute to effective Board performance. Accordingly, members should voluntarily limit their directorships in other listed public limited companies in such a way that it does not interfere with their role as directors of the Company. The NR Committee shall take into account the nature of, and the time involved in a Director's service on other Boards, in evaluating the suitability of the individual Director and making its recommendations to the Board.
- 4.3.2 A Director shall not serve as Director in more than 20 companies of which not more than 10 shall be Public Limited Companies.
- 4.3.3 A Director shall not serve as an Independent Director in more than 7 Listed Companies and not more than 3 Listed Companies in case he is serving as a Whole-time Director in any Listed Company.
- 4.3.4 A Director shall not be a member in more than 10 Committees or act as Chairman of more than 5 Committees across all companies in which he holds directorships. For the purpose of considering the limit of the Committees, Audit Committee and Stakeholders' Relationship Committee of all Public Limited Companies, whether listed or not, shall be included and all other companies including Private Limited Companies, Foreign Companies and Companies under Section 8 of the Companies Act, 2013 shall be excluded.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY UNDER COMPANIES ACT, 2013

BACKGROUND AND CONTEXT APPLICABILITY:

Enterprise risk management was not mandatory according to the Companies Act 1956. However, as per the new law, there are specific requirements that a company needs to comply with. This document lays down the framework of Risk Management at the Uniroyal Industries Limited. This document shall be under the authority of the Board of Directors of the Company. It seeks to identify risks inherent in any business operations of the Company and provides guidelines to define, measure, report, control and mitigate the identified risks.

OBJECTIVE:

The objective of Risk Management at Uniroyal Industries Limited is to create and protect shareholder value by minimizing threats or losses, and identifying and maximizing opportunities. An enterprise wide risk management framework is applied so that effective management of risks is an integral part of every employee's job.

RISK MANAGEMENT:

Risk management, by and large involves reviewing the operations of the organization followed by identifying potential threats to the organization and the likelihood of their occurrence, deciding how to manage it and then taking appropriate actions to address any threats by implementing the management technique, measuring the ongoing effectiveness of management and taking appropriate corrective action.

OBJECTIVES

1. Providing a framework that enables future activities to take place in a consistent & controlled manner.
2. Improving decision making, planning and prioritization by comprehensive and Structured understanding of business activities, volatility and opportunities/ threats.
3. Contributing towards more efficient use/ allocation of the resources within the Organization.
4. Protecting and enhancing assets and company image.
5. Reducing volatility in various areas of the business.
6. Developing and supporting people and knowledge base of the organization.
7. Optimizing operational efficiency.

APPLICABILITY

This policy shall complement the other policies of Uniroyal Industries Limited in place e.g. Related Party Transactions Policy, Whistle blower Policy, Sexual Harassment etc. to ensure that the risk if any arising out of Related Party Transactions are effectively mitigated.

STEPS FOR IMPLEMENTATION

1. **RISK IDENTIFICATION:** To identify organization's exposure to uncertainty. Risk may be classified in the following:
 - i. Strategic
 - ii. Operational
 - iii. Financial
 - iv. Hazard
2. **RISK DESCRIPTION:** The description of the prospected risk related to a particular task must be ascertained and recorded in the specified manner.
 - Name of Risk
 - Scope of Risk Qualitative description of events with size, type, number etc.
 - Nature of Risk Strategic, Operational, Financial, Hazard
 - Quantification of Risk Significance & Probability
 - Risk Tolerance/ Appetite Loss Potential & Financial Impact of Risk



- Risk Treatment & Control Mechanism. a) Primary Means. b) Level of Confidence. c)
- Monitoring & Review.
- Potential Action for Improvement Recommendations to Reduce Risk
- Strategy & Policy Development Identification of Function Responsible to develop
- Strategy & Policy
- To display the identified risks in a structured format

3. **RISK FACTORS**

The objectives of the Company are subject to both external and internal risks that are enumerated below:-

External Risk Factors

- Economic Environment and Market conditions
- Political Environment
- Competition

Internal Risk Factors

- Project Execution
- Contractual Compliance
- Operational Efficiency
- Hurdles in optimum use of resources
- Quality Assurance
- Environmental Management
- Human Resource Management
- Culture and values

REVENUE CONCENTRATION AND LIQUIDITY ASPECTS

Each business area of products such as pumps, turbines, motors, generators, switchgears and turnkey projects has specific aspects on profitability and liquidity. The risks are therefore associated on each business segment contributing to total revenue, profitability and liquidity. Since the projects have inherent longer time-frame and milestone payment requirements, they carry higher risks for profitability and liquidity.

INFLATION AND COST STRUCTURE

Inflation is inherent in any business and thereby there is a tendency of costs going higher. Further, the project business, due to its inherent longer time-frame, as much higher risks for inflation and resultant increase in costs.

TECHNOLOGY OBSOLESCENCE

The Company strongly believes that technological obsolescence is a practical reality. Technological obsolescence is evaluated on a continual basis and the necessary investments are made to bring in the best of the prevailing technology.

LEGAL

Legal risk is the risk in which the Company is exposed to legal action. As the Company is governed by various laws and the Company has to do its business within four walls of law, the Company is exposed to legal risk.

FLUCTUATIONS IN FOREIGN EXCHANGE

The Company has limited currency exposure in case of sales, purchases and other expenses. It has natural hedge to some extent. However, beyond the natural hedge, the risk can be measured through the net open position i.e. the difference between un-hedged outstanding receipt and payments. The risk can be controlled by a mechanism of "Stop Loss" which means the Company goes for hedging (forward booking) on open position when actual exchange rate reaches a particular level as compared to transacted rate.

4. RISK EVALUATION

After risk analysis, comparison of estimated risks against organization risk criteria is required. It is to be used to make decisions about the significance of risks and whether each specific risk to be accepted or treated.

5. RISK ESTIMATION

Can be quantitative, semi quantitative or qualitative in terms of probability of occurrence and possible consequences.

Impact level on performance/profit – Both Threats and Opportunities

REPORTING

Internal Reporting

- a) Risk and Audit Committee
- b) Board of Directors
- c) Vertical Heads
- d) Individuals

External Reporting: To communicate to the stakeholders on regular basis as part of Corporate Governance

6. BOARD APPROVAL

The Action Plan and guidelines shall be approved by the Board before communication to the personnel for implementation.

The Board shall approve the Risk Management (including Risk Treatment) strategy, control structure and policy guidelines and delegate authority and accountability for risk management to the Company's executive team.

7. RISK TREATMENT

Treatment of Risk through the process of selecting and implementing measures to mitigate risks. To prioritize risk control actions in terms of their potential to benefit the organization. Risk treatment includes risk control/ mitigation and extends to risk avoidance, risk transfer (insurance), risk financing, risk absorption etc. for

- a) Effective and efficient operations
- b) Effective Internal Controls
- c) Compliance with laws & regulations

Risk Treatment shall be applied at all levels through carefully selected validations at each stage to ensure smooth achievement of the objective.

8. REVIEW

This policy shall evolve by review by the Risk and Audit Committee and the Board from time to time as may be necessary. This Policy will be communicated to all vertical/functional heads and other concerned persons of the Company. This Policy may be amended or substituted by the RMC or by the Board as and when required and also by the Compliance Officer where there is any statutory changes necessitating the change in the policy. However, no such amendment or modification will be binding on the Directors and employees unless the same is communicated in the manner described as above.



The Members,
Uniroyal Industries Limited
365, Industrial Estate,
Phase-2, Panchkula
Haryana – 134109

Our report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the Company. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. We have followed the audit practices and process as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. We believe that the process and practices, we followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. We have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the Company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management Representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedure on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the Company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the Company.

Place : Chandigarh
Date : 29.05.2025

(Manish Aggarwal)
C.P. No. 7055

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT

FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED **31st March, 2025**

Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule No.9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,

The Members,
Uniroyal Industries Limited
365, Industrial Estate,
Phase-2, Panchkula,
Haryana – 134109

I have conducted the secretarial audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED** (hereinafter called “**the Company**”). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion there on.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of secretarial audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on March 31, 2025 complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on March 31, 2025, according to the provisions of:

- (i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made there under;
- (ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made there under;
- (iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed there under;
- (iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999 and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings;
- (v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):
 - a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011.
 - b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015.
 - c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021- Not Applicable to the company during the financial year under review.
 - d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018- Not Applicable to the company during the financial year under review.
 - e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buyback of Securities) Regulations, 2018: Not Applicable as there was no instance of Buy-Back during the financial year.



- f) Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021: Not applicable during the financial year under review.
- g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client- Not applicable as the company is not registered as Registrar to an Issue and Share Transfer Agent during the financial year under review.
- h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021- Not applicable as the company has not delisted any securities from any stock exchange during the financial year under review.

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the following:

- i) Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India.
- j) The SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 being listed on the BSE Limited;

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

Based on our examination and the information received and records maintained, I further report that:

1. The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Director, Non-Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the year, were carried out in compliance with the applicable Act and Regulations.
2. Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent well in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
3. All decisions are carried through majority, while the dissenting members' views, if any, are captured and recorded as part of the minutes.
4. The company has proper board processes.
5. There are adequate systems and processes in the company commensurate with the size and operations of the company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that, during the audit period under review, there were no instances of:

- (i) Public/Rights/Preferential issue of shares/debentures/sweat equity
- (ii) Merger/amalgamation/reconstruction etc.
- (iii) Major decisions by the members under Section 180 of the Companies Act, 2013
- (iv) Redemption/Buy-back of Securities
- (v) Foreign technical collaborations.

Place: Mohali
Date : 20.05.2025
UDIN: F006714G000382716
C.P. No. 7055
Peer Review Cert. No. 1002/2020

(Manish Aggarwal)
Practising Company Secretary
FCS No. 6714

To,

The Members,
Uniroyal Industries Limited
365, Industrial Estate,
Phase-2, Panchkula,
Haryana – 134109

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial records is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records, based on the audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that the correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed, provide a reasonable basis for my opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and books of account of the company.
4. Wherever required, I have obtained the management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of the management. My examination was limited to the extent of verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The secretarial audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Place: Mohali
Date : 20.05.2025
UDIN: F006714G000382716
C.P. No. 7055

(Manish Aggarwal)
Practising Company Secretary
FCS No. 6714

Peer Review Cert. No. 1002/2020



ANNEXURE VI Management Discussion and Analysis

About the company: Uniroyal Industries Limited is a company in the Textile sector that focuses on Indigenous as well as foreign markets. The Company is engaged in the business of manufacturing of computerized Woven Labels and Narrow Fabrics in 'Taffeta' & 'Satin' weaves, printed labels and plastic seals. The company meets the demands of garment manufacturers and exporters, furnishing industry, shoe industry and toy industry. It has a good number of customers in India and abroad.

Industry Structure and development: The woven labels manufacturing units are capital intensive and has low sales to fixed capital assets ratio. Most of the units in this Industry are small in size and are closely held. Product is classified as accessories of apparel manufacturing. With globalization there has been a tremendous increase in demand of branded readymade garments. This has resulted into host of opportunities for the Indian textile and garment industry. The competition has multiplied and risk factor also increased. With a combination of factors like inherent strength to deal with competition, positive govt. support, lowering of costs and reforms in duties and labor laws all contributes for boosting exports that will help the company to enhance its value and increase the profits in the years to come.

Opportunities and out-look: Your company is dependent on readymade and fashion garment industry. The market trend of readymade and fashion garment is changing every year. Elimination of quota from textile sector lead to an increase in exports thereby increasing the opportunities for the Company. The export of garments from India has increased tremendously as a result of increased demand for Indian garments in the foreign markets. The shoe and toy industry is also playing a marvelous role in increasing the sale of the company's products. As the demand for the fashion/readymade garments, shoes and toys increases year after year, your company with the latest third generation state of the art imported international label manufacturing machine in place, is able to reap the benefits of growing markets in India and abroad.

Threats, Risks and concerns: The major threat to the company's business is the existence of large number of conventional looms in the unorganized sector, which produce low quality labels. Being cheap in cost, they cause strain on the marketing and pricing policy of the Company. Increase in interest rate worldwide, chances of slow down of the world economy, Fluctuations in national and international market, increasing cost of debt collection and bad debts are main risk and concerns to the company in its smooth functioning.

Internal Control Systems and their adequacy: The company has effective system of accounting and administrative controls which ensures that all assets are safeguarded and protected against loss from unauthorized use or disposition. The Company has well defined organizational structure with clear functional authority limits for approvals of all transactions. The company has strong reporting system, which evaluate and forewarns the management on issues related to compliances. The performance of the company is regularly reviewed by the Board of Directors to ensure that it is precise keeping with the overall corporate policy and in line with pre-set objectives.

Discussion on financial performance with respect to operational performance: Discussed in Directors' Report

Human Resources / Industrial Relations: The Company has a well-designed Human Resource Policy, which is capable to meet the aspiration of the employees as well as the organization. Continuous training and other development programmes are conducted round the year. The company treats the people as the most valuable asset and has a structured system of performance appraisal and career development.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of
Uniroyal Industries Limited

REPORT ON THE STANDALONE Ind-AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind-AS financial statements of Uniroyal Industries Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Standalone statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind-AS 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 31 March 2025, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 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 we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Key Audit matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context

Litigations and contingencies:

See note 4 to the financial statements:

The Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company is exposed to a variety of different Central and state laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. In this regulatory environment, there is an inherent risk of litigations and claims. In the normal course of business, provisions and contingent liability disclosures for 	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquiring the status of significant known actual and potential litigation with the Company's in-house Legal Counsel and other senior management personal who have knowledge of these matters and critically assessing their responses.



<p>litigations and claims may arise from direct and indirect tax proceedings, legal proceedings, including regulatory and other government/department proceedings, as well as investigations by authorities and commercial claims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">• At 31st March 2025, the Company's contingent liabilities were Rs. 62.00 lacs (31, March 2024 : Rs.62.00) (refer note 4 to Notes to financial statements)• These estimates could change substantially over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses• Given the inherent complexity and magnitude of potential exposures across the Company and the judgement necessary to estimate the amount of provisions required or to determine required disclosures, this is a key audit matter.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Obtaining, on a sample basis, written responses from the Company's in-house legal counsel, containing their views and conclusions on material exposures and any related litigation and considered the same in evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's provisions or disclosures on such matters.▪ Reading the latest correspondence between the Company and the various tax/legal authorities or plaintiffs and attorneys where applicable, for matters selected on sample basis for detailed evaluation.▪ For the most significant of the matters, we assessed relevant historical and recent judgments passed by the court authorities and considering legal opinion, where obtained by management from external lawyers, to challenge the basis used for the provisions recorded and the disclosures made by the Company.▪ Challenging the decisions and rationale for provisions held or for decisions not to record provisions or make disclosures.▪ For those matters where management concluded that no provisions should be recorded, we have reviewed the adequacy and completeness of the Company's disclosures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none">• The company has recognised deferred tax liability amounting to Rs.75.27 lacs (31 March, 2025 (31, March 2024 : Rs. 64.41) for temporary differences, In the value of assets as per Books of Accounts & as per Income Tax Act.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">▪ Reconciling tax losses and tax credits and its expiry dates to tax returns filed with tax authority.▪ With respect to tax matters, involving our tax specialists, and discussing with the Company's tax officers, their views and strategies on significant cases, as well as the related technical grounds relating to their conclusions based on applicable tax laws.▪ Assessing the accuracy of forecast future taxable profits approved by the Board, by evaluating historical forecasting accuracy and comparing the assumptions, such as projected growth rates, with our own expectations of those assumptions derived from our knowledge of the industry and our understanding obtained during our audit, including where applicable their consistency with business plans.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Company's management and Board of Directors are 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 Standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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 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.

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 STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation & presentation of these Standalone Ind-AS 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 accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding 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.

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDIT OF 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 controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are



appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(l) 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 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.

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

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements is included in **Annexure A**. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

For GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Panchkula
29th May, 2025

Rahul Khurana
(Partner)
Membership No. 543481

REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS

1. As required by Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure "A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 & 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 Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone IND-AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards (IND-AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024, 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"; and
 - g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. The company does not have any amounts required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
 - iv. The company has not advanced any funds to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries other than those disclosed in the notes to accounts.
 - v. The company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries other than those disclosed in the notes to accounts.
 - vi. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
 - vii. 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 been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature has not been tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Panchkula
29th May, 2025

Rahul Khurana
(Parther)

Membership No. 543481



Referred to in paragraph 1 of our report of even date:

- (i) (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 Property, Plant and Equipment are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of 2 years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, a portion of the Property, Plant and Equipment has been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.
- (c) The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favor of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company.
- (d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use of assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.
- (e) According to the information & explanations given to us and on the basis of examination of records of the company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any Benami property under the "Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.
- (ii) (a) The stock of Finished Goods, Stores, Spare Parts and Raw Material lying in the factory (other than stock in transit) have been physically verified by the management during and at the year-end. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us the frequency, coverage & procedure of physical verification is appropriate. No discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed in the physical verification.
- (b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; the quarterly returns or statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions are in agreement with the books of account of the Company.
- (iii) The company has not, during the year, 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 any other parties. Accordingly, paragraphs 3 (iii), (iii) (a) , (iii) (b) , iii(c), iii(d), iii (e) & (iii) (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The Company has given guarantee to Bank for working capital granted to its 100% subsidiary company i.e A M Textiles and Knitwears Limited within the meaning of Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act have been complied with.
- (v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits or taken amounts which are deemed to be deposits, as per directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us, Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for any of the products manufactured by the Company.
- (vii) (a) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company,

the company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service 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 to the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) Since there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which has not been deposited, sub clause vii (b) is not applicable
- (viii) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, there are no transactions that are not recorded in the books of account which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- (ix) (a) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.
- (d) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes.
- (e) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records 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, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) According to information & explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.
- (x) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to information & explanations given to us and based on the examinations of our records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
- (b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT-4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) According to information & explanations given to us and based on the examinations of our records of the Company, no complaints were received from any whistle-blower during the year by the Company.
- (xii) (a) In our opinion and according to information & explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 xii(a), xii(b) and xii(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- (xiii) The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (xiv) (a) According to information & explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have, in our report, considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit.
- (xv) According to information & explanations given to us and based on the examinations of our records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non cash transactions with directors or persons connected with them & therefore provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs, which are part of the Group. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the Financial Year and in the immediately preceding Financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause 3 (xviii) is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and 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 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) CSR Provisions are not applicable to company. Therefore Clause 3 (xx) of CARO, 2020 is not applicable to the company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Panchkula
29th May, 2025

Rahul Khurana
(Partner)
Membership No. 543481

Annexure – B to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls 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 Uniroyal Industries Ltd. ('the Company') as of 31 March 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 Company's management 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 the 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 the financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over the 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 for 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 the 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 the 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 the 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 the financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for the external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

- (1) pertains 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 receipt 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 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 misstatement 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 aspects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For GAMBHIR KHURANA &
ASSOCIATES**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Panchkula
29th May, 2025

Rahul Khurana
(Partner)
Membership No. 543481

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs for the Previous Yr.
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	1	1273185.56	1606643.18
(b) Capital Work- in- Progress		0.00	0.00
(c) Investment Properties	2	26924.03	27440.20
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		0.00	0.00
(e) Financial Assets			
- Non Current Investments			
- (i) Security Deposits	3	64799.40	68449.40
- (ii) Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	3	12023.18	11814.72
- (iii) Others (Non Current Invetments)	3	165000.00	165000.00
(f) other Non Current Assets			
- Long-term loans and advances		0.00	0.00
- Other non-current assets		0.00	0.00
Total - Non-current assets		1541932.17	1879347.50
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	186495.68	187483.72
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	12590.06	19599.89
(ii) Trade receivables	6	528200.23	427446.40
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	59183.71	66977.50
(c) Other current assets			
- Short-term loans and advances	8	26375.90	21289.14
- Other current assets	9	1628.94	1415.60
Total - Current assets		814474.52	724212.25
Total Assets		2356406.69	2603559.75
A. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	826872.00	826872.00
(b) Other Equity	11	871160.15	853094.05
Total Equity		1698032.15	1679966.05
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(I) Financial Liabilities			
(a) Long-Term borrowings	12	16172.67	178766.54
(1a) Lease Liabilities			
(b) Other Long-Term liabilities		0.00	0.00
(II) Non Current Provisions	13	75262.32	65632.57
(III) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		75270.36	64415.47
(IV) Other Non Current Liabilities		0.00	0.00
Total - Non-current liabilities		166705.35	308814.58
Current Liabilities			
(I) Financial Liabilities			
(a) Short-Term borrowings	14	119619.34	264395.10
(1a) Lease Liabilities		0.00	0.00
(b) Trade Payables	15	187299.36	146920.38
(c) Other Financial liabilities	16	118263.32	136988.11
(d) Current maturity of Long term borrowings	17	7993.94	7366.82
(II) Provisions	18	58493.23	59108.71
Total - Current liabilities		491669.19	614779.12
Total :- Equity and Liabilities.		2356406.69	2603559.75
		0.00	0.00

Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts 28

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN: 00007598
As per our attached report of even date
For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner

UIDN: 25543481BMJEEH8036
CIN: L18101HR1993PLC033167

Panchkula
29th May 2025

Chartered Accountants
M. No. 543481
Firm registration No.012599N



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs for the Previous Yr.
Income			
(I) Revenue from operations	19	2019917.93	1621321.94
(II) Other Income	20	33328.10	151333.17
(III) Total Income		2053246.03	1772655.11
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Materials consumed	21	375415.31	328097.42
Purchase of trade goods	22	36063.34	1708.40
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work in progress	23	13015.74	18242.54
Employee benefits expense	24	628942.29	570568.79
Finance Cost	25	31592.17	69901.15
Depreciation and amortization expenses	26	172496.85	182668.05
Other expenses	27	773388.86	550363.65
Total Expenses (IV)		2030914.56	1721550.00
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		22331.47	51105.11
VI Exceptional items		0.00	0.00
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		22331.47	51105.11
VIII Tax expense			
Current tax		0.00	0.00
Deferred tax		10854.89	(26973.65)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		302.81	(343.04)
IX Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		11173.77	78421.80
X Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		0.00	0.00
XI Tax expense of discontinued operations		0.00	0.00
XII Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		0.00	0.00
XIII Profit/(Loss) for the year (IX+XIII)		11173.77	78421.80
XIV Other comprehensive income			
(A) (i) Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans		(9189.78)	(1343.99)
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss			
Tax impact effect		2297.45	336.00
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(6892.33)	(1007.99)
XV Total comprehensive income for the year (XIII+XIV)		18066.10	79429.79
XVI Earnings per equity share {refer point no. 8 of note no. 28} (nominal value of share Rs.10)		Rs. Per share	Rs. Per share
Basic (Rs.)		0.22	0.96
Diluted (Rs.)		0.22	0.96
Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts	28	82687.20	82687.20

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN 00007598
As per our attached report of even date

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary

For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.

Panchkula
29th May 2025

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner
Chartered Accountants
M. No. 543481
Firm registration No.012599N

UIDN: 25543481BMJEEH8036
CIN: L18101HR1993PLC033167

UNIROVAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTE "I" PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS

Summary of Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

	Land (Freehold)	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computers and data processing units	Motor vehicles	Total
(Amount in 100's Rupees)									
At cost									
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	205,996.59	523,653.27	-	4,130,857.32	37,650.91	32,925.01	41,168.40	194,868.93	5,167,120.43
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	2,126.59	-	31,447.55	33,574.14
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,923.77)	(61,923.77)
Adjustments	-	-	-	(11,047.00)	(29,237.80)	(19,040.69)	(26,076.58)	-	(85,402.07)
Change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	205,996.59	523,653.27	-	4,119,810.32	8,413.11	16,010.91	15,091.82	164,392.71	5,053,368.73
Additions	-	-	-	13,250.00	399.00	1,253.71	448.75	-	15,351.46
Disposals	(172,604.60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,155.23)	(180,759.83)
Adjustments	-	-	-	(73,637.53)	-	-	-	-	(73,637.53)
Change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	33,391.99	523,653.27	-	4,059,422.79	8,812.11	17,264.62	15,540.57	156,237.48	4,814,322.83
Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2023	-	217,840.98	-	2,937,605.41	32,921.70	26,758.53	35,432.04	152,009.19	3,402,567.85
Charge for the year	-	15,853.70	-	146,280.12	799.24	1,736.85	1,991.03	13,380.65	180,041.59
Deletions	-	-	-	(10,494.64)	(27,775.89)	(17,915.01)	(24,547.49)	-	(80,733.03)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,150.86)	(55,150.86)
As at March 31, 2024	-	233,694.68	-	3,073,390.89	5,945.05	10,580.37	12,875.58	110,238.98	3,446,725.55
Charge for the year	-	15,445.71	-	140,337.53	600.13	1,570.70	1,263.02	12,681.03	171,898.12
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	(69,955.65)	-	-	-	(7,530.75)	(77,486.40)
As at March 31, 2025	-	249,140.39	-	3,143,772.77	6,545.18	12,151.07	14,138.60	115,389.26	3,541,137.27
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2023	33,391.99	274,512.88	-	915,650.02	2,266.93	5,113.55	1,401.97	40,848.22	1,273,185.56
As at March 31, 2024	205,996.59	289,958.59	-	1,046,419.43	2,468.06	5,430.54	2,216.24	54,153.73	1,606,643.18
As at April 1, 2023	205,996.59	305,812.29	-	1,193,251.91	4,729.21	6,166.48	5,736.36	42,859.74	1,764,552.58



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "2" INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Long term non trade

- Investments in Immovable property(Net of accumulated depreciation& impairment,if any)
Flat at Goa

Figs for the
Current Yr.

Figs for the
Previous Yr.

26924.03
26924.03

27440.20
27440.20

- In Associates concerns

0.00

0.00

Total Rs.

26924.03

27440.20

NOTE "3" FINANCIAL ASSETS

Securities & Deposits with Government Departments & other Agencies

64799.40

68449.40

Balances with banks held as margin money/against commitments
Preliminary expenses to the extent not written off

12023.18

11814.72

Others (Non Current Investments)

- Investments in equity instruments of subsidiary companies-Unquoted

16,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up in A M Textiles & Knitwears Ltd

165000.00

165000.00

Total Rs.

241822.58

245264.12

NOTE "4 " INVENTORIES

- (As prepared, valued & certified by the management)

Stock in Trade

161700.66

142763.91

- Raw Materials

3749.90

5780.10

- Semi Finished Products

3168.07

10529.11

- Finished Goods

1539.57

5164.07

- Labels/Seal Trading

5139.00

4248.59

- Packing Materials

9102.83

17141.69

- Stores & Spares

1955.14

1687.20

- Fuel

140.51

169.05

- Printing & Stationery

Total Rs.

186495.68

187483.72

NOTE "5" INVESTMENTS

Investments in Mutual Funds-Unquoted

0.00

0.00

Capital in partnership firms

- Uniroyal Builders & Developers

12590.06

19599.89

Details of Partners in Uniroyal Builders & Developers

Name of Partners	Profit/(Loss) Sharing Ratio	Capital Rs.
Uniroyal Industries Ltd	50.00%	1259006
Sh. Saurabh Gupta	50.00%	1084486
Total	100%	2343492

Total Rs.

12590.06

19599.89

NOTE "6" TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables

Classification of receivables as per Notes to Accounts Note No. 28

528200.23

427446.40

Total Rs.

528200.23

427446.40

NOTE "7" CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Cash in hand	55173.71	15952.27
Imprest balances with staff	420.65	531.20
Balances with banks	469.58	469.58
Cheques, drafts on hand	3119.77	50024.45
Total Rs.	59183.71	66977.50

NOTE " 8 " SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and Advances (unsecured considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or value to be received		
With parties for		
- Supplies/Expenses	221.83	320.79
- Staff	5360.00	5765.00
- With related parties:	0.00	0.00
Pre-paid Expenses	12025.95	5534.52
With Income Tax Department	6353.67	9668.83
With GST	2414.45	0.00
Total Rs.	26375.90	21289.14

NOTE "9" OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Interest receivable	1492.36	1299.60
Kotak Mahindra Prine Ltd	37.23	51.49
UHVNL	99.35	64.51
Total	1628.94	1415.60

NOTE "10" EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Capital Uniroyal Industries Ltd.

1,05,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1050000.00	1050000.00
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Total Rs.	1050000.00	1050000.00
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Issued, Subscribed And Paid Up Capital Uniroyal Industries Ltd

82,68,720 (Previous year-82,68,720) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	826872.00	826872.00
---	-----------	-----------

-22,33,200 Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up have been allotted pursuant to a scheme of Amalgamation, without payments being received in cash in 2006

Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares

Equity Shares with voting rights

Name of shareholder	As at 31.03.25 No. of shares%age holding	As at 31.03.24 No. of shares%age holding		
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	2629131	31.80	2629131	31.80
Mr. Abhay Mahajan	713475	8.63	713475	8.63
Mr. AKhil Mahajan	501165	6.06	390125	4.72

Share held by promoters at the end of the year

S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares	%age of total Shares	%Change during the year
1	Mr Arvind Mahajan	2629131	31.80	0.00
2	Mrs Rashmi Mahajan	410969	4.97	0.00
3	Mr Akhil Mahajan	501165	6.06	1.34
4	Mr. Akhil Mahajan, Huf	19557	0.24	0.24
5	Mrs Dimple Mahajan	323350	3.91	0.00
6	Mr Abhay Mahajan	713475	8.63	0.00
7	Mrs Anila Aggarwal	600	0.01	0.00
	Total Rs.			
			826872.00	826872.00



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE :11" OTHER EQUITY

General Reserve

Opening balance	124160.74	124160.74
Addition /Adjustment: Transfer from profit and loss account	0.00	0.00
Closing balance	124160.74	124160.74
Surplus /Profit and Loss Account	727433.31	648003.52
Addition during the year	18066.10	79429.79
Less : Transfer to general reserve	0.00	0.00
Closing balance	745499.41	727433.31
Securities Premium Account	1500.00	1500.00
Total Rs.	871160.15	853094.05

NOTE "12" LONG TERM BORROWINGS

(a) Term Loans from banks-Secured

- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles	14432.85	20251.70
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(b) Term Loans NBFC's-Secured

- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles	1739.82	3914.95
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(c) Deposits-Un secured from related parties

Deposits From Directors	0.00	154599.89
Deposits From Director's relatives	0.00	0.00

from others

Deposits From Public	0.00	0.00
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Total Rs.	16172.67	178766.54
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The company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest on loans & deposits

NOTE "13" NON CURRENT PROVISIONS

Provision for Leave Encashment	20268.25	13872.73
Provision for Gratuity	54994.07	51759.84
Total Rs.	75262.32	65632.57

NOTE "14" SHORT TERM BORROWINGS

(a) Cash Credit from banks- secured

Secured by way of first charge on debtors arising out of trade transactions & stocks of raw materials and consumable stores stocks in process finished goods and packing materials and by way of charge on the immovable assets of the company and personal guarantees of promoter directors	119619.34	264395.10
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Loans and advances from related parties-unsecured

	0.00	0.00
Total Rs.	119619.34	264395.10

NOTE "15" TRADE PAYABLES

Sundry Creditors for		
- Goods/Expenses	186505.60	145551.36
Classification of payable as per Notes to Accounts " Note No. 28		
- Advances received from customers	793.76	1369.02
Total Rs.	187299.36	146920.38

NOTE "16" OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Other Liabilities	31102.83	76276.10
Expenses Payable	87160.49	60712.01
Total Rs.	<u>118263.32</u>	<u>136988.11</u>

NOTE "17" CURRENT MATURITY OF LONG TERM BORROWINGS

(a) Term Loans from banks-Secured	5818.81	5346.25
- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles		
(b) Term Loans NBFC's-Secured	2175.13	2020.57
- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles		
(c) Deposits-Un secured from related parties		
Deposits From Directors	0.00	0.00
Deposits From Director's relatives	0.00	0.00
from others		
Deposits From Public	0.00	0.00
Total Rs.	<u>7993.94</u>	<u>7366.82</u>

The company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest on loans & deposits

NOTE "18" PROVISIONS

Provision for Taxation		
- Income Tax	2297.45	336.00
Provision for Gratuity	47431.89	44922.81
Provision for Leave Encashment	8763.89	13849.90
Total Rs.	<u>58493.23</u>	<u>59108.71</u>

NOTE "19" REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Sales of Products	1936370.95	1538135.98
Other Operating Revenue	83546.98	83185.96
Total Rs.	<u>2019917.93</u>	<u>1621321.94</u>

NOTE "20" OTHER INCOME

Rent received	480.00	480.00
Interest received	5496.04	4430.31
Miscincome (Profit from sale on Investment Properties)	27352.06	146422.86
Total Rs.	<u>33328.10</u>	<u>151333.17</u>

NOTE "21" COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Raw Material Consumed		
Opening stock	142763.91	174184.35
Add : Purchases	394352.06	296676.98
Less: Closing stock	(161700.66)	(142763.91)
Total Rs.	<u>375415.31</u>	<u>328097.42</u>



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "22" PURCHASE OF TRADE GOODS

Purchase for trading	36063.34	1708.40
Total Rs.	<u>36063.34</u>	<u>1708.40</u>

NOTE "23" CHANGES IN INVENTORY OF FINISHED GOODS, TRADE GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Stock at Close

Finished Goods	3168.07	10529.11
Semi Finished Goods	3749.90	5780.10
Traded Goods	1539.57	5164.07
Total Rs.	<u>8457.54</u>	<u>21473.28</u>

Opening Stock

Finished Goods	10529.11	18763.09
Semi Finished Goods	5780.10	10392.90
Traded Goods	5164.07	10559.83
Total Rs.	<u>21473.28</u>	<u>39715.82</u>
Increase / (Decrease)	<u>(13015.74)</u>	<u>(18242.54)</u>

NOTE "24" EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages & Bonus	364174.93	343454.27
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	25544.16	24757.88
Retirement Benefits	38298.10	35372.05
Workmen & Staff Welfare Expenses	7321.89	7192.00
Director's Remuneration	193603.21	159792.59
Total Rs.	<u>628942.29</u>	<u>570568.79</u>

NOTE "25" FINANCE COST

Interest expense on

- Borrowings	29502.58	67606.50
- Trade payables	0.00	0.00
- Others	0.00	0.00

Other Borrowing cost	2089.59	2294.65
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Total Rs.	<u>31592.17</u>	<u>69901.15</u>
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NOTE "26" DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Depreciation	171980.68	180041.59
Depreciation on Investments	516.17	2626.46
Total	<u>172496.85</u>	<u>182668.05</u>

NOTE "27" OTHER EXPENSES

Manufacturing expenses

Stores & Spares consumed	51478.55	26890.27
Power & fuel	235054.34	189558.06
Repairs - Plant & Machinery	43503.91	24605.40
Repairs - Building & Others	36941.24	7698.11
Other Manufacturing Expenses	10519.90	6523.27
Sub total	<u>377497.94</u>	<u>255275.11</u>

Administrative expenses

Rent	15941.12	25619.64
Rates & Taxes	2193.00	4707.88
Insurance	6255.95	7558.11
Auditor's Remuneration	915.66	993.71

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Travelling & Conveyance		
- Director's Travelling	43831.44	20605.41
- Other's Travelling	7488.02	5673.52
Legal & Professional Charges	40508.17	38756.48
Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	2473.80	1541.95
Vehicle Running & Maintaince	17519.79	14508.82
Telephone Expenses	3585.89	3720.47
Festival Expenses	1391.66	4039.98
Repair & Maintenance	73.65	90.22
Share Department expenses	6496.29	7530.29
Other Administrative expenses	26430.83	15950.21
Sub total	175105.27	151296.69
Selling and distribution expenses		
Freight & forwarding	57756.53	37968.75
Advertisement & publicity	716.73	252.86
Packing expenses	33509.54	25672.58
Discount & commission	121014.12	73728.50
Sales promotion	7788.73	6169.16
Sub total	220785.65	143791.85
Total	773388.86	550363.65



Note No. "28" Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate Information

Uniroyal Industries Limited (the Company) is a public Company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The company is carrying on the business of manufacture and trading of garment accessories such as narrow fabric woven labels, printed labels, hang tags, etc. company has its manufacturing facility at Panchkula, Haryana.

2 Significant accounting policies

2.A Basis of preparation

The Statement of Assets and Liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025 and Other Financial Information (together referred as 'Financial Information') has been prepared under Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The financial information are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

2.B Significant accounting policies

a. 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:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- (ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) 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.

Liability is current when:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) 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 assets and liabilities.

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

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), all assets were carried in the balance sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied exemptions of Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition as its deemed cost.

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT/GST credit and VAT credit availed wherever applicable. Cost includes borrowing cost for long term construction projects if recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

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

In respect of other assets, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Factory building	30
Other building	60
Plant and Equipment	15
Office Equipment	5
Computers & Data Processing Units	3
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Motor Vehicles	8

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

d. Impairment of non financial assets

"The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's, recoverable amount. Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment are evaluated for recoverability whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. For the purpose of impairment testing, the recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value in- use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the CGU to which the asset belongs. If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognized in the statement of profit and loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the



asset exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset."

After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.

e. Financial Instruments

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.

(i) Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

"A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding."

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

"A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest."

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as

through the EIR amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

f. Investment in Subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. Investment accounted for at cost is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind AS 36. An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- (a) power over the investee;
- (b) exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- (c) the ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and is measured at fair value of consideration received/receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Job work income

Revenue from job work is recognised by reference to stage of completion of job work as per terms of agreement. Revenue from job work is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, if any.

Export benefits

Export benefits constituting duty draw back and others are accounted for on accrual basis and are considered as other operating income.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in –progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overhead, where applicable.

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.

i. Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset in which case the grant is recognised in profit or loss as a reduction of depreciation charged.

j. Taxes: Taxes comprises current income tax and deferred tax

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 in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the income computation and disclosure standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.



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

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

GST (Goods and Service tax) / Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

- ▶ When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
 - ▶ When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included
- The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

l. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the losses in expected inflationary cost increase.

m. Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities

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

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

n. Employee benefits

Provident fund

Provident fund contribution in respect of employees are made to government as per the Provident Fund Act.

"Gratuity"

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The Company has also made contribution to SBI Life Insurance towards a policy to cover the gratuity liability of the employees to an extent. The difference between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year-end and the balance of funds with SBI Life is provided for as liability in the books.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit (liabilities/assets). The Company recognized the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss

- (i) Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, gain & loss on curtailments and non routine settlements.
- (ii) Net interest expenses or income

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

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. the liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

o. 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.

p. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.



q. Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the time of the transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

r. Fair value measurement

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:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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 categorized 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:

- (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- (iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. The management decided, after discussions with the Company's external valuers which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

The management in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines 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.

s Dividend

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors.

2.C Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(a) Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has taken various properties on leases. the Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, and that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes :

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

(b) Gratuity benefit :

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

(c) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. the Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Impairment of non-Financial assets



The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

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

a) Equity share capital

		Rupees in Hundred
Particulars	Nos.	Rs.
As at March 31, 2023	8,268,720	826,872.00
Add: Change 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	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	8,268,720	826,872.00
Add: Equity share issued (refer note 12)	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	8,268,720	826,872.00

b) Other equity

					Rupees in Hundred
Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at April 1, 2023	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	648,003.52	773,664.26
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-
Profit (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	79,429.79	79,429.79
Transfer from Profit and Loss account	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	727,433.31	853,094.05
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	18,066.10	18,066.10
Profit (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	745,499.41	871,160.15

4. Summary of Commitments and contingencies

Rupees in Hundred

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
i.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Refer note)	-	-
ii.	Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the company - to Reliance Industries Ltd.	62,000.00 62,000.00	62,000.00 62,000.00

5. Summary of Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded with SBI Life Insurance in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

		Rupees in Hundred	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a)	Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation		
	Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	119,844.20	114,257.72
	Interest expense	8,564.32	8,220.90
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Current service cost	8,470.65	8,215.64
	Benefit paid	(2,449.63)	(9,291.34)
	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
	Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,299.67	1,931.46
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(11,458.13)	(3,490.18)
	Defined benefit obligation at year end	125,271.08	119,844.20
b)	Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets		
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	23,161.54	30,230.03
	Interest Income	1,601.88	1,937.58
	Employer contribution	500.00	500.00
	Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	31.32	(214.73)
	Benefits paid	(2,449.63)	(9,291.34)
	Adjustment to opening balance/ expenses	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at year end	22,845.11	23,161.54
c)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognized in the balance sheet		
	Fair value of plan assets	22,845.11	23,161.54
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	125,271.08	119,844.20
	Amount recognized in balance sheet- asset / (liability)	(102,425.97)	(96,682.66)
d)	Net defined benefit expense (recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year)		
	Current service cost	8,470.65	8,215.64
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	8,564.32	8,220.90
	Expected return on plan assets	(1,601.88)	(1,937.58)
	Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	15,433.09	14,498.96
e)	Broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets		
	Asset invested in insurance scheme with the insurer	100%	100%



f) **Principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation**

Assumption particulars	As At	As At
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.88%	7.22%
Salary escalation rate	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 06-08)	100.00%	100.00%

g) **Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:**

Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year

Discount rate

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Increase by 1.00%	(5.17)	(5.49)
Decrease by 1.00%	5.93	6.29

Salary growth rate

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Increase by 1.00%	5.77	6.11
Decrease by 1.00%	(5.09)	(5.39)

Withdrawal Rate

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Increase by 1%	1.33	1.60
Decrease by 1%	(1.49)	(1.79)

h) **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (valued on undiscounted basis)**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	48,986.31	46,464.66
Between 2 and 5 years	25,560.92	17,042.84
Between 6 and 10 years	55,947.26	45,034.61
Beyond 10 Years	81,374.65	105,287.81

i) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 Years

j) The Company expects to contribute net liability of minimum of Rs 102.43 Lakhs or 8.33% of the wage bill to the planned assets during the next financial year.

k) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by independent Actuary.

l) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

m) The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

6. Summary of Financial instruments

The comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

(Rupees in 100's)

Category	Carrying value			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Financial asset at amortized cost						
Investments (refer note 3 & 5)	177,590.06	184,599.89		177,590.06	184,599.89	
Trade receivables (refer note 6)	528,200.23	427,446.40		528,200.23	427,446.40	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Non-Current borrowings (refer note 12)	16,172.67	178,766.54		16,172.67	178,766.54	
Short term borrowings (refer note 14)	119,619.34	264,395.10		119,619.34	264,395.10	
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-		-	-	
Trade payables (refer note 15)	187,299.36	146,920.38		187,299.36	146,920.38	
Other current financial liabilities (refer note 16)	118,263.32	136,988.11		118,263.32	136,988.11	

The Company assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and advances to related parties, interest receivable, trade payables, capital creditors are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

7. Restated summary of Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses forward covers to hedge foreign currency risk exposures.

The Company is exposed to capital risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups.

a) Capital risk

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide for sufficient capital expansion.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company employees prudent liquidity risk management practices which inter alia means maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Given the nature of the underlying businesses, the corporate finance maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines and this way liquidity risk is mitigated by the availability of funds to cover future commitments. Cash flow forecasts are prepared and the utilized borrowing facilities are monitored and there is adequate focus on good management practices whereby the collections are managed efficiently. The Company while borrowing funds for large capital project, negotiates the repayment schedule in such a manner that these match with the generation of cash on such investment. Longer term cash flow forecasts are updated from time to time and reviewed by the Senior management of the Company.

c) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management team assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on group/category basis. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data and available facts as on date of evaluation. Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Banking and Forex team in accordance with the Company's policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

d) 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 prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, and foreign currency receivables and payables.



8. Summary of Earnings per share (EPS)

	(Rs.)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic EPS		
Profit/(loss) after tax (Rs. in Hundreds)	18,066.10	79,429.79
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic EPS	18,066.10	79,429.79
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	82,687.20	82,687.20
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	0.22	0.96
Dilutive EPS		
Equivalent weighted average number of equity convertible security\option outstanding	Nil	Nil
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive earnings per share (Nos)	82,687	82,687
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	0.22	0.96

9. Summary of Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintain an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	(Rs. in Hundreds)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Long term borrowings (refer note no. 12)	16,172.67	178,766.54
Short term borrowings (refer note no. 14)	119,619.34	264,395.10
Trade payables (refer note no. 15)	187,299.36	146,920.38
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents (refer note no. 7)	59,183.71	66,977.50
Less: Other bank balances	-	-
Net Debt	263,907.66	523,104.52
Equity share capital (refer note no. 10)	826,872.00	826,872.00
Other equity (refer note no. 11)	871,160.15	853,094.05
Total Equity	1,698,032.15	1,679,966.05
Total Capital and net debt	1,961,939.81	2,203,070.57
Gearing ratio	16%	31%

10 In the opinion of the Directors current assets loans & advances have a value on realization in ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they have been stated in the Balance Sheet.

11 Revenue from contracts is Rs. 1936370.95 which includes revenue from contracts Rs.1967423.44 minus Rate Difference, Rejections of Rs. 31052.49.

12 Small Scale Creditors

Sundry Creditors includes Rs 112237.73 (Previous year-Rs. 95285.06) due to Micro/Small/Medium enterprises . There are Six undertaking from whom amount outstanding for more than 30 Days in respect of small scale undertaking where such dues exceeds Rs. 1.00 lacs (Previous year Four)

- 13 There is no property for which title deeds are not in the name of the company.
- 14 Investment properties have been stated at historical cost which as per the management is the fair value of these assets. However no valuation report have been taken from a registered valuer as defined under Rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers & Valuation) Rules, 2017
- 15 No loans or advances in the nature of loans have been granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with other persons.
- 16 No Benami Property has been held by the company.
- 17 The company has taken working capital limit from HDFC Bank against the security of current assets of the company. Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the company with the bank are in agreement with the books of accounts
- 18 The company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or Financial institution or other lender
- 19 The company does not have any transactions/relationship with any struck off company.
- 20 No charge is pending for registration or satisfaction with ROC beyond the Statutory Period
- 21 Compliance with number of layers of companies is not applicable to the company.
- 22 No scheme of arrangement was done during the year.
- 23 Provisions of CSR are not applicable to the company.
- 24 Company has no transactions in Crypto or virtual currency of any kind during the financial year.

(Rs. in Hundred)

25	The amount of exchange rate differences	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
	a) Included in Profit & Loss account of the year on Account of receivable and payables :Net	(25.47)	270.34
	b) Adjusted in carrying amount of fixed assets	0	0
	c) In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the current year	0	0
	d) In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the subsequent years	0	0

26	Managerial Remuneration	Curr.Yr	Prev.Yr
	(Remuneration is within the limit prescribed under schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.)		
	a) To the managing Director & Whole time Directors Salary/Commission/Allowance	167000.00	138000.00
	Perquisites	14603.21	9792.59
	Rent Free Accommodation	12000.00	12000.00
	Total	193603.21	159792.59
	b) To other Director	0	0



27 Foreign exchange derivatives and exposures outstanding as at the Balance Sheet Date:

Nature of Instrument

A. Hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:		
I. Payable	0	0
II. Receivable	0	0
B. Un hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:		
I. Payable		
	0.00USD	0.00USD
	0.00NR	0.00NR
	5636.75CHF	2635.21CHF
	5447.86 INR	2440.63 INR
	2646.95 EURO	0.00 EURO
	2446.66 INR	0.00 INR
II. Receivable		
	0 USD	0USD
	0 INR	0INR

28 Related Party disclosure as per AS-18

a. List of related & Associated parties

Name of party	Relationship
Uniroyal Builders & Developers	Partnership Investment of 50% Share of the Company
AM Textiles & Knitwears Limited	100% Subsidiary

b. Key management personnel

Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Managing Director
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director
Mr. Abhay Mahajan	Promoter Shareholder

c. Outstanding Balances

(Rs. in Hundred)

		Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Due to Directors	Remuneration	27,600.00	8,131.55
Due to Directors	Unsecured Loan	0.00	154,599.89
Due to (from) AM Textiles and Knitwears Ltd		0.00	0.00
Capital in Uniroyal Builders & Developers		12,590.06	19,599.89
Capital in AM Textiles & Knitwears Ltd		1,65,00,0.00	1,65,00,0.00

d. Transaction /consideration during the year

			Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Party	Relation			
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director	Rent Paid	12000.00	12000.00
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	29,975.63	28,691.59
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	19,358.21	19,853.42
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	132,269.37	99,247.58
Uniroyal Builders & Developer	Partnership	Share of Profit/(Loss) Received	(9.83)	(103.98)
Uniroyal Builders & Developer	Partnership	Investment during the year	7000.00	0.00
AM Textiles & Knitwears Ltd	Subsidiary Company	Rent Received	480.00	480.00
AM Textiles & Knitwears Ltd	Subsidiary Company	Purchase of Yarn	320.75	153.51
AM Textiles & Knitwears Ltd	Subsidiary Company	Sale of yarn	0	0
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director/Director	Interest Paid	3,186.13	8,970.19
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director	Interest Paid	1,538.73	4,332.12
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director	Interest Paid	245.92	3,626.40

29 Auditor's Remuneration

	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Auditor's Expenses	250.66	218.71
Payment to Auditors -Certification Etc	55.00	165.00
Tax Audit Fee	110.00	110.00
Audit Fee	500.00	500.00
Total	915.66	993.71

30 Value of Raw Material, Stores and Spare Parts consumed.

I. Stores & Spares	Current Yr. % age	Current Yr. Value	Prev. Yr. & % age	Prev. Yr. Value
Imported	63.38	27530.36	79.38	18951.51
Indigenous	36.62	15909.33	20.62	4923.73
II. Raw Material Consumed	Qty. Kg	Value	Qty. Kg	Value
Polyester Yarn	1,010.52	350,807.81	868.65	297,387.72

31 Sale of Raw Material

	Qty. Kg	Value	Qty. Kg	Value
Polyester Yarn	2,572.000	8,229.12	315.000	1,472.43

32 Value of Imports Calculated on CIF

	Current Yr.	Pre Yr.
Import of Machinery	0	0



33 Expenditure in Foreign Currencies during the financial Year

		Current Yr.	Previous Yr.
Raw Material/Store	INR	9,416.02	7,858.63
	Euro	10,210.68	8,668.15
	INR	15,842.47	13,542.46
	Swiss Franks	16,325.78	14,342.68
	INR	0	0
	USD	0	0

34 Amount remitted in foreign currencies on account of

	Current Yr.	Previous Yr.
Dividend	Nil	Nil
Expenditure Travelling	30,966.78	10,144.81
Earning in foreign exchange-Exports of Goods FOB Value	0.00	591.38

35 Trade Receivables Classification

	Current Year	Previous Year
Particulars	Amount	(Rs. in Hundred)
(I) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good		
-Less than Six Months	514937.07	396850.30
- Six Months to one year	4756.11	6977.89
- 1 to 2 years	2512.68	1851.90
- 2 to 3 years	314.13	5618.80
- More than 3 years	5680.24	16147.51
Total	528200.23	427446.40
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant increase in credit risk	0.00	0.00
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	0.00	0.00
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	0.00	0.00
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant increase in credit risk	0.00	0.00
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	0.00	0.00
	528200.23	427446.40

36 Trade Payables Classification

	Current Year	Previous Year
Particulars	Amount	(Rs. in Hundred)
For Goods/Expenses		
(i) MSME	112237.73	95285.06
Less Than 1 Year	112237.73	95285.06
1 Year to 2 Year	0.00	0.00
2 Year to 3 Year	0.00	0.00
More Than 3 Year	0.00	0.00
(ii) Others	74267.87	50266.30
Less Than 1 Year	69447.96	50266.30
1 Year to 2 Year	4819.91	0.00
2 Year to 3 Year	0.00	0.00
More Than 3 Year	0.00	0.00
(iii) Disputed Dues- MSME	0.00	0.00
(iii) Disputed Dues- Others	0.00	0.00
	186505.60	145551.36

37 Previous Years Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

38 Balance Sheet abstract and company's general business profile

I. Registration Details:	
Registration No.	L18101HR1993PLC033167
Balance Sheet Date	31/3/2025
II. Capital raised during the year (amount in thousand)	
Public Issue	Nil
Right Issue	Nil
Bonus Issue	Nil
Private Placement	Nil
III. Position of mobilization and deployment of funds (amounts in hundreds)	
Source of Funds	
Total Liabilities	2356406.69
Paid up Capital	826872.00
Reserve & Surplus	871160.15
Share Application Money	0
Non Current Liabilities	166705.35
Current Liabilities	491669.19
Application for Funds	
Total assets	2356406.69
Non current Assets	1541932.17
Current assets	814474.52
IV. Performance of Company (Amount in thousands)	
Turnover	2053246.03
Total Expenditure	2030914.56
Profit/Loss before Tax	22,331.47
Profit/Loss after Tax	18,066.10
(+for profit,)for loss)	
Earning Per Share	0.22
Dividend rate%	0
V. Generic Names of Three Principal Products/Services of Company (as per Monetary terms)	
Product Description	(ITC Code)
Labels	58071020

As per our report of even date attached

For Uniroyal Industries Limited

For Gambhir Khurana & Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN: 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN: 00007598

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary
M. No. ACS55845

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
CFO

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner

Place: Panchkula
Dated: 29th May, 2025

Firm Regn. No. 012599N
M. No. 543481



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED			
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025		(Amount in 100's Rupees)	
Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	22,331.47	51,105.11
	ADJUSTMENTS FOR :-		
	Depreciation	171,980.68	180,041.59
	Loss on Fixed Assets	2,473.80	1,541.95
	Misc. Exp. Written Off	-	-
	Depreciation on Investments	516.17	2,626.46
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	6,892.33	1,007.99
	Sundry Balance Written Off/Written Back	13,002.98	3,731.70
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Profit Transfer from Uniroyal Developers & Builder	9.83	103.98
	Financial Expenses	31,592.17	69,901.15
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGE	248,799.43	310,059.93
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	988.04	53,506.28
	Trade receivables	(113,756.81)	(46,244.11)
	Short term loans and advances	(5,086.76)	(8,931.23)
	Long term loans and advances	-	-
	Other Current Assets	(213.34)	271.87
	Security Deposits	3,650.00	(810.00)
	Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	(208.46)	(1,829.99)
	Others (Non Current Investments)	-	-
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade Payable	40,378.98	(8,623.45)
	Other Financial liabilities	(18,724.79)	32,532.99
	Current maturity of Long term borrowings	627.12	(138,539.34)
	Other Non Current liabilities	-	-
	Provisions Short Term	(615.48)	8,897.64
	Non Current Provisions	9,629.75	1,457.64
		165,467.68	201,748.23
	Less:- Current Taxes	-	-
	Income Tax Paid	(302.81)	343.04
	Total (A)	165,164.87	202,091.27
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments	(15,351.46)	(33,574.14)
	Disposal of Assets	174,354.60	9,900.00
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Investments Current	7,000.00	(0.01)
	Investments Properties	-	228,577.14
	Total (B)	166,003.14	204,902.99
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Short Term Borrowings	(144,775.76)	(200,702.49)
	Long Term borrowings	(162,593.87)	(87,673.46)
	Issue of Share Capital	-	-
	Less :- Cash outflow from the financing activities		
	Financial Expenses	(31,592.17)	(69,901.15)
	Total (C)	(338,961.80)	(358,277.10)
	Total Cash Inflow During The Year (A) + (B) + (C)	(7,793.79)	48,717.16
	Opening Cash Balance	66,977.50	18,260.35
	Total Cash Inflow During The Year	(7,793.79)	48,717.16
	Net Cash & Cash Equivalent as on 31.03.2025	59,183.71	66,977.51

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN 00007598

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

As per our attached report of even date
For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner
Chartered Accountants
M. No. 543481
Firm registration No.012599N

Panchkula
29th May 2025

Calculation of Ratios for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	STANDALONE Uniroyal Industries Ltd		Reason for change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to preceding Year
				Current Year	Last Year	
1	CURRENT RATIO	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.66	1.18	40.68
2	DEBT -EQUITY RATIO	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	0.39	0.55	-29.09
3	DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO	Earning available for Debt Service	Debt Service	1.17	1.03	13.59
4	RETURN ON EQUITY RATIO	Net Profit after Taxes	Average Shareholders Equity	0.01	0.05	-80.00
5	INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Inventory	10.36	7.18	44.29
6	TRADE RECEIVABLES TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Receivables	4.05	3.79	6.86
7	TRADE PAYABLES RATIO	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	2.58	1.97	30.96
8	NET CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Shareholders Equity	1.15	0.94	22.34
9	NET PROFIT RATIO	Net Profit	Sales	0.01	0.05	-80.00
10	RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED	Earning before Interest & Tax EBIT	Capital Employed	0.03	0.06	-50.00
11	RETURN ON INVESTMENT			N.A	N.A	N.A



FORM A

(For Audit Report with unmodified opinion)

1.	Name of the Company	Uniroyal Industries Limited
2.	Annual Financial statements for the year ended	31st March 2025 (Standalone)
3.	Type of Audit observation	Unmodified
4.	Frequency of observation	Not Applicable
5.	CEO/Managing Director	Sd- Arvind Mahajan
	CFO	Sd- Nasib Kumar Jaryal
	Auditor	Sd- Rahul Khurana Partner
	Chairman Audit Committee	Sd- Karan Singh Jolly

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of
Uniroyal Industries Limited

REPORT ON THE CONSOLIDATED Ind-AS FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

OPINION

We have audited the accompanying consolidated Ind-AS financial statements of Uniroyal Industries Limited ("the Holding Company"), and its subsidiary company A M Textiles & Knitwears Ltd. (hereinafter collectively referred as "The Group") which comprise the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Consolidated statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated statement of Cash Flow for the year then ended and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Consolidated Ind-AS 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 Group as at 31 March 2025, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

BASIS FOR OPINION

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 Group 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 consolidated 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.

Key Audit matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as a whole, and informing our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. For each matter below, our description of how our audit addressed the matter is provided in that context.

Litigations and contingencies:

See note 4 to the financial statements:

The Key audit matter	How the matter was addressed in our audit
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> The company is exposed to a variety of different Central and state laws, regulations and interpretations thereof. In this regulatory environment, there is an inherent risk of litigations and claims. In the normal course of business, provisions and contingent liability disclosures for litigations and claims may arise from direct and indirect tax proceedings, legal 	<p>Our procedures included:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Inquiring the status of significant known actual and potential litigation with the Company's in - house Legal Counsel and other senior management personal who have knowledge of these matters and critically assessing their responses. Obtaining, on a sample basis, written responses from the Company's in - house



<p>proceedings, including regulatory and other government/department proceedings, as well as investigations by authorities and commercial claims.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • At 31 March 2025, the Company's contingent liabilities were Rs. 62.00 lacs (31, March 2024 : Rs.62.00) (refer note 4 to the financial statements) • These estimates could change substantially over time as new facts emerge and each legal case progresses • Given the inherent complexity and magnitude of potential exposures across the Company and the judgement necessary to estimate the amount of provisions required or to determine required disclosures, this is a key audit matter. 	<p>legal counsel, containing their views and conclusions on material exposures and any related litigation and considered the same in evaluating the appropriateness of the Company's provisions or disclosures on such matters.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reading the latest correspondence between the Company and the various tax/legal authorities or plaintiffs and attorneys where applicable, for matters selected on sample basis for detailed evaluation. ▪ For the most significant of the matters, we assessed relevant historical and recent judgments passed by the court authorities and considering legal opinion, where obtained by management from external lawyers, to challenge the basis used for the provisions recorded and the disclosures made by the Company ▪ Challenging the decisions and rationale for provisions held or for decisions not to record provisions or make disclosures. ▪ For those matters where management concluded that no provisions should be recorded, we have reviewed the adequacy and completeness of the Company's disclosures.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • The company has recognised deferred tax liability(Net) amounting to Rs. 73.57 lacs as upto 31st March, 2025 (31st March 2024 : Rs. 61.49) for temporary differences, In the value of assets as per Books of Accounts & as per Income Tax Act. 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Reconciling tax losses and tax credits and its expiry dates to tax returns filed with tax authority ▪ With respect to tax matters, involving our tax specialists, and discussing with the Company's tax officers, their views and strategies on significant cases, as well as the related technical grounds relating to their conclusions based on applicable tax laws. ▪ Assessing the accuracy of forecast future taxable profits approved by the Board, by evaluating historical forecasting accuracy and comparing the assumptions, such as projected growth rates, with our own expectations of those assumptions derived from our knowledge of the industry and our understanding obtained during our audit, including where applicable their consistency with business plans.

INFORMATION OTHER THAN CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AND AUDITOR'S REPORT

The Group's management and Board of Directors are 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 consolidated financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

The Group's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation & presentation of these consolidated Ind-AS 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 Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (IND-AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group 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 Group'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 Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

AUDITORS' RESPONSIBILITY FOR AUDIT OF CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated 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 Group 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 Group'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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the consolidated financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the consolidated financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by paragraph 3(xxi) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("CARO 2020"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks included by the associate's auditor in their CARO 2020 report issued in respect of the financial statements of the associate which are included in these consolidated financial statements.

For GAMBHIR KHURANA & ASSOCIATES,
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn. No. 12599N

Place : Panchkula
Dated : 29th May, 2025

Rahul Khurana
29th May, 2025(Partner)
Membership No. 543481

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

CONSOLIDATED
(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs for the Previous Yr.
ASSETS			
1. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipments	1	1393425.35	1743096.56
(b) Capital Work - in - Progress		0.00	0.00
(c) Investment Properties	2	26924.03	27440.20
(d) Deferred tax assets (net)		1695.52	2920.90
(e) Financial Assets			
Non Current Investments			
(i) Security Deposits	3	69799.40	73449.40
(ii) Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	3	12023.18	11814.72
(iii) Others (Non Current Investments)	3	0.00	0.00
(f) other Non Current Assets			
- Long-term loans and advances		0.00	0.00
- Other non-current assets		0.00	0.00
Total - Non-current assets		1503867.48	1858721.78
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	896238.68	1020450.32
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	5	12590.06	19599.89
(ii) Trade receivables	6	2007504.42	2055684.03
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	7	63364.89	69134.75
(c) Other current assets			
- Short-term loans and advances	8	42686.38	68491.34
- Other current assets	9	1628.94	18403.85
Total - Current assets		3024013.37	3251764.18
Total Assets		4527880.85	5110485.96
A. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	826872.00	826872.00
(b) Other Equity	11	1163915.08	1110585.83
Total Equity		1990787.08	1937457.83
Liabilities			
Non Current Liabilities			
(I) Financial Liabilities			
(a) Long-Term borrowings	12	202513.66	651163.96
(1a) Lease Liabilities			
(b) Other Long-Term liabilities		0.00	0.00
(II) Non Current Provisions	13	75262.32	65632.57
(III) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		75270.36	64415.47
(IV) Other Non Current Liabilities		0.00	0.00
Total- Non-current liabilities		353046.34	781212.00
Current Liabilities			
(I) Financial Liabilities			
(a) Short-Term borrowings	14	1420576.41	1528181.37
(1a) Lease Liabilities		0.00	0.00
(b) Trade Payables	15	542879.72	639432.30
(c) Other Financial liabilities	16	126206.88	140240.36
(d) Current maturity of Long term borrowings	17	24891.19	22853.39
(II) Provisions	18	69493.23	61108.71
Total- Current liabilities		2184047.43	2391816.13
Total :- Equity and Liabilities.		4527880.85	5110485.96
		0.00	0.00
Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts	28		

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN 00007598
As per our attached report of even date

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary

For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner

Panchkula
29/05/2025

Chartered Accountants
M. No. 543481
Firm Registration No.012599N



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CONSOLIDATED

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025 (Amount in 100's Rupees)

Particulars	Note No.	Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs for the Previous Yr.
Income			
(I) Revenue from operations	19	11383854.46	9830265.30
(II) Other Income	20	87205.65	198395.37
(III) Total Income		11471060.11	10028660.67
(IV) Expenses			
Cost of Materials consumed	21	375094.56	327943.91
Purchase of trade goods	22	9044224.36	8190558.31
Changes in inventories of finished goods, traded goods and work in progress	23	136239.34	(129821.43)
Employee benefits expense	24	641945.91	582068.55
Finance Cost	25	205753.54	226196.58
Depreciation and amortization expenses	26	190019.29	203195.77
Other expenses	27	807724.39	565179.17
Total Expenses (IV)		11401001.39	9965320.86
V Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax (III-IV)		70058.72	63339.81
VI. Exceptional items		0.00	0.00
VII Profit/(Loss) before tax (V-VI)		70058.72	63339.81
VIII Tax expense			
Current tax		11000.00	2000.00
Deferred tax		12080.27	(25552.64)
Adjustment of tax relating to earlier years		541.53	722.09
IX Profit/(Loss) for the year from continuing operations (VII-VIII)		46436.92	86170.36
X Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations		0.00	0.00
XI Tax expense of discontinued operations		0.00	0.00
XII Profit/(Loss) for the year from discontinued operations (after tax) (X-XI)		0.00	0.00
XIII Profit/(Loss) for the year (IX+XIII)		46436.92	86170.36
XIV Other comprehensive income			
(A) (i) Items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss		(9189.78)	(1343.99)
Re-measurement (gains)/losses on defined benefit plans			
(ii) Income Tax relating to items that will not to be reclassified to profit or loss		2297.45	336.00
Tax impact effect			
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		(6892.33)	(1007.99)
XV Total comprehensive income for the year (XIII+XIV)		53329.25	87178.35
XVI Earnings per equity share {refer note no. 8} (nominal value of share Rs.10)		Rs. Per share	Rs. Per share
Basic (Rs.)		0.64	1.05
Diluted (Rs.)		0.64	1.05
		82687.20	82687.20
		82687.20	82687.20
Summary of significant accounting policies & other notes on accounts	28		

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN 00007598
As per our attached report of even date

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary

For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner

Panchkula
29/05/2025

Chartered Accountants
M. No. 543481
Firm Registration No.012599N

UNIROVAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED
NOTE "I" PROPERTY, PLANT & EQUIPMENTS
Consolidated

Summary of Property, plant and equipment (PPE)

	Land (Freehold)	Building	Leasehold improvements	Plant and equipment	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Computers and data processing units	Motor vehicles	Total
At cost									
Deemed cost as at April 1, 2023	205,996.59	523,653.27	-	4,130,857.32	38,054.36	38,700.75	42,470.44	284,975.99	5,264,708.72
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	2,748.52	-	172,569.94	175,308.46
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(61,923.77)	(61,923.77)
Disposals	-	-	-	(11,047.00)	(29,237.80)	(19,040.69)	(26,076.58)	-	(85,402.07)
Change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	205,996.59	523,653.27	-	4,119,810.32	8,816.56	22,408.58	16,393.86	395,612.16	5,292,691.34
Additions	-	-	-	13,250.00	399.00	1,718.96	448.75	843.60	16,660.31
Disposals	(172,604.60)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,155.23)	(180,759.83)
Adjustments	-	-	-	(73,637.53)	-	-	-	-	(73,637.53)
Change due to revaluation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	33,391.99	523,653.27	-	4,059,422.79	9,215.56	24,127.54	16,842.61	388,300.53	5,054,954.29
Depreciation									
As at April 1, 2023	-	217,840.98	-	2,937,605.41	33,219.48	31,313.77	36,459.41	228,470.31	3,484,909.36
Charge for the year	-	15,853.70	-	146,280.12	820.62	2,154.89	2,134.87	33,325.11	200,569.31
Deletions	-	-	-	(10,494.64)	(27,775.89)	(17,915.01)	(24,547.49)	-	(80,733.03)
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(55,150.86)	(55,150.86)
As at March 31, 2024	-	233,694.68	-	3,073,390.89	6,264.21	15,553.65	14,046.79	206,644.56	3,549,594.78
Charge for the year	-	15,445.71	-	140,337.53	621.50	1,931.96	1,275.01	29,808.85	189,420.56
Deletions	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	(69,955.65)	-	-	-	(7,530.75)	(77,486.40)
As at March 31, 2025	-	249,140.39	-	3,143,772.77	6,885.71	17,485.61	15,321.80	228,922.66	3,661,528.94
Net carrying amount									
As at March 31, 2025	33,391.99	274,512.88	-	915,650.02	2,329.85	6,641.93	1,520.81	159,377.87	1,393,423.35
As at March 31, 2024	205,996.59	289,958.59	-	1,046,419.43	2,552.35	6,854.93	2,347.07	188,967.60	1,743,096.56
As at April 1, 2023	205,996.59	305,812.29	-	1,193,251.91	4,834.88	7,386.98	6,011.03	56,505.68	1,779,799.36



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "2" INVESTMENT PROPERTIES

Long term non trade

- Investments in Immovable property (Net of accumulated depreciation & impairment, if any)

Flat at Goa

**Figs for the
Current Yr.** **Figs for the
Previous Yr.**

26924.03 27440.20

- In Associates concerns

0.00 0.00

Total Rs.

26924.03 27440.20

NOTE "3" FINANCIAL ASSETS

Securities & Deposits with Government Departments & other Agencies

69799.40 73449.40

Balances with banks held as margin money/against commitments

12023.18 11814.72

Preliminary expenses to the extent not written off

Total Rs.

81822.58 85264.12

NOTE "4" INVENTORIES

- (As prepared, valued & certified by the management)

Stock in Trade

161700.66 142763.91

- Raw Materials

3749.90 5780.10

- Semi Finished Products

3168.07 10529.11

- Finished Goods

709743.00 832966.60

- Yarn Trading (Including stock in transit)

1539.57 5164.07

- Labels/Seal Trading

5139.00 4248.59

- Packing Materials

9102.83 17141.69

- Stores & Spares

1955.14 1687.20

- Fuel

140.51 169.05

- Printing & Stationery

Total Rs.

896238.68 1020450.32

NOTE "5" INVESTMENTS

Investments in Mutual Funds-Unquoted

0.00 0.00

Capital in partnership firms

- Uniroyal Builders & Developers

12590.06 19599.89

Details of Partners in Uniroyal Builders & Developers

Name of Partners	Profit/(Loss) Sharing Ratio	Capital Rs.
Uniroyal Industries Ltd	50.00%	1259006
Sh. Saurabh Gupta	50.00%	1084486
Total	100%	2343492

Total Rs.

12590.06 19599.89

NOTE "6" TRADE RECEIVABLES

Trade Receivables

2007504.42 2055684.03

Classification of receivables as per Notes to Accounts Note No. 28

Total Rs.

2007504.42 2055684.03

NOTE "7" CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Cash in hand	59354.89	18109.52
Imprest balances with staff	420.65	531.20
Balances with banks	469.58	469.58
Cheques, drafts on hand	3119.77	50024.45
Total Rs.	63364.89	69134.75

NOTE " 8" SHORT TERM LOANS AND ADVANCES

Loans and Advances (unsecured considered good)		
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind or value to be received		
With parties for		
- Supplies/Expenses	981.64	2491.76
- Staff	6440.00	5765.00
With related parties:	0.00	0.00
Pre-paid Expenses	16155.34	10917.87
With Income Tax Department	16573.16	16100.37
With GST	2536.24	33216.34
Total Rs.	42686.38	68491.34

NOTE "9" OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Interest receivable	1492.36	11912.85
Kotak Mahindra Prine Ltd	37.23	51.49
UHVNL	99.35	64.51
Quantity Discount and Rate Difference Receivable	0.00	6375.00
Total	1628.94	18403.85

NOTE "10" EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Authorised Capital Uniroyal Industries Ltd.

1,05,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each	1050000.00	1050000.00
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Total Rs.	1050000.00	1050000.00
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Issued, Subscribed And Paid Up Capital Uniroyal Industries Ltd

82,68,720 (Previous year-82,68,720) Equity shares of Rs. 10/- each	826872.00	826872.00
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-22,33,200 Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up have been allotted pursuant to a scheme of Amalgamation, without payments being received in cash in 2006

Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares
Equity Shares with voting rights

Name of shareholder	As at 31.03.25		As at 31.03.24	
	No. of shares	%age holding	No. of shares	%age holding
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	2629131	31.80	2629131	31.80
Mr. Abhay Mahajan	713475	8.63	713475	8.63
Mr. AKhil Mahajan	501165	6.06	390125	4.72
Uniroyal Industries Limited	1650000	100.00	1650000	100.00

Share held by promoters at the end of the year

No. of shares	% age of total Shares	%Change during the year
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S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares	%age holding	%Change during the year
1.	Mr Arvind Mahajan	2629131	31.80	0.00
2.	Mrs Rashmi Mahajan	410969	4.97	0.00
3.	Mr Akhil Mahajan	501165	6.06	1.34
4.	Mr. Akhil Mahajan, Huf	19557	0.24	0.24
5.	Mrs Dimple Mahajan	323350	3.91	0.00
6.	Mr Abhay Mahajan	713475	8.63	0.00
7.	Mrs Anila Aggarwal	600	0.01	0.00

Total Rs.	826872.00	826872.00
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UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "11" OTHER EQUITY

General Reserve

Opening balance	124160.74	124160.74
Addition /Adjustment: Transfer from profit and loss account	0.00	0.00
Closing balance	124160.74	124160.74
Surplus /Profit and Loss Account	984925.09	897746.74
Addition during the year	53329.25	87178.35
Less : Transfer to general reserve	0.00	0.00
Closing balance	1038254.34	984925.09
Securities Premium Account	1500.00	1500.00
Total Rs.	1163915.08	1110585.83

NOTE "12" LONG TERM BORROWINGS

(a) Term Loans from banks-Secured

- Secured by 'mortgage of 'immovable & moveable properties both present 'and future and personal guarantees of the promoter directors.	0.00	0.00
- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles	99933.02	122649.12

(b) Term Loans NBFC's-Secured

	1739.82	3914.95
Subtotal : Depsoits-secured	101672.84	126564.07

(c) Deposits-Un secured from related parties

Deposits From Directors	100840.82	524599.89
Deposits From Director's relatives	0.00	0.00
from others		
Deposits From Public	0.00	0.00

Subtotal : Depsoits-un secured	100840.82	524599.89
Total Rs.	202513.66	651163.96

The company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest on loans & deposits

NOTE "13" NON CURRENT PROVISIONS

Provision for Leave Encashment	20268.25	13872.73
Provision for Gratuity	54994.07	51759.84
Total Rs.	75262.32	65632.57

NOTE 14" SHORT TERM BORRWINGS

(a) Cash Credit from banks- secured

Secured by way of first charge on debtors arising out of trade transactions & stocks of raw materials and consumable stores stocks in process finished goods and packing materials and by way of charge on the immovable assets of the company and personal guarantees of promoter directors	1420576.41	1528181.37
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Loans and advances from related parties-unsecured	0.00	0.00
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Total Rs.	1420576.41	1528181.37
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NOTE "15" TRADE PAYABLES

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Sundry Creditors for
- Goods/Expenses

Classification of payable as per Notes to Accounts " Note No. 28

- Advances received from customers

Total Rs.

537236.48 627186.24

5643.24 12246.06

542879.72 639432.30

NOTE "16" OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Other Liabilities

Expenses Payable

Total Rs.

38167.39 78374.35

88039.49 61866.01

126206.88 140240.36

NOTE "17" CURRENT MATURITY OF LONG TERM BORROWINGS
(a) Term Loans from banks-Secured

- Secured by hypothecation of vehicles

(b) Term Loans NBFC's-Secured
Subtotal : Depsoits-Secured
(c) Deposits-Un secured

Total Rs.

22716.06 20832.82

2175.13 2020.57

24891.19 22853.39

0.00 0.00

24891.19 22853.39

The company has not defaulted in the repayment of principal and interest on loans & deposits

NOTE "18" PROVISIONS

Provision for Taxation

- Income Tax

Provision for Gratuity

Provision for Leave Encashment

Total Rs.

13297.45 2336.00

47431.89 44922.81

8763.89 13849.90

69493.23 61108.71

NOTE "19" REVENUE FROM OPERTAIONS

Sales of Products

Other Operating Revenue

Total Rs.

11298512.59 9744404.44

85341.87 85860.86

11383854.46 9830265.30

NOTE "20" OTHER INCOME

Interest received

Misc Income (Profit from sale on Investment Properties)

Total Rs.

59853.59 51972.51

27352.06 146422.86

87205.65 198395.37



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "21" COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Raw Material Consumed

Opening stock	142763.91	174184.35
Add : Purchases	394031.31	296523.47
Less: Closing stock	(161700.66)	(142763.91)
Total Rs.	375094.56	327943.91

NOTE "22" PURCHASE OF TRADE GOODS

Purchase for trading	9044224.36	8190558.31
Total Rs.	9044224.36	8190558.31

NOTE "23" CHANGES IN INVENTORY OF FINISHED GOODS, TRADE GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Stock at Close

Finished Goods	3168.07	10529.11
Semi Finished Goods	3749.90	5780.10
Traded Goods	711282.57	838130.67
Total Rs	718200.54	854439.88

Opening Stock

Finished Goods	10529.11	18763.09
Semi Finished Goods	5780.10	10392.90
Traded Goods	838130.67	695462.46
Total Rs.	854439.88	724618.45
Increase / (Decrease)	(136239.34)	129821.43

NOTE "24" EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Salaries, Wages & Bonus	376757.93	354521.52
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds	25544.16	24757.88
Retirement Benefits	38298.10	35372.05
Workmen & Staff Welfare Expenses	7742.51	7624.51
Director's Remuneration	193603.21	159792.59
Total Rs.	641945.91	582068.55

NOTE "25" FINANCE COST

Interest expense on

- Borrowings	184393.57	211332.92
- Trade payables	17116.04	9526.68
- Others	0.00	0.00
Other Borrowing cost	4243.93	5336.98
Total Rs.	205753.54	226196.58

NOTE "26" DEPRECIATION AND AMORTIZATION EXPENSES

Depreciation	189503.12	200569.31
Depreciation on Investments	516.17	2626.46
Total	190019.29	203195.77

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

NOTE "27" OTHER EXPENSES

Manufacturing expenses

Stores & Spares consumed	51478.55	26890.27
Power & fuel	235054.34	189558.06
Repairs - Plant & Machinery	43503.91	24605.40
Repairs - Building & Others	36941.24	7698.11
Other Manufacturing Expenses	10519.90	6523.27
Sub total	377497.94	255275.11

Administrative expenses

Rent	16181.12	25859.64
Rates & Taxes	3392.72	4799.88
Insurance	9731.63	9142.82
Auditor's Remuneration	1225.66	1303.71

Travelling & Conveyance

- Director's Travelling	43831.44	20605.41
- Other's Travelling	7488.02	5678.22

Legal & Professional Charges

Loss on sale of Fixed Assets	47093.17	43368.48
Vehicle Running & Maintaince	2473.80	1541.95
Telephone Expenses	23518.30	20027.77
Festival Expenses	3670.20	3795.38
Repair & Maintenance	1679.42	4209.89
Share Department expenses	380.95	555.59
Other Administrative expenses	6496.29	7530.29
Sub total	29905.20	16744.46

Selling and distribution expenses

Freight & forwarding	57756.53	37968.75
Advertisement & publicity	716.73	252.86
Packing expenses	33509.54	25672.58
Discount & commission	133301.80	74591.42
Sales promotion	7873.93	6254.96
Sub total	233158.53	144740.57

Total

807724.39	565179.17
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Note No. "28" Notes forming part of the financial statements

1 Corporate Information

Uniroyal Industries Limited (hereinafter referred to as "the Company" or "the Parent Company") and its subsidiary (hereinafter collectively referred to as "the Group") are domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India.

The Group is carrying on the business of manufacture and trading of garment accessories such as narrow fabric woven labels, printed labels, hang tags, plastic seals etc. company has its manufacturing facility at Panchkula, Haryana.

2.A Significant accounting policies

(a) Basis of Preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements

The consolidated financial statements of the Group have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).

The financial information are presented in Indian Rupees (INR).

(b) Basis of Consolidation

The consolidated financial statements comprise the financial statements of Uniroyal Industries Limited, the Parent Company, and its subsidiaries, as at 31 March 2025

Control is achieved when the Group is exposed, or has rights to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Specifically, the Group controls an investee if and only if the Group has:

- a) Power over the investee (i.e. existing rights that give it the current ability to direct the relevant activities of the investee)
- b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee, and
- c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect its returns.

Generally, there is a presumption that a majority of voting rights result in control. To support this presumption and when the Group has less than a majority of the voting or similar rights of an investee, the Group considers all relevant facts and circumstances in assessing whether it has power over an investee, including:

- a) The contractual arrangement with the other vote holders of the investee
- b) Rights arising from other contractual arrangements
- c) The Group's voting rights and potential voting rights

The Group re-assesses whether or not it controls an investee if facts and circumstances indicate that there are changes to one or more of the three elements of control. Consolidation of a subsidiary begins when the Group obtains control over the subsidiary and ceases when the Group loses control of the subsidiary.

The financial statements of the subsidiaries in the Group are added on a line-by-line basis and intercompany balances and transactions including unrealized gain/loss from such transactions, are eliminated upon consolidation. The consolidated financial statements are prepared by applying uniform accounting policies in use by the Group.

2.B Significant accounting policies

a. 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:

- (i) Expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle(
- ii) Held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) 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:

- (i) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- (ii) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- (iii) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- (iv) 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 assets and liabilities.

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

b. Property, Plant and Equipment

Under the previous GAAP (Indian GAAP), all assets were carried in the balance sheet at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. On the date of transition to Ind AS, the Company has applied exemptions of Ind AS 101 to continue the carrying value of all property, plant and equipment as at the date of transition as its deemed cost.

Property, Plant and equipment including capital work in progress are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises of purchase price, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses directly attributable and related to acquisition and installation of the concerned assets and are further adjusted by the amount of CENVAT\GST credit and VAT credit availed wherever applicable. Cost includes borrowing cost for long term construction projects if recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their respective useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognized is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the income statement when the asset is derecognized.

The company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part has a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Capital work- in- progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

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

In respect of other assets, depreciation is calculated on a straight-line basis using the rates arrived at based on the useful lives estimated by the management and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act 2013. The useful life is as follows:

Assets	Useful lives estimated by the management (years)
Factory building	30
Other building	60
Plant and Equipment	15
Office Equipment	5
Computers & Data Processing Units	3
Furniture and Fixtures	10
Motor Vehicles	8

c. Intangible assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at



the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

Gains or losses arising from disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

d. Impairment of non financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's, recoverable amount.

After impairment, depreciation is provide on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining economic life.

e. Financial Instruments

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.

(i) Financial Assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

Financial instruments at amortized cost

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding."

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

Equity investments in subsidiaries are measured at cost.

Derecognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily derecognized when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit and loss. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case they are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade payables, borrowings including bank overdrafts and other payables.

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

Deferred tax

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognized for all temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are measured using tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date and are expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which those temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

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

The effect of changes in tax rates on deferred income tax assets and liabilities is recognized as income or expense in the year that includes the enactment or the substantive enactment date. A deferred income tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilized.

GST (Goods and Service tax) / Sales/ value added taxes paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales/ value added taxes paid, except:

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

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

k. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs also include exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

l. Leases

The determination of whether an arrangement is (or contains) a lease is based on the substance of the arrangement at the inception of the lease. The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfilment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Company as a lessee

A lease is classified at the inception date as a finance lease or an operating lease. A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease.

Finance leases are capitalized at the commencement of the lease at the inception date at fair value of the leased property or, if lower, at the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between finance charges and reduction of the lease liability so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Finance charges are recognized in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss, unless they are directly attributable to qualifying assets, in which case they are capitalized in accordance with the Company's general policy on the borrowing costs.

A leased asset is depreciated over the useful life of the asset. However, if there is no reasonable certainty that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term, the asset is depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

Operating lease payments are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the payment are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the losses in expected inflationary cost increase.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

n. Employee benefits

Provident fund



After initial recognition, financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the EIR amortization process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires.

f. Investment in Subsidiaries

The investment in subsidiaries are carried at cost as per Ind AS 27. Investment accounted for at cost is accounted for in accordance with Ind AS 105 when they are classified as held for sale. Investment carried at cost is tested for impairment as per Ind AS 36. An investor, regardless of the nature of its involvement with an entity (the investee), shall determine whether it is a parent by assessing whether it controls the investee. An investor controls an investee when it is exposed, or has rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and has the ability to affect those returns through its power over the investee. Thus, an investor controls an investee if and only if the investor has all the following:

- (a) Power over the investee;
- (b) Exposure, or rights, to variable returns from its involvement with the investee and
- (c) The ability to use its power over the investee to affect the amount of the investor's returns.

On disposal of investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of goods

Revenue from the sale of goods is recognized when the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods and is measured at fair value of consideration received/receivable, net of returns and allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates.

Job work income

Revenue from job work is recognised by reference to stage of completion of job work as per terms of agreement. Revenue from job work is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of allowances, trade discounts and volume rebates, if any.

Export benefits

Export benefits constituting duty draw back and others are accounted for on accrual basis and are considered as other operating income.

h. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. Cost includes all charges in bringing the goods to the point of sale, including octroi and other levies, transit insurance and receiving charges. Work-in-progress and finished goods include appropriate proportion of overhead, where applicable.

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.

i. Government Grants

Government grants are recognized where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with. When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, by deducting the grant from the carrying amount of the asset in which case the grant is recognised in profit or loss as a reduction of depreciation charged.

j. Taxes: Taxes comprises current income tax and deferred tax

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 in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961 and the income computation and disclosure standards (ICDS) enacted in India by using tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Provident fund contribution in respect of employees are made to government as per the Provident Fund Act.

"Gratuity"

Gratuity liability is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year. The Company has also made contribution to SBI Life Insurance towards a policy to cover the gratuity liability of the employees to an extent. The difference between the actuarial valuation of the gratuity of employees at the year-end and the balance of funds with SBI Life is provided for as liability in the books.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit (liabilities/assets). The Company recognized the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation under employee benefit expenses in statement of profit and loss.

- (i) Service cost comprising current service cost, past service cost, gain & loss on curtailments and non routine settlements.
- (ii) Net interest expenses or income.

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

Compensated Absences

Accumulated leave, which is expected to be utilized within the next 12 months, is treated as short-term employee benefit. The Company measures the expected cost of such absences as the additional amount that it expects to pay as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the reporting date.

The Company treats accumulated leave expected to be carried forward beyond twelve months, as long term employee benefit for measurement purposes. Such long-term compensated absences are provided for based on the actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method at the year end. Actuarial gains/losses are immediately taken to the statement of profit and loss and are not deferred. The Company presents the leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date. Where Company has the unconditional legal and contractual right to defer the settlement for a period 12 months, the same is presented as non-current liability.

Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognized in respect of employee service upto the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amount expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. the liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the balance sheet.

o. 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.

p. Earning per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

q. Foreign currencies

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses an average rate if the average approximates the actual rate at the time of the transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency items at the balance sheet date.

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the period in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary



items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

r. Fair value measurement

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:

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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 categorized 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:

- (i) Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- (ii) Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- (iii) Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For assets and liabilities that are recognized in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorization (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and financial assets and significant liabilities. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. The management decided, after discussions with the Company's external valuers which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the Company's accounting policies.

The management in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines 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.

s. Dividend

Final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is recognized upon approval by the shareholders who have the right to decrease but not increase the amount of dividend recommended by the Board of Directors. Interim dividends are recognized on declaration by the Board of Directors.

2.C Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. These estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events, historical experience, actions that the Company may undertake in the future and on various other assumptions that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements.

(a) Operating lease commitments - Company as lessee

The Company has taken various properties on leases. the Company has determined, based on an evaluation of the terms and conditions of the arrangements, such as the lease term not constituting a substantial portion of the economic life of the commercial property, and that it does not retain all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of these properties and accounts for the contracts as operating leases.

Estimates and assumptions

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

(a) Taxes

Uncertainties exist with respect to the interpretation of complex tax regulations, changes in tax laws, and the amount and timing of future taxable income. Given the wide range of business relationships and the long term nature and complexity of existing contractual agreements, differences arising between the actual results and the assumptions made, or future changes to such assumptions, could necessitate future adjustments to tax income and expense already recorded. The Company establishes provisions, based on reasonable estimates. The amount of such provisions is based on various factors, such as experience of previous tax audits and differing interpretations of tax regulations by the taxable entity and the responsible tax authority. Such differences of interpretation may arise on a wide variety of issues depending on the conditions prevailing in the respective domicile of the companies.

(b) Gratuity benefit

The cost of defined benefit plans (i.e. Gratuity benefit) is determined using actuarial valuations. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions which may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, mortality rates and future pension increases. Due to the complexity of the valuation, the underlying assumptions and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. In determining the appropriate discount rate, management considers the interest rates of long term government bonds with extrapolated maturity corresponding to the expected duration of the defined benefit obligation. The mortality rate is based on publicly available mortality tables for the specific countries. Future salary increases and pension increases are based on expected future inflation rates.

(c) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. the Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Impairment of non-Financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or Company's of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.



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

a) Equity share capital

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Particulars	Nos.	(Rs.)
As at March 31, 2023	8,268,720	826,872.00
Add: Change 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	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	8,268,720	826,872.00
Add: Equity share issued (refer note 12)	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	8,268,720	826,872.00

b) Other equity

Rs. in Hundred

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Total Other Equity
	Capital reserve	Securities premium account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at April 1, 2023	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	897,746.75	1,023,407.49
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	-	-	-	-
Profit\ (Loss) for the year	-	-	-	87,178.35	87,178.35
Transfer from Profit and Loss account	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-
Other	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2023	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	984,925.10	1,110,585.84
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors -	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year -	-	-	-	53,329.25	53,329.25
Profit\ (Loss) for the year -	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends -	-	-	-	-	-
Other -	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	1,500.00	124,160.74	1,038,254.35	1,163,915.09

4. Summary of Commitments and contingencies

(Rs. in Hundred)

S. No.	Particulars	As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
i.	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (Refer note)	-	-
ii.	Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the company - to Reliance Industries Ltd.	62,000.00 62,000.00	62,000.00 62,000.00

5. Summary of Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Under Gratuity Plan, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days of last drawn salary for each completed year of service. The scheme is partially funded with SBI Life Insurance in the form of a qualifying insurance policy.

The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company has purchased insurance policy, which is basically a year-on-year cash accumulation plan in which the interest rate is declared on yearly basis and is guaranteed for a period of one year. The insurance Company, as part of the policy rules, makes payment of all gratuity outgoes happening during the year (subject to sufficiency of funds under the policy). The policy, thus, mitigates the liquidity risk. However, being a cash accumulation plan, the duration of assets is shorter compared to the duration of liabilities. Thus, the Company is exposed to movement in interest rate (in particular, the significant fall in interest rates, which should result in a increase in liability without corresponding increase in the asset.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the respective plans:

		(Rs. in Hundreds)	
		Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
a)	Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of defined benefit obligation		
	Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	119,844.20	114,257.72
	Interest expense	8,564.32	8,220.90
	Past Service Cost	-	-
	Current service cost	8,470.65	8,215.64
	Benefit paid	(2,449.63)	(9,291.34)
	Acquisition adjustment	-	-
	Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income		
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in financial assumptions	2,299.67	1,931.46
	Actuarial changes arising from changes in experience adjustments	(11,458.13)	(3,490.18)
	Defined benefit obligation at year end	125,271.08	119,844.20
b)	Reconciliation of opening and closing balances of fair value of plan assets		
	Fair value of plan assets at beginning of the year	23,161.54	30,230.03
	Interest Income	1,601.88	1,937.58
	Employer contribution	500.00	500.00
	Remeasurement of (Gain)/loss in other comprehensive income	31.32	(214.73)
	Benefits paid	(2,449.63)	(9,291.34)
	Adjustment to opening balance/ expenses	-	-
	Fair value of plan assets at year end	22,845.11	23,161.54
c)	Net defined benefit asset/ (liability) recognized in the balance sheet		
	Fair value of plan assets	22,845.11	23,161.54
	Present value of defined benefit obligation	125,271.08	119,844.20
	Amount recognized in balance sheet- asset / (liability)	(102,425.97)	(96,682.66)
d)	Net defined benefit expense (recognized in the statement of profit and loss for the year)		
	Current service cost	8,470.65	8,215.64
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest cost on benefit obligation	8,564.32	8,220.90
	Expected return on plan assets	(1,601.88)	(1,937.58)
	Net defined benefit expense debited to statement of profit and loss	15,433.09	14,498.96
e)	Broad categories of plan assets as a percentage of total assets		
	Asset invested in insurance scheme with the insurer	100%	100%



f) **Principal assumptions used in determining defined benefit obligation**

Assumption particulars	As At	As At
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.88%	7.22%
Salary escalation rate	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality Rate (% of IALM 06-08)	100.00%	100.00%

g) **Quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumptions is as below:**

Increase / (decrease) on present value of defined benefits obligations at the end of the year

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
<u>Discount rate</u>		
Increase by 1.00%	(5.17)	(5.49)
Decrease by 1.00%	5.93	6.29
<u>Salary growth rate</u>		
Increase by 1.00%	5.77	6.11
Decrease by 1.00%	(5.09)	(5.39)
<u>Withdrawal Rate</u>		
Increase by 1%	1.33	1.60
Decrease by 1%	(1.49)	(1.79)

h) **Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation (valued on undiscounted basis)**

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Within the next 12 months (next annual reporting period)	48,986.31	46,464.66
Between 2 and 5 years	25,560.92	17,042.84
Between 6 and 10 years	55,947.26	45,034.61
Beyond 10 Years	81,374.65	105,287.81

- i) The average duration of the defined benefit plan obligation at the end of the reporting period is 12 Years
- j) The Company expects to contribute net liability of minimum of Rs. 102.43 Lakhs or 8.33% of the wage bill to the planned assets during the next financial year.
- k) The estimates of rate of escalation in salary considered in actuarial valuation are after taking into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors including supply and demand in the employment market. The above information is as certified by independent Actuary.
- l) Discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian Government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.
- m) The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

6. Summary of Financial instruments

The comparison of carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories that are not measured at fair value are as follows:

(Rupees in 100's)

Category	Carrying value			Fair Value		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	
Financial asset at amortized cost						
Investments (refer note 5)	12,590.06	19,599.89		12,590.06	19,599.89	
Trade receivables (refer note 6)	2,007,504.42	2,055,684.03		2,007,504.42	2,055,684.03	
Financial liabilities at amortized cost						
Non-Current borrowings (refer note 12)	202,513.66	651,163.96		202,513.66	651,163.96	
Short term borrowings (refer note 14)	1,420,576.41	1,528,181.37		1,420,576.41	1,528,181.37	
Other non-current financial liabilities	-	-		-	-	
Trade payables (refer note 15)	542,879.72	639,432.30		542,879.72	639,432.30	
Other current financial liabilities (refer note 16)	126,206.88	140,240.36		126,206.88	140,240.36	

The Company assessed that trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, loans and advances to related parties, interest receivable, trade payables, capital creditors are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale. The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

Long-term fixed-rate and variable-rate receivables/borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, specific country risk factors, individual creditworthiness of the customer and the risk characteristics of the financed project. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken into account for the expected credit losses of these receivables.

7. Restated summary of Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company has instituted an overall risk management programme which also focuses on the unpredictability of financial markets and seeks to minimize potential adverse effects on the Company's financial performance. The Company uses forward covers to hedge foreign currency risk exposures.

The Company is exposed to capital risk, market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. These risks are managed pro-actively by the Senior Management of the Company, duly supported by various Groups.

a) Capital risk

The Company's objective when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns to its shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders and to provide for sufficient capital expansion.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company employees prudent liquidity risk management practices which inter alia means maintaining sufficient cash and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities. Given the nature of the underlying businesses, the corporate finance maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines and this way liquidity risk is mitigated by the availability of funds to cover future commitments. Cash flow forecasts are prepared and the utilized borrowing facilities are monitored and there is adequate focus on good management practices whereby the collections are managed efficiently. The Company while borrowing funds for large capital project, negotiates the repayment schedule in such a manner that these match with the generation of cash on such investment. Longer term cash flow forecasts are updated from time to time and reviewed by the Senior management of the Company.

c) Credit risk

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Management evaluate credit risk relating to customers on an ongoing basis. Receivable control management team assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on group/category basis. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data and available facts as on date of evaluation. Trade receivables comprise a widespread customer base. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions and industries and operate in largely independent markets.

(ii) Financial instruments and cash deposit

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's Banking and Forex team in accordance with the Company's policy. The limits are set to minimize the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counter party's potential failure to make payments. Credit limits of all authorities are reviewed by the management on regular basis. All balances with banks and financial institutions is subject to low credit risk due to good credit ratings assigned to the Company.

d) 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 prices comprises three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. Financial instruments affected by market risks include loans and borrowings, deposits, and foreign currency receivables and payables.

8. Summary of Earnings per share (EPS)

	(Rs. in Hundred)	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Basic EPS		
Profit/(loss) after tax (Rs. in Hundreds)	53,329.25	87,178.35
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of basic EPS	53,329.25	87,178.35
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	82,687.20	82,687.20
Basic earnings per share (Rs.)	0.64	1.05
Dilutive EPS		
Equivalent weighted average number of equity convertible security/option outstanding	Nil	Nil
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for dilutive earnings per share (Nos)	82,687.20	82,687.20
Diluted earnings per share (Rs.)	0.64	1.05

9. Summary of Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company, share premium and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is that it maintain an efficient capital structure and maximize the shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, The Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less cash and cash equivalents, excluding discontinued operations.

	(Rs. in Hundred)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Long term borrowings (refer note no. 12)	202,513.66	651,163.96
Short term borrowings (refer note no. 14)	1,420,576.41	1,528,181.37
Trade payables (refer note no. 15)	542,879.72	639,432.30
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents (refer note no. 7)	63,364.89	69,134.75
Less: Other bank balances	-	-
Net Debt	2,102,604.90	2,749,642.88
Equity share capital (refer note no. 10)	826,872.00	826,872.00
Other equity (refer note no. 11)	1,163,915.08	1,110,585.83
Total Equity	1,990,787.08	1,937,457.83
Total Capital and net debt	4,093,391.98	4,687,100.71
Gearing ratio	106%	142%

10 In the opinion of the Directors current assets loans & advances have a value on realization in ordinary course of business at least equal to the value at which they have been stated in the Balance Sheet.

11 Revenue from contracts is Rs. 11267460.10 which includes revenue from contracts Rs. 11298512.59 minus Rate Difference, Rejections of Rs. 31052.49.\

12 Small Scale Creditors

Sundry Creditors includes Rs 153572.51 (Previous year-Rs. 148557.66) due to Micro/Small/Medium enterprises . There are Eight undertaking from whom amount outstanding for more than 30 Days in respect of small scale undertaking where such dues exceeds Rs. 1.00 lacs (Previous year Seven)

- 13 There is no property for which title deeds are not in the name of the company.
- 14 Investment properties have been stated at historical cost which as per the management is the fair value of these assets. However no valuation report have been taken from a registered valuer as defined under Rule 2 of Companies (Registered Valuers & Valuation) Rules, 2017
- 15 No loans or advances in the nature of loans have been granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with other persons.
- 16 No Benami Property has been held by the company.
- 17 The company has taken working capital limit from HDFC Bank against the security of current assets of the company. Quarterly statements of current assets filed by the company with the bank are in agreement with the books of accounts
- 18 The company is not a declared wilfull defaulter by any bank or Financial institution or other lender
- 19 The company does not have ay transactions/relationship with any struck off company.
- 20 No charge is pending for registration or satisfaction with ROC beyond the Statutory Period
- 21 Compliance with number of layers of companies is not applicable o the company.
- 22 No scheme of arrangement was done during the year.
- 23 Provisions of CSR are not applicable to the company.
- 24 Company has no transactions in Crypto or virtual currency of any kind during the financial year.

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

25	The amount of exchange rate differences	Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
a)	Included in Profit & Loss account of the year on Account of receivable and payables :Net	(25.47)	270.34
b)	Adjusted in carrying amount of fixed assets	0	0
c)	In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the current year	0	0
d)	In respect of forward exchange contract to be Recognized as an expense in the subsequent years	0	0

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

26	Managerial Remuneration	Curr.Yr	Prev.Yr
	(Remuneration is within the limit prescribed under schedule V to the Companies Act, 2013.)		
a)	To the managing Director & Whole time Directors		
	Salary/Commission/Allowance	167000.00	138000.00
	Perquisites	14603.21	9792.59
	Rent Free Accommodation	12000.00	12000.00
	Total	193603.21	159792.59
b)	To other Director	0	0

27 Foreign exchange derivates and exposures outstanding as at the Balance Sheet Date:

Nature of Instrument

A.	Hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:		
	I. Payable	0	0
	II. Receivable	0	0
B.	Un hedged Foreign Currency Exposure on:		
	I. Payable		
		0.00USD	0.00USD
		0.00INR	0.00INR
		5636.75CHF	2635.21CHF
		5447.86 INR	2440.63 INR
		2646.95EURO	0.00EURO
		2446.66INR	0.00INR
	II. Receivable		
		0 USD	0 USD
		0 INR	0 INR



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

28 Related Party disclosure as per AS-18

a. List of related & Associated parties

Name of party	Relationship
Uniroyal Builders & Developers	Partnership Investment of 50% Share

b. Key management personnel

Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Managing Director
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director
Mr. Abhay Mahajan	Promoter Shareholder

c. Outstanding Balances

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

		Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Due to Directors	Remuneration	27,600.00	8,131.55
Due to Directors	Unsecured Loan	100,840.82	524,599.89
Capital in Uniroyal Builders & Developers		12,590.06	19,599.89

d. Transaction /consideration during the year

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Party	Relation		Cur. Yr.	Prev. Yr.
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director/Director	Rent Paid	12000.00	12000.00
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director/Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	29,975.63	28,691.59
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director/Managing Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	19,358.21	19,853.42
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director	Salary/Commission/Perquisites/Allowance	132,269.37	99,247.58
Uniroyal Builders & Developer	Partnership	Share of Profit/(Loss) Received	(9.83)	(103.98)
Uniroyal Builders & Developer	Partnership	Investment during the year	7,000.00	
Mr. Arvind Mahajan	Mg. Director/Director	Interest Paid	20,891.61	34,787.98
Mrs. Rashmi Mahajan	Executive Director	Interest Paid	1,538.73	4,332.12
Mr. Akhil Mahajan	Executive Director	Interest Paid	1,669.89	20,263.57

29 Auditor's Remuneration

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

	Cur. Yr.	Cur. Yr.
Auditor's Expenses	250.66	218.71
Payment to Auditors -Certification Etc	55.00	165.00
Tax Audit Fee	220.00	220.00
Audit Fee	700.00	700.00
Total	1,225.66	1,303.71

30 Value of Raw Material, Stores and Spare Parts consumed.

I. Stores & Spares	Current Yr. % age	Current Yr. Value	Prev. Yr. & % age	Prev Yr. Value
Imported	63.38	27,530.36	79.38	18,951.51
Indigenous	36.62	15909.33	20.62	4923.73
II. Raw Material Consumed				
Polyester Yarn	Qty. Kg	Value	Qty. Kg	Value
	1,010.520	350,807.81	868.650	297,387.72

31 Sale of Raw Material

	Qty. Kg	Value	Qty. Kg	Value
Polyester Yarn	2,572.000	8,229.12	315.000	1,472.43

32 Value of Imports Calculated on CIF

	Current Yr.	Pre Yr.
Import of Machinery	0	0

33 Expenditure in Foreign Currencies during the financial Year

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Raw Material/Store	INR	9,416.02	7,858.63
	Euro	10,210.68	8,668
	INR	15,842.47	13,542.46
	Swiss Franks	16,325.78	14,342.68
	INR	0	0
	USD	0	0

34 Amount remitted in foreign currencies on account of

	Current Yr.	Previous Yr.
Dividend	Nil	Nil
Expenditure Travelling	30,966.78	10,144.81
Earning in foreign exchange-Exports of Goods FOB Value	0.00	591.38

35 Trade Receivables Classification

Current Year

Previous Year

Particulars	Amount	Amount
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good		
- Less than Six Months	1690201.30	1707447.90
- Six Months to one year	123746.45	154599.95
- 1 to 2 years	84830.60	45899.52
- 2 to 3 years	49328.65	74034.79
- More than 3 years	59397.42	73701.87
Total	2007504.42	2055684.03
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant increase in credit risk	0.00	0.00
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	0.00	0.00
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables-Considered Good	0.00	0.00
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables-Which have significant increase in credit risk	0.00	0.00
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables-Credit Impaired	0.00	0.00
	2007504.42	2055684.03

36 Trade Payables Classification

Current Year

Previous Year

Particulars	Amount	Amount
For Goods/Expenses		
(i) MSME	153572.51	148557.66
Less Than 1 Year	148365.10	141350.25
1 Year to 2 Year	0.00	0.00
2 Year to 3 Year	0.00	7207.41
More Than 3 Year	5207.41	0.00
(ii) Others	383663.97	478628.58
Less Than 1 Year	377360.10	475386.76
1 Year to 2 Year	4824.25	3241.82
2 Year to 3 Year	756.20	0.00
More Than 3 Year	723.42	0.00
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	0.00	0.00
(iii) Disputed Dues- Others	0.00	0.00
	537236.48	627186.24



UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

37 Previous Years Figures

Previous year's figures have been regrouped /reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

38 Balance Sheet abstract and company's general business profile

I. Registration Details:	
Registration No.	L18101HR1993PLC033167
Balance Sheet Date	3/31/2025
II. Capital raised during the year (amount in thousand)	
Public Issue	Nil
Right Issue	Nil
Bonus Issue	Nil
Private Placement	Nil
III. Position of mobilization and deployment of funds (amount in hundreds)	
Source of Funds	
Total Liabilities	4527880.85
Paid up Capital	826872.00
Reserve & Surplus	1163915.08
Share Application Money	0
Non Current Liabilities	353046.34
Current Liabilities	2184047.43
Application for Funds	
Total assets	4527880.85
Non current Assets	1503867.48
Current assets	3024013.37
IV. Performance of Company (Amount in thousands)	
Turnover	11471060.11
Total Expenditure	11401001.39
Profit/Loss before Tax	70,058.72
Profit/Loss after Tax	53,329.25
(+for profit, -for loss)	
Earning Per Share	0.64
Dividend rate%	0
V. Generic Names of Three Principal Products/Services of Company (as per Monetary terms)	
Product Description	(ITC Code)
Labels	58071020
Polyester Filament Yarn	54024700
Polyester Texturised Yarn	54023300

As per our report of even date attached
For Uniroyal Industries Limited

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN: 00007397

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN: 00007598

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary
M. No. ACS55845

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
CFO

For Gambhir Khurana &
Associates
Chartered Accountants

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner

Place: Panchkula
Dated: 29th May, 2025

Firm Regn. No. 012599N
M. No. 543481

UNIROYAL INDUSTRIES LIMITED

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

(Amount in 100's Rupees)

Sr. No.	PARTICULARS	Consolidated	
		Figs for the Current Yr.	Figs. for the Previous Yr.
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	NET PROFIT BEFORE TAX	70,058.72	63,339.81
	ADJUSTMENTS FOR :-		
	Depreciation	189,503.12	200,569.31
	Loss on Fixed Assets	2,473.80	1,541.95
	Misc. Exp. Written Off	-	-
	Depreciation on Investments	516.17	2,626.46
	Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax	6,892.33	1,007.99
	Sundry Balance Written Off/Written Back	15,615.77	2,369.12
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Profit Transfer from Uniroyal Developers & Builder	9.83	103.98
	Financial Expenses	205,753.54	226,196.58
	OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGE	490,823.28	497,755.20
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	124,211.64	(94,557.69)
	Trade receivables	32,563.84	(39,091.99)
	Short term loans and advances	25,804.96	(36,645.76)
	Long term loans and advances	-	-
	Other Current Assets	16,774.91	(17,141.18)
	Security Deposits	3,650.00	(810.00)
	Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	(208.46)	(1,829.99)
	Others (Non Current Investments)	-	-
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade Payable	(96,552.58)	(48,186.31)
	Other Financial liabilities	(14,033.48)	31,565.82
	Current maturity of Long term borrowings	2,037.80	(123,052.77)
	Other Non Current liabilities	-	-
	Provisions Short Term	8,384.52	(10,102.36)
	Non Current Provisions	9,629.75	1,457.64
		603,086.18	159,360.61
	Less:- Current Taxes	(11,000.00)	(2,000.00)
	Income Tax Paid	(541.53)	(722.09)
	Total (A)	591,544.65	156,638.52
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipments	(16,660.32)	(175,308.47)
	Disposal of Assets	174,354.61	9,900.00
	Dividend Received	-	-
	Investments Current	7,000.00	(0.01)
	Investments Properties	-	228,577.14
	Total (B)	164,694.29	63,168.66
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Short Term Borrowings	(107,604.96)	81,142.66
	Long Term borrowings	(448,650.30)	(25,276.04)
	Issue of Share Capital	-	-
	Less :- Cash outflow from the financing activities	-	-
	Financial Expenses	(205,753.54)	(226,196.58)
	Total (C)	(762,008.80)	(170,329.96)
	Total Cash Inflow During The Year (A) + (B) + (C)	(5,769.86)	49,477.22
	Opening Cash Balance	69,134.75	19,657.53
	Total Cash Inflow During The Year	(5,769.86)	49,477.22
	Net Cash & Cash Equivalent as on 31.03.2025	63,364.89	69,134.75

For Gambhir Khurana & Associates.
(Chartered Accountants)

(Rahul Khurana)
Partner
Firm registration No.012599N

(Arvind Mahajan)
Managing Director
DIN 00007397

(Nasib Kumar Jaryal)
Chief Finance Officer

Panchkula
29th May 2025

(Akhil Mahajan)
Executive Director
DIN 00007598

(Neha Miglani)
Company Secretary



Calculation of Ratios for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Sr. No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	CONSOLIDATED			Reason for change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to preceeding Year
				Current Year	Last Year	Variance in %age	
1	CURRENT RATIO	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.38	1.36	1.47	N.A
2	DEBT -EQUITY RATIO	Total Debt	Shareholders Equity	1.27	1.64	-22.56	N.A
3	DEBT SERVICE COVERAGE RATIO	Earning available for Debt Service	Debt Service	1.27	1.09	16.51	N.A
4	RETURN ON EQUITY RATIO	Net Profit after Taxes	Average Shareholders Equity	0.03	0.05	-40.00	Declined due to less profits as compared to preceeding year
5	INVENTORY TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Inventory	11.79	10.01	17.78	N.A
6	TRADE RECEIVABLES TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Receivables	5.56	4.78	16.32	N.A
7	TRADE PAYABLES RATIO	Net Purchases	Average Trade Payables	15.97	12.79	24.86	N.A
8	NET CAPITAL TURNOVER RATIO	Net Sales	Average Shareholders Equity	5.75	5.14	11.87	N.A
9	NET PROFIT RATIO	Net Profit	Sales	0.00	0.01	-100.00	Declined due to less profits as compared to preceeding year
10	RETURN ON CAPITAL EMPLOYED	Earning before Interest & Tax EBIT	Capital Employed	0.12	0.11	9.09	N.A
11	RETURN ON INVESTMENT			N.A	N.A	N.A	N.A

FORM A

(For Audit Report with unmodified opinion)

1.	Name of the Company	Uniroyal Industries Limited
2.	Annual Financial statements for the year ended	31st March 2025 (Consolidated)
3.	Type of Audit observation	Unmodified
4.	Frequency of observation	Not Applicable
5.	<div>CEO/Managing Director</div> <div>CFO</div> <div>Auditor</div> <div>Chairman Audit Committee</div>	<div>Sd- Arvind Mahajan</div> <div>Sd- Nasib Kumar Jaryal</div> <div>Sd- Rahul Khana Partner</div> <div>Sd- Karan Singh Jolly</div>

**Uniroyal Industries Limited**

CIN: L18101HR1993PLC033167

Registered Office: 365, Industrial Area, Phase II, Panchkula

PLEASE FILL ATTENDANCE SLIP AND HAND IT OVER AT THE ENTRANCE OF THE MEETING HALL

Joint shareholders may obtain additional Slip at the venue of the Meeting

DP Id*	Folio No.
Client Id*	No. of Shares

NAME AND ADDRESS OF THE SHAREHOLDER

I hereby record my presence at the **32nd ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company held on Tuesday, September 30th, 2025 at 10.00 am at its Registered Office at Plot No. 365, Phase II, Industrial Estate, Panchkula, Haryana-134113

*Applicable for investors holding shares in electronic form

Signature of Shareholder /Proxy

PROXY FORM

(Pursuant to section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014

Uniroyal Industries Limited

CIN: L18101HR1993PLC033167

Registered Office: 365, Industrial Area, Phase II, Panchkula

Name of the member (s) Registered address	Email Id: Folio No/*Client Id: *DP Id:
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I/We being the member(s) of _____ Shares of Uniroyal Industries limited, hereby appoint:

- 1) _____ Of _____ having e-mail id _____ of falling him
- 2) _____ Of _____ having e-mail id _____ of falling him

and whose signature(s) are appended below as my/our proxy to attend vote (on a Poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the **32ND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING** of the Company held on Tuesday, September 30, 2025 at 10.00 am at its Registered Office at Plot No. 365, Phase II, Industrial Estate, Panchkula, Haryana-134113 and at any adjournment there of in respect of such resolutions as are indicated below:

**I wish my above Proxy to vote in the manner as indicated in the box below:

Resolutions	In Favour	Against
1. To Consider and adopt:		
a. The Audited Standalone Financial Statements, Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon; and		
b. The Audited Consolidated Financial Statement for the Financial Year 2024-25		
2. To consider the re-appointment of Mr. Arvind Mahajan, Director, retiring by rotation:		
3. To consider the re-appointment of Mrs. Dimple Mahajan, Director, retiring by rotation:		
4. To consider the appointment of Statutory Auditors and fixing their remuneration		
5. To consider the appointment of Secretarial Auditor and fixing his remuneration		

Signed this.....day of.....2025

Signature of first proxy holder

Signature of second proxy holder

Signature of third proxy holder

Affix a
15 paise
Revenue
Stamp

Notes:

- This form of proxy in order to be effective should be duly completed and deposited at the Registered office of the Company not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.
- A Proxy need not be a member of the Company.
- A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding fifty and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.
- This is only optional. Please put 'in the appropriate column against the resolutions indicated in the Box. If you leave the 'For' or 'Against' column blank against any or all the resolutions, your Proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he/she thinks appropriate.
- Appointing a proxy does not prevent a member from attending the meeting in person if he so wishes.
- In the case of joint holders, the signatures of any one holder will be sufficient, but names of all joint holders should be stated.

Uniroyal Industries Limited

365, PHASE-II, INDUSTRIAL ESTATE, PANCHKULA - 134 113 (HARYANA)