

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the Financial Statements of **REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash flows for the period from March 28, 2024 to March 31 2025, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view, in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its net loss including other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the 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 together with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Other Information

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.



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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, the Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we



are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid Financial Statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid Financial Statements 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 loss), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report



are in agreement with the books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the Financial Statements.

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any material foreseeable losses on long-term contracts including derivatives contracts.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the company.
 - iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:



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

c. Based on such audit procedures as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (d) (i) and (d) (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

V. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year. Thus, provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable to the company.

VI. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. However, the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not enabled at the database level to log in any direct data changes for accounting software used for maintaining books of accounts relating to payroll.

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN. No. 104746W/W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership no. 148916
UDIN: 25148916BMKNLB8715



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 21st, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 2 of 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in our Report of even date on the accounts of **REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PRIVATE LIMITED** for the period from March 28 2024 to March 31, 2025:

- i. (a) (A) The Company is maintaining 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 fixed assets of the company are physically verified by the Management according to a phased programme designed to cover all the items over a period of three 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 fixed assets has been physically verified by the management during the year and discrepancies noticed between the book records and the physical inventories were not material and have been properly dealt with in the accounts.
- (c) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not have immovable property. Accordingly, clause (i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, plant and equipment (including Right-of use assets) or Intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii. (a) During the year, the inventories have been physically verified by the management. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. Discrepancies noticed on physical verification of inventories and the book records have been appropriately dealt with by the management and the identified discrepancies were not more than 10% in the aggregate for each class of inventory.
- (b) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate from banks. Accordingly, clause (ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Hence sub clauses (a) to (f) of clause 3(iii) are not applicable to the Company



- iv. According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company and the Company has not made any investments, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, the company has complied with provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans given during the year.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under to the extent notified and therefore clause 3(v) is not applicable.
- vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records for the company under sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(vii) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii. (a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Customs Duty, Cess, Goods & Service Tax and any other material statutory dues applicable to it and there were no arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) As informed to us, there were no disputed amounts payable in respect of Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, GST, Custom Duty, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues in arrears, as at March 31, 2025.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- ix. (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. The company has not taken any loan or borrowing from government, financial institution and has not issued debentures during the year
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been utilized for long term purposes. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.



- (f) According to the information and explanation given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of public issue/ further offer (including debt instruments) and through term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examinations of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and information and explanation given by the management, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under Section 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the nature of the activities of the company does not attract any special statue applicable to Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanation given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sec 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv. Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the provisions of Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 relating to internal audit are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause (xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3 (xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi. (a) The company is not required to be registered under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The company is not required to be registered under Sec 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, 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 is made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses in the current year amounting to Rs. 134.59 lakhs.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- 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 the 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 our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN. No. 104746W/W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership no. 148916
UDIN: 25148916BMKNLB8715



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 21st 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

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 **REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting 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.

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures



that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For Kanu Doshi Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN. No. 104746W/W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership no. 148916
UDIN: : 25148916BMKNLB8715



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 21st 2025

REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in Lacs) As at 31st March, 2025
ASSETS		
Non - Current Assets		
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	225.93
(b) Right of Use Assets	4	59.45
(c) Other Intangible Assets	5	947.93
(d) Financial assets		
(i) Other financial assets	6	5.58
(h) Other non - current assets	7	3.07
Total Non- Current Assets		1,241.96
Current Assets		
(a) Inventories	8	70.04
(b) Financial assets		
(i) Trade receivables	9	180.23
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	10	44.67
(c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	11	1.33
(d) Other current assets	12	15.76
Total Current Assets		312.03
TOTAL ASSETS		1,553.99
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		
(a) Equity share capital	13	1.00
(b) Other Equity	14	201.15
Total Equity		202.15
LIABILITIES		
Non Current Liabilities		
(1) (a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	15	724.68
(b) Other current liabilities		
(i) Lease Liability	16	53.94
(c) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	17	71.80
Total Non- Current Liabilities		850.42
Current Liabilities		
(2) (a) Financial Liabilities		
(i) Borrowings	18	131.46
(ii) Lease liabilities	19	14.22
(iii) Trade payables		
(a) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	20	-
(b) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		266.51
(iv) Other financial liabilities	21	38.92
(b) Other current liabilities	22	25.73
(c) Provisions	23	24.58
Total Current Liabilities		501.42
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,553.99

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral parts of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For KANU DOSHI ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 104746W / W100096


Kunal Vakharia
Partner

Membership No. 148916
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 21st May, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board
REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD


Rahul Kejriwal
Director
DIN : 00513777


Amit Sivastava
Director
DIN : 10539201


Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan
Director
DIN : 00346631
Dated : 21st May, 2025


Niranjana Vidyadhar Mahajan
Director
DIN : 09305798



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

STATEMENT OF PROFIT & LOSS FOR THE PERIOD FROM 28TH MARCH 2024 TO 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in Lacs)
		Mar - 2025
INCOME		
Revenue from operations	25	1,128.13
Other income	26	1.10
Total Income		1,129.23
EXPENSES		
Cost of material consumed	27	813.60
Purchase of Stock in Trade	28	-
Changes in inventories of Finished goods and Work-in-progress	29	12.02
Employee benefit expense	30	218.69
Finance Costs	31	83.85
Depreciation & amortization expense	32	36.36
Other Expenses	33	135.67
Total Expenses		1,300.18
Profit/(Loss) before tax		(170.94)
Less: Tax expenses		
(1) Current tax		
(2) Deferred tax of Current year		(39.91)
Total Tax Expenses		(39.91)
Profit after tax		(131.03)
Other Comprehensive Income		
A. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		(2.28)
Fair value gain on investment		0.57
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-
B. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-
Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year		(1.71)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		(132.74)
Earning per equity share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)		
(1) Basic	34	(1,310.32)
(2) Diluted		(1,310.32)

Summary of significant accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral parts of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For KANU DOSHI ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 104746W / W100096

Kunal Vakharia
Partner

Membership No. 148916
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 21st May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board
REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

Rahul Kejriwal
Director
DIN : 00513777

Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan
Director
DIN : 00346631
Dated : 21st May, 2025

Amit Srivastava
Director
DIN : 10539201

Niranjan Vidyadhar Mahajan
Director
DIN : 09305798



CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 28TH MARCH 2024 TO 31ST MARCH, 2025

Particulars	From 28th March 2024 to 31st March 2025
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:	
Net Profit before tax & Extraordinary Items	(170.94)
Adjustment for:	
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	36.36
Interest Expenses	83.85
Reclassification of remeasurement of employee benefits	(2.28)
Unwinding of interest on security deposits	(0.68)
	117.25
OPERATING PROFIT BEFORE WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES	
	(53.70)
ADJUSTMENTS FOR WORKING CAPITAL CHANGES :	
Other non - current financial assets	(6.59)
Other non - current assets	(1.27)
Inventories	(70.04)
Trade Receivable	(180.23)
Other current assets	(15.76)
Trade payables	266.51
Other current financial liabilities	38.92
Other current liabilities	25.73
Short - Term Provisions	24.58
	81.84
Cash generated from operations	28.15
Direct Taxes paid	(1.33)
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	26.82
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:	
Property, Plant and Equipment	
	(1,198.66)
	(1,198.66)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITY	(1,198.66)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:	
Issue of Equity Share Capital	1.00
Issue of Preference Share Capital	1,105.05
Net (Decrease)/ Increase in Short Term Borrowings	131.46
Repayment of Lease liabilities	(9.35)
Interest Expenses	(11.64)
	1,216.51
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITY	1,216.51
NET CHANGES IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS(A+B+C)	44.67
OPENING BALANCES OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	-
CLOSING BALANCES OF CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS	44.67
	44.67

Notes

1 Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes:

CASH IN HAND

0.65

BALANCE WITH SCHEDULED BANKS

- In Current Account

44.02

44.67

2 Cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) statement of cash flows.

3 The Company had started its operation from 02nd May 2024, Hence the previous year's figure are not available for comparison.

As per our report of even date attached

For KANU DOSHI ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 104746W / W100096

Kunal Vakharia

Partner

Membership No. 148916

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 21st May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

Rahul Kejriwal

Director

DIN : 00513777

Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan

Director

DIN : 00346631

Dated : 21st May, 2025

Amit Srivastava

Director

DIN : 10539201

Niranjan Vidyadhar Mahajan

Director

DIN : 09305798



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE PERIOD FROM 28TH MARCH 2024 TO 31ST MARCH, 2025

₹ in Lacs

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	No of Shares	Amount
Balance at at 31st March, 2024	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10,000	1.00
Balance at at 31st March, 2025	10,000	1.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other items of Other comprehensive income	Total
	Equity Component of Preference Shares	Retained Earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans	
Balance as at 1st May, 2024	-	-	-	-
Profit for the year	-	(131.03)	-	(131.03)
Remeasurements of Defined Benefit Plan	-	-	(1.71)	(1.71)
Equity Component of Preference Shares	333.89	-	-	333.89
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	333.89	(131.03)	(1.71)	201.15

The accompanying notes are an integral parts of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached
For KANU DOSHI ASSOCIATES LLP
Chartered Accountants
FRN : 104746W / W100096



Kunal Vakharia
Partner
Membership No. 148916
Place : Mumbai
Dated : 21st May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board
REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

Rahul Kejriwal
Director
DIN : 00513777


Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan
Director
DIN : 00346631
Dated : 21st May, 2025


Amit Srivastava
Director
DIN : 10539201


Niranjan Vidyadhar Mahajan
Director
DIN : 09305798



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

CIN No- U29304MH2024PTC422366

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD FROM 28TH MARCH 2024 TO 31ST MARCH, 2025

1 Corporate Information

Remsons-Uni Autonics Private Limited ('the company') is a subsidiary company of Remsons Industries Limited, incorporated in India. The registered office is located at 401, 4th floor, Hanuman Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai – 400 057, Maharashtra, India. The Company is manufacturing, assembling and selling of the Auto Sensors. The Company has one manufacturing unit located in Sirwal, Maharashtra, India.

2 Summary of significant accounting policies

2.1. Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. 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. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle.

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the functional currency. All the amounts have been rounded off to the nearest lacs, unless otherwise indicated.

2.2. Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

2.3. Current versus non-current classification

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

2.4. Foreign Exchange Transactions

i. Functional and presentation currency

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

ii. Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. All the foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of Profit and Loss on a net basis within other expenses or other income as applicable.



2.5. Property Plant and Equipment

An item of PPE is recognized as an asset, if and only if, it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. PPE are initially recognized at cost. The initial cost of PPE comprises its purchase price (including non-refundable duties and taxes but excluding any trade discounts and rebates), and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use.

Subsequent to initial recognition, PPE are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced in regular intervals, the Company recognizes such parts as separate component of assets. When an item of PPE is replaced, then its carrying amount is de-recognized from the balance sheet and cost of the new item of PPE is recognized. Further, in case the replaced part was not being depreciated separately, the cost of the replacement is used as an indication to determine the cost of the replaced part at the time it was acquired.

The expenditures that are incurred after the item of PPE has been put to use, such as repairs and maintenance, are normally charged to the statement of profit and loss in the period in which such costs are incurred

Depreciation has been charged to statement of profit & loss on Straight Line Method on Buildings, Plants and Machineries, Electric Installations and Dies & Mould, where as other assets on Written Down Value method determined based on the economic useful lives of assets estimated by the management; or at the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, the Company has used the following rates:-

Name of Assets	Useful Life (in Years)
Building	
- Factory Building	30
- Fences,Wells,Tube wells	5
Plant & Machinery	15
Moulds and Dies	15
Electrical Installations and Equipment's	10
Office equipment's	5
Furniture & Fittings	10
Servers and networks	6
Data processing machine and computer, laptops	3
Vehicle	8

2.6. A .Intangible assets

i. An intangible asset shall be recognised if, and only if:

- (a) it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and
- (b) the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

ii. Cost of technical know-how is amortised over a period of life of contract.

iii. Computer software is capitalised where it is expected to provide future enduring economic benefits. Capitalisation costs include license fees and costs of implementation / system integration services. The costs are capitalised in the year in which the relevant software is implemented for use. The softwares are amortised over a period of 3 to 8 years based on the life it is expected to provide future enduring benefits on straight-line method.

B. Goodwill

Goodwill arised on asset acquired on slump sale basis is included in intangible assets. Goodwill is not amortised but it is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired, and is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Goodwill is allocated to cash-generating units for the purpose of impairment testing. The allocation is made to those cash-generating units or Groups of cash-generating units that are expected to benefit from the business combination in which the goodwill arose. The units or Groups of units are identified at the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes, which in our case are the operating segments.

2.7 Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs specifically relating to the acquisition or construction of a qualifying asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are capitalized as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to statement of profit & loss in the period in which it is incurred except loan processing fees which is recognized as per Effective Interest Rate method.

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



2.8 Tax Expenses

Income Tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax charge or credit. Provision for current tax is made with reference to taxable income computed for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared by applying the tax rates as applicable.

i. Current Tax

Current tax charge is based on taxable profit for the year. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date where the Company operates and generates taxable income. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and Company intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

ii. Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements at the reporting date. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

Deferred income tax is not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured based on the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect changes in probability that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet, if and only when, (a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set-off the current income tax assets and liabilities, and (b) the deferred income tax assets and liabilities relate to income tax levied by the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternate Tax credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a convincing evidence to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

2.9 Revenue

a) Revenue from operation

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of manufactured goods, traded goods and related services.

Revenue is recognized on satisfaction of performance obligation upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products or services.

The Company does not expect to have any contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, it does not adjust any of the transaction prices for the time value of money.

The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

1. The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Group performs; or

2. The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or

3. The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and an entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

(b) Other Income:

i. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss only when the right to receive payment is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the group, and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

ii. Export incentives are accounted for on export of goods if the entitlements can be estimated with reasonable accuracy. Premium of sale of import licenses is recognised on an accrual basis.

iii. Interest income from debt instruments is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the group estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses.



2.1 Inventory

Raw materials, Packing materials, Stores and Spare parts are valued at Lower of cost (cost includes direct cost & attributable overheads) or net realizable value. The Company follows Weighted Average Cost method for valuation of Raw materials, Packing materials, Stores and Spare parts. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. Semi-finished & Finished goods are valued at lower of estimated cost or net realizable value. Scrap is valued at net realizable value.

2.11 Segment Reporting

Primary Segment is identified based on the nature of products and services, the different risks and returns and the internal business reporting system. Secondary segment is identified based on geographical area in which major operating divisions of the Company operate.

2.12 Impairment Of Assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

2.13 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The 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, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

- Level 1: Quoted (unadjusted) prices for identical assets or liabilities in active markets
- Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised 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.

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

2.14 Financial Instrument

2.14.1 Recognition, classification and presentation

The financial instruments are recognised in the balance sheet when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

The Company determines the classification of its financial instruments at initial recognition.

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories: a) those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and b) those to be measured at amortized cost. The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Financial assets and liabilities arising from different transactions are off-set against each other and the resultant net amount is presented in the balance sheet, if and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set-off the related recognised amounts and intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.



2.14.2. Measurement

I. Initial measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures financial instruments at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs. Otherwise transaction costs are expensed in the statement of profit and loss.

II. Subsequent measurement - financial assets

The subsequent measurement of the financial assets depends on their classification as follows:

i. Financial assets measured at amortized cost

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate ('EIR') method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant). Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

Equity investments which are not held for trading and for which the Company has elected to present the change in the fair value in other comprehensive income and debt instruments that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flow represent solely payment of principal and interest, are measured at FVTOCI.

The changes in fair value are taken through OCI, except for the impairment, interest (basis EIR method), dividend and foreign exchange differences which are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

When the financial asset is derecognized, the related accumulated fair value adjustments in OCI as at the date of derecognition are reclassified from equity and recognised in the statement of profit and loss. However, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to statement of profit and loss in case of equity instruments.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

All equity instruments and financial assets that do not meet the criteria for amortized cost or FVTOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest (basis EIR method) and dividend income from FVTPL is recognised in the statement of profit and loss within finance income / finance costs separately from the other gains/losses arising from changes in the fair value.

Impairment

The company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortized cost and debt instrument carried at FVTOCI. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, twelve month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss, otherwise lifetime ECL is used.

However, only in case of trade receivables, the company applies the simplified approach which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognized from initial recognition of the receivables.

III. Subsequent measurement - financial liabilities

Other financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value less any directly attributable transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the EIR method (if the impact of discounting / any transaction costs is significant).

2.14.3 De-recognition

The financial liabilities are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the under-lying obligations are extinguished, discharged, lapsed, cancelled, expires or legally released. The financial assets are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the rights to receive cash flows from the financial assets have expired, or have been transferred and the Company has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership. 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.

2.15 Cash and cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash in hand, deposits with banks, other short term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes outstanding bank overdraft shown within current liabilities in statement of financial balance sheet and which are considered as integral part of company's cash management policy.

2.16 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.

2.17 Investment

Investment which are of equity in nature is carried at Fair Value and gain/loss on fair valuation are recognised through Other Comprehensive Income.



2.18 Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for expected credit loss.

2.19 Trade and Other payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are recognised, initially at fair value, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest rate method.

2.2 Provision, Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets

i. Provision

A provision is recognized, when company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of obligation. The expense relating to the provision is presented in the profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

ii. Contingent Liability

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.

Contingent liabilities, if material, are disclosed by way of notes and contingent assets, if any, are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.

iii. Contingent Assets

Contingent Assets are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.21 Earnings Per Share

i. Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing

- i. the profit attributable to owners of the Company; and
- ii. by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

ii. Diluted earnings per share

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

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

2.22 Leases

i. As a lessee

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

ii. As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

2.23 Employee benefits

i. Short-term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefit obligations in the Balance sheet.



ii. Other long-term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the appropriate market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in profit or loss.

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

iii. Post-employment obligations

a. Defined benefit gratuity plan:

The Company provides for the liability towards the said benefit on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method. The Company has opted for a Group Gratuity-cum-Life Assurance Scheme of the Life Insurance Corporation of India (LIC), and the contribution is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss each year.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually as provided by LIC. The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss. Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

b. Defined Contribution plan:

Contribution payable to recognised provident fund which is defined contribution scheme is charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. The company has no further obligation to the plan beyond its contribution.

iv. Other long-term employee benefits

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences as well as other long-term benefits. Compensated absences benefit comprises of encashment and availment of leave balances that were earned by the employees over the period of past employment.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said benefit on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method. The related re-measurements are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

2.24 Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products/activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

2.25 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 23, 2022, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2022, as below.

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and equipment – The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its consolidated financial statements.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets – The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that relate directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract (examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract). The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2022, although early adoption is permitted. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact is not expected to be material.

2.26 Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Rupees in Lacs (upto two decimals), unless otherwise stated as per the requirement of Schedule III (Division II).



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

NOTE NO 3

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Plant & Machinery	Dies & Moulds	Electrical Installation	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Computers	Total
Gross Carrying Value								
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2024		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acquired on slump sales basis during the year		65.35	91.73				1.05	158.12
Additions	27.18	3.51	-	12.56	8.03	36.20	3.33	90.81
Disposals / derecognised		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2025	27.18	68.86	91.73	12.56	8.03	36.20	4.37	248.93
Particulars	Leasehold Improvement	Plant & Machinery	Dies & Moulds	Electrical Installation	Office Equipment	Furniture & Fixture	Computers	Total
Accumulated depreciation								
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	0.71	9.98	6.78	0.33	1.12	2.62	1.46	23.00
Disposals / derecognised		-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2025	0.71	9.98	6.78	0.33	1.12	2.62	1.46	23.00
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	26.47	58.88	84.94	12.23	6.91	33.58	2.91	225.93

NOTE NO 4

RIGHT OF USE ASSETS

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross Carrying Value		
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Addition	71.11	71.11
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2025	71.11	71.11
Particulars	Building	Total
Accumulated depreciation		
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	11.67	11.67
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2025	11.67	11.67
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	59.45	59.45

NOTE NO 5

OTHER INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Particulars	Goodwill	Total
Gross Carrying Value		
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Additions	947.93	947.93
Gross Carrying Value As at March 31, 2025	947.93	947.93
Particulars	Goodwill	Total
Accumulated depreciation		
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Depreciation charge during the year	-	-
Accumulated depreciation As at March 31, 2025	-	-
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	947.93	947.93



6 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS (NON CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
(Unsecured, consider Good, unless specified otherwise)	
Security Deposits	5.58
	<u>5.58</u>

7 OTHER NON CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
(Unsecured, consider Good, unless specified otherwise)	
Capital Advances	1.81
Advance recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	1.27
	<u>3.07</u>

8 INVENTORIES

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Raw Material	66.57
Finished Goods	3.47
	<u>70.04</u>

9 TRADE RECEIVABLES

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
(Unsecured)	
Considered Good (Refer Note No 9.1)	180.23
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	0.00
Credit Impaired	-
Less: Allowance for Expected Credit Loss	-
	<u>180.23</u>

Trade Receivables ageing as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment #					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	180.23	-	-	-	-	180.23
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-

180.23

10 CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
<u>Balance With Banks</u>	
In Current account	44.02
Cash on Hand	0.65
	<u>44.67</u>



11 CURRENT TAX ASSETS (NET)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Income Tax refund receivable	1.33
	1.33

12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Balance with Statutory/ Government Authorities	6.75
Advance to Supplier	2.91
Advance recoverable in cash or kind or for value to be received	6.10
	15.76

13 EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Authorized Share Capital	
500000 Equity shares, ₹ 10 par value	50.00
11050500 Preference shares, ₹ 10 par value *	1,105.05
	1,155.05
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Shares	
10000 Equity shares, ₹ 10 par value fully paid up	1.00
	1.00

Note No 13.1: The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the end of reporting period 31-03-2025:

Particulars	31st March, 2025	
	No. of Shares	Amount
Number of shares at the beginning	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year		
- Equity Share Capital	10,000	1.00
Less : Shares bought back (if any)	-	-
Number of shares at the end	10,000	1.00

* During the current financial year, The Company has issued 1,10,50,500 (One Crore Ten Lakh Fifty Thousand Five Hundred) Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each.

Note No 13.2: Terms/rights attached to equity shares

(A) The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

(B) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts including preference shares. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

Note No 13.3: Terms/rights attached to preference shares

(A) The company has only one class of preference shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of preference shares is not entitled to vote

(B) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholder.

Note No 13.3: The details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company :

Equity Shares Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024	
	No. of shares held	% held	No. of shares held	% held
Remsons Industries Limited	5,500	55.00%	-	0.00%
Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan	2,250	22.50%	-	0.00%
Niranjan Vidyadhar Mahajan	2,250	22.50%	-	0.00%

Preference Shares Name of the shareholder	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024	
	No. of shares held	% held	No. of shares held	% held
Remsons Industries Limited	1,10,50,500	100.00%	-	0.00%



Note No 13.4: Changes in Promoters Shareholding:

Equity Shares	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024		Changes during the year
	No. of shares held	% held	No. of shares held	% held	
Remsons Industries Limited	5,500	55.00%	-	0.00%	55.00%
Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan	2,250	22.50%	-	0.00%	22.50%
Niranjan Vidyadhar Mahajan	2,250	22.50%	-	0.00%	22.50%

Preference Shares	31st March, 2025		31st March, 2024		Changes during the year
	No. of shares held	% held	No. of shares held	% held	
Remsons Industries Limited	1,10,50,500	100.00%	-	0.00%	100.00%

14 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Surplus*	
Retained Earnings	(131.03)
Securities Premium	
Equity Component of Preference Shares	333.89
Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)	
-Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans	(1.71)
	<u>201.15</u>

Refer statement of changes for movement in other equity

15 BORROWINGS (NON CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
<u>Unsecured</u>	
Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating Redeemable Preference Share	1105.05
Less: Equity Component of Preference Shares	(446.18)
Add: Interest on preference shares as per IND AS	65.81
	<u>724.68</u>

During the current financial year, The Company has issued 1,10,50,500 (One Crore Ten Lakh Fifty Thousand Five Hundred) Optionally Convertible Non-Cumulative, Non-Participating Redeemable Preference Shares of Rs. 10/- (Rupees Ten only) each. These instruments are legally in the form of share capital. However, in accordance with Ind AS 32 – Financial Instruments: Presentation, the same are classified as financial liabilities since the Company has a contractual obligation to deliver cash on redemption. Accordingly, these have been presented under Non-Current Borrowings in the Balance Sheet.

16 LEASE LIABILITIES (NON CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Lease Liabilities	53.94
	<u>53.94</u>

17 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	71.80
	<u>71.80</u>

Note No.: 17.1

Particulars	Net balance as at 1 April 2024	Recognised in Other Equity	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Net balance as at 31 March 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)					
Property, plant and equipment/Investment Property/Other Intangible Assets	-		1.74	-	1.74
Fair Value through P&L	-		(19.06)	-	(19.06)
Remeasurement benefits through OCI	-		-	(0.57)	(0.57)
Equity Component of Preference Shares	-	112.29	-	-	112.29
Others	-		0.57	-	0.57
Business loss	-		(23.16)	-	(23.16)
	-	112.29	(39.91)	(0.57)	71.80



Income tax

The major components of Income Tax Expense:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Profit and Loss:	
Current tax – net of reversal of earlier year : Nil (Previous Year Nil)	-
Deferred Tax	(39.91)
	(39.91)

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by domestic tax rate

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March, 2025
Profit before income tax expense	(170.94)
Tax at the Indian tax rate 25.168 % (Previous Year - 25.168%)	(43.02)
<u>Add: Items giving rise to difference in tax</u>	
Permanent difference	3.11
Income Tax Expenses	(39.91)

18 BORROWINGS (CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Secured From Bank	
Loan from Related Party	131.46
	131.46

19 LEASE LIABILITIES (CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Lease Liabilities	14.22
	14.22

20 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-
Dues other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	266.51
	266.51

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
(a) Dues remaining unpaid	
- Principal	-
- Interest on above*	-
(b) Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act	
- Principal paid beyond the appointed date	-
- Interest paid in terms of Section 16 of MSMED Act	-
- Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay on payments made beyond the appointed day during the year	-
(d) Amount of interest accrued and unpaid*	-

* The Company has provided interest on the amount outstanding beyond stipulated period in the current year.

Trade payables ageing as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for the following period from the due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	238.75	-	-	-	238.75
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Accrued Expenses (Including employee Liabilities)	-	-	-	-	27.75
Total	238.75	-	-	-	266.51



21 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES (CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Interest Accrued but not due	10.48
Other Payable	28.44
	<u>38.92</u>

22 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Statutory Dues Payable	10.98
Advances From Customers	14.75
	<u>25.73</u>

23 PROVISIONS (CURRENT)

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
Provision for Employee Benefits	
-Gratuity (Refer Note No 36)	13.19
-Leave encashment (Refer Note No 36)	11.39
	<u>24.58</u>

24 A) COMMITMENTS:

Particulars	As at 31st Mar, 2025
executed on Capital account and not provided for (Net of Advances)	3.18
	<u>3.18</u>



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

25 REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS

Particulars	Mar-25
Sale of Products	
- Own Manufactured	1,128.13
	<u>1,128.13</u>

26 OTHER INCOME

Particulars	Mar-25
Exchange Fluctuation Gain (Net)	0.43
Unwinding of interest on security deposits	0.68
	<u>1.10</u>

27 COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED

Particulars	Mar-25
Inventory at the beginning of the year	56.00
Add: Purchases during the year	824.17
	<u>880.17</u>
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	66.57
	<u>813.60</u>

28 PURCHASE OF STOCK IN TRADE

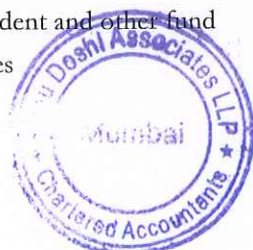
Particulars	Mar-25
Traded Goods	-
	<u>-</u>

29 CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS AND WORK IN PROGRESS

Particulars	Mar-25
<u>Inventories at the beginning of the year</u>	
Finished Goods	10.42
Work In Progress	5.07
	<u>15.49</u>
<u>Inventories at the end of the year</u>	
Finished Goods	3.47
Work In Progress	-
	<u>3.47</u>
	<u>12.02</u>

30 EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES

Particulars	Mar-25
Salaries, Wages and Bonus	191.64
Contribution to Provident and other fund	18.11
Staff Welfare Expenses	8.94
	<u>218.69</u>



31 FINANCE COSTS

Particulars	Mar-25
Interest Expenses (Refer Note No. 31.1)	11.64
Unwinding interest on preference shares	65.81
Interest on lease liabilities	6.40
	<u>83.85</u>

Note No. 31.1

Break-up of Interest Expenses

Interest on Unsecured Loans	11.64
	<u>11.64</u>

32 DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXPENSE

Particulars	Mar-25
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	23.00
Depreciation on Leased Assets	13.36
	<u>36.36</u>

33 OTHER EXPENSES

Particulars	Mar-25
Consumption of Stores & Spares	8.26
Power & Fuel	6.80
Carriage Inward	1.06
<u>Repair & Maintenance</u>	
Others	0.23
Carriage Outward	3.24
Advertisement and Sales & Promotion Expenses	0.61
Rent	-
Rates & Taxes	2.33
Insurance	9.11
Traveling & Conveyance Expenses	4.65
Communication Expenses	1.91
Legal & Professional Charges	40.11
Payments to Auditors (Refer Note 33.1)	3.05
Support Services	48.27
Miscellaneous Expenses	6.03
	<u>135.67</u>

Note No. 33.1 : Payment to Statutory Auditors

As Auditors :

Audit Fees (including Limited Review)	3.05
	<u>3.05</u>

34 EARNING PER SHARE

Particulars	Mar-25
(A) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (₹)	(131.03)
(B) Weighted average no. of Equity Share outstanding during the year	10,000
(C) Face Value of each Equity Share (₹)	10
(D) Basic & Diluted earning per Share (₹)	(1,310.32)



REMSONS UNI AUTONICS PVT. LTD

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025.

35 SEGMENT :

The company is primarily engaged in automotive sensor, which in the terms of Ind AS 108 - Operating segments, constitutes a single reporting business segments. There are no markets outside India and hence the same is not disclosed for geographical segments, for segment revenue, asset or results

36 Employee Benefits

As per IND AS 19 "Employee Benefits", the disclosures of Employee benefits as defined in the said Accounting Standards are given below :

i) Defined Contribution Plan

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plan includes Provident Fund. The expenses recognised for the year are as under :

Particulars	2024-25
	₹ in Lacs
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund	6.26

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

a) Gratuity:

The Company operates gratuity plan wherein every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to 15 days/one month salary last drawn for each completed year of service depending on the date of joining. The same is payable on termination of service, retirement or death, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after 5 years of continuous service.

I Changes in present value of obligations		2024-25
		₹ in Lacs
i)	Present value of Defined Benefit	18.94
ii)	Current Service Cost	2.59
iii)	Interest Cost	1.02
iv)	Actuarial (Gain) / Losses	2.63
v)	Present value of Defined Benefit	25.18

II Changes in the fair value of plan assets		2024-25
i)	Fair value of plan assets at the beginning of year	-
ii)	Interest Income	11.64
iii)	Contributions	-
iv)	Benefits paid	-
v)	Actuarial gain on Plan assets, Excluding Interest Income	0.35
vi)	Fair value of plan assets at the end of year	11.99

III Change in the present value of the defined benefit obligation and fair value of plan assets		2024-25
i)	Present value of Defined Benefit Obligations as at end of year.	(25.18)
ii)	Fair value of plan assets.	11.99
iii)	Funded status [Surplus/(Deficit)]	(13.19)
iv)	Net assets/ (liabilities)	(13.19)

IV Change in Assets during the year		2024-25
i)	Plan assets at the beginning of the year.	-
ii)	Expected return on plan assets	11.64
iii)	Contributions by Employer	-
iv)	Actual benefits Paid	-
v)	Plan assets at the end of the year.	11.64
vi)	Actual return on plan assets	11.64

V Expenses Recognised in statement of Profit & Loss		2024-25
i)	Current Service Cost	2.59
ii)	Interest Cost	1.02
iii)	Expected return on plan assets	(11.64)
iv)	Net Actuarial (Gain) / Losses	-
v)	Total Expenses	(8.04)

VI Expenses Recognised in statement of OCI		2024-25
i)	Net Actuarial (Gain) / Losses	2.28
	Total Expenses	2.28



VII	Actuarial Gain/Loss recognized	2024-25
i)	Actuarial gain for the year -Obligation	2.28
ii)	Total gain for the year	2.28
iii)	Total actuarial (gain)/ loss included in other comprehensive income	2.28

VIII	Actuarial Assumptions:	2024-25
i)	Discount Rate	6.82%
ii)	Salary Escalation	10.00%
iii)	Attrition Rate	4.00%

The Company is unable to obtain the details of plan assets from LIC and hence the related disclosures are not given.

b) Leave encashment:

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which is applicable to its executives jointed upto a specified period and all employees. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each Balance Sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the Balance Sheet date.

The plans of the Company exposes to acturial risks such as Investement Risk, Interest rate risk,salary risk and longitivity risk. Theses risks may impact the obligation of the Company

Actuarial Assumptions:	2024-25
Discount Rate	6.82%
Salary Escalation	10.00%
Attrition Rate	4.00%
Funding Status	Unfunded
Current Liability	11.39
Non Current Liability	-
Projected Benefit Obligation	11.39

37 **RELATED PARTIES DISCLOSURE:**

- (a) Related parties, as per Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures, during the year as deemed in the Accounting Standard are given below the related parties with whom the company had transactions and related parties where control exist.

S.No.	Related Parties	Nature of Relationship
KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL		
(i)	Mr.Rahul Kejriwal	Director
(ii)	Mr. Amit Srivastava	Director
(iii)	Mr.V.K.Mahajan	Director
(iv)	Mr.N.V.Mahajan	Director
ENTITIES WHERE KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONAL/RELATIVES OF DIRECTORS HAS SIGNIFICANT INFLUENCE		
(i)	Remsons Industries Ltd.	Mr. Rahul Kejriwal & Mr. Amit Srivastava are Directors.
(ii)	Uni Autonics Private Limited	Mr. V.K & N.V Mahajan are Directors.

(b) **DISCLOSURE OF TRANSACTIONS DURING THE YEAR WITH RELATED PARTIES :**

PARTICULARS	OTHER RELATED PARTIES	KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL & RELATIVES
	2024-25	2024-25
	₹ in Lacs	₹ in Lacs
Sale of Goods/services (Excluding Taxes)	345.75	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	345.75	
Purchase of goods/services (Excluding Taxes)	485.17	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	485.17	
Loan Taken	182.40	
Remsons Industries Ltd.	129.17	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	53.24	
Loan Taken	50.95	
Remsons Industries Ltd.	50.95	
Preference Shares Issued	1,105.05	
Remsons Industries Ltd.	1,105.05	
Business Purchase on Slump Sale basis	1,106.05	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	1,106.05	
Rent paid (Excluding Taxes)	9.35	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	9.35	
Interest Paid	11.64	
Remsons Industries Ltd.	7.84	
Uni Autonics Private Limited	3.80	



(c) BALANCES AT THE END OF THE YEAR WITH RELATED PARTIES :

S.No.	Related parties	Nature of Transactions during the year	As at 31st March, 2025
(i)	Remsons Industries Ltd.	Trade Payable	-
		Loan Payable	78.22
		Interest Payable	7.84
(ii)	Uni Autonics Private Limited	Trade Receivable	298.37
		Trade Payable	458.77
		Loan Payable	53.24
		Rent Payable	9.35
		Interest Payable	3.80

38 Lease

As a lessee, the Company previously classified leases as operating or finance leases based on its assessment of whether the lease transferred significantly all of the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of the underlying asset to the Company. Under Ind AS 116, the Company recognizes right of use assets and lease liabilities for most leases i.e. these leases are on balance sheet.

The following table presents the various components of lease costs:

Particulars	31st March 2025
Depreciation charge on right-to-use asset	13.36
Interest on Lease Liabilities	6.40
Total cash outflow for leases	(9.35)
Carrying amount of right-to-use asset	59.45

Net total cash outflow for leases for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	31st March 2024
Total cash outflows for leases	9.35
Less: Concessional rent	-
Net total cash outflow for leases	9.35

39 Balances of Trade Receivables, Trade Payables and Loans and Advances are subject to confirmation and consequential adjustment, if any.

40 In the opinion of the Board, Current Assets, Loans and Advances have value in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

41 Capital Management

i) Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company capital management is to maximise 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. The Company monitor capital using a gearing ratio and is measured by debt divided by total Equity. The Company's Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including current maturities of long term borrowings and total equity (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other reserves.

ii) Gearing Ratio

The gearing ratio at end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	31st March, 2025 ₹ in Lacs
Borrowing	131.46
Less: Cash and Cash equivalents	44.67
*Net Debt	86.79
Total Equity	202.15
Capital Gearing Ratio	2.33

*Net Debt is defined as long-term excluding preference shares and short-term borrowings including current maturities and books overdraft less cash and cash equivalents (as shown in balance sheet) includes issued capital and all other equity reserves.



Financial instruments by category

Particulars	March 31, 2025		
	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	-	-	180.23
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	44.67
Security deposit	-	-	5.58
Total financial assets	-	-	230.48
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	-	-	856.14
Trade payables	-	-	266.51
Lease liabilities	-	-	68.16
Others	-	-	10.48
Total financial liabilities	-	-	1,201.29

i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value At March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets				
Financial Investments at FVPL				
Mutual Funds	-	-	-	-
Financial Investments at FVOCI				
Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	-	-

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

The fair values of current debtors, cash & bank balances, loan to related party, security deposit to government department, current creditors and current borrowings and other financial liability are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

ii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

* the use of quoted market prices or dealer quotes for similar instruments

All of the resulting fair value estimates are included in level 3 except for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset, where the fair values have been determined based on present values and the discount rates used were adjusted for counterparty or own credit risk.

iii) Valuation processes

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors and cash and cash equivalents are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

For financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value, the carrying amounts are equal to the fair values.



43 FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk and price risk.

This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the impact thereof in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Market Risk – Foreign Exchange	Financial assets and liabilities not denominated in INR.	Foreign currency exposure review and sensitivity analysis.	The company partly hedged due to natural hedge and is exploring to hedge its unhedged positions.
Credit Risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and financial assets.	Credit ratings, Review of aging analysis, on quarterly basis.	Strict credit control and monitoring system, diversification of counterparties, on quarterly basis.
Liquidity Risk	Trade payables and other financial liabilities.	Maturity analysis, cash flow projections.	Maintaining sufficient cash / cash equivalents and marketable security and focus on realisation of receivables.
Price Risk	Basic ingredients of company raw materials are various grade of steel and plastic granules where prices are volatile	The company sourcing components from vendors directly, hence it does not hedge its exposure to commodity price risk.	The company is able to pass on substantial price hike to the customers.

The Board provides guiding principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas such as credit risk, liquidity risk, price risk and Foreign Exchange Risk effecting business operations. The company's risk management is carried out by the management as per guidelines and policies approved by the Board of Directors.

I Market risk

a) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the Company's position with regard to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, treasury performs a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of the fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio.

The exposure of Company borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of reporting period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 ₹ in Lacs
Variable rate borrowings	-
Fixed rate borrowings	131.46
Total borrowings	131.46

b) Price Risk

The company is exposed to price risk in basic ingredients of Company's raw material and is procuring finished components and bought out materials from vendors directly. The Company monitors its price risk and factors the price increase in pricing of the products.

II Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Credit risk encompasses the direct risk of default, risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables).

Credit Risk Management

The company's credit risk mainly from trade receivables as these are typically unsecured. This credit risk has always been managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuous monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to whom credit is extended in the normal course of business. The Company estimates the expected credit loss based on past data, available information on public domain and experience. Expected credit losses of financial assets receivable are estimated based on historical data of the Company. The company has provisioning policy for expected credit losses.

The maximum exposure to credit risk as at 31st March 2025 is the carrying value of such trade receivables as shown in note 9 of the financial statements.



III Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk represents the inability of the Company to meet its financial obligations within stipulated time. To mitigate this risk, the Company maintains sufficient liquidity by way of working capital limits from banks

The table below provides details regarding the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(₹ in Lacs)			
Particulars	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
As at 31st March, 2025			
Borrowings	131.46	724.68	856.14
Trade payables	266.51	-	266.51
Lease liabilities	14.22	53.94	68.16
Other financial liabilities	38.92	-	38.92
Total	451.11	778.62	1,229.73

44 The following are applicable analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2025:

Particulars	March 31, 2025
(i) Current Ratio = (Current Assets/Current Liabilities) (Times)	0.62
(ii) Debt – Equity Ratio = (Total Debt (a) /Shareholder's Equity) (Times)	4.24
(iii) Return on Equity (ROE) = (Net Profits after taxes/Average Shareholder's Equity) (%)	-0.85
(iv) Inventory turnover ratio	16.11
(v) Trade receivables turnover ratio =(Revenue/Average Trade Receivable) (Times)	6.26
(vi) Trade payables turnover ratio =(Purchases of services and other expenses/Average Trade Payables) (Times)	3.60
(vii) Net capital turnover ratio= (Revenue/Working Capital) (Times)	-5.96
(viii) Net profit ratio= (Net Profit/Total Income) (%)	-0.12
(ix) Return on capital employed (ROCE) = (Earning before interest and taxes/Effective Capital Employed (d)) (%)	-0.49

45 Benami Property held

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

46 Relationship with Struck off Companies as on March 31, 2025

The group has no transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

47 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company has no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

48 Since the company has been incorporated on May 1, 2024, previous years figures are not required to be presented.

For KANU DOSHI ASSOCIATES LLP

Chartered Accountants

FRN : 104746W / W100096

Kunal Vakharia

Partner

Membership No. 148916

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 21st May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board

REMSONS UNI AUTINICS PVT. LTD

Rahul Kejriwal

Director

DIN : 00513777

Vidyadhar Krishnarao Mahajan

Director

DIN : 00346631

Dated : 21st May, 2025

Amit Srivastava

Director

DIN : 10539201

Niranjana Vidyadhar Mahajan

Director

DIN : 09305798

