

**WIM PLAST
MOULDING
PRIVATE LIMITED**

**4th ANNUAL REPORT
F.Y. 2023-24**

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U25191DD2020PTC009875

S. No. 324/ 4 to 7 of Kachigam, Village Kachigam, Swami Narayan Gurukul Road, Daman – 396 210.

NOTICE OF THE 4TH ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the 4th Annual General Meeting (“AGM”) of the Members of **Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited** (“Company”) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company situated at S. No. 324 / 4 to 7 of Kachigam, Village Kachigam, Swami Narayan Gurukul Road, Daman-396 210 on Friday, 9th August, 2024 at 11.00 A.M. to transact the following business:

Ordinary Business:

1. To consider and adopt the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2024 and the Profit & Loss Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2024 and Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To appoint a Director in place of Mr. Pankaj G. Rathod (DIN: 00027572) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers himself for reappointment.

Note:

1. A member, entitled to attend and vote at the meeting, is entitled to appoint a proxy to attend and vote instead of himself and proxy need not be a member of the Company.
2. Proxy in order to be effective, must have deposited proxy form in the Company 48 hours before the commencement of the meeting.
3. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their Shareholding maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”) and the Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which the Directors are interested under Section 189 of the Act, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.

**For and on behalf of the
Board of Wim Plast Moulding Pvt. Ltd.**



Pradeep G. Rathod
Chairman
(DIN - 00027527)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 22nd May, 2024

Registered Office:

Survey No. 324 / 4 to 7, of Kachigam,
Village Kachigam, Swami Narayan Gurukul Road,
Nani Daman – Daman – 396 210.

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DIRECTORS' REPORT

Dear Members,

Your Directors have the pleasure in presenting the 4th Annual Report of the Company on the business and operations, together with the Audited Statement of Accounts for the financial year ("F.Y.") ended 31st March, 2024.

1. FINANCIAL SUMMARY OR PERFORMANCE OF THE COMPANY

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	F.Y. 2023-24	F.Y. 2022-23
Other income	0.35	0.33
Less: Other expenses	(0.51)	(0.24)
Profit/ (Loss) before Interest, Depreciation and Tax	(0.16)	0.09
Less:		
Finance Cost	-	-
Depreciation	-	-
Tax Expenses	0.03	(0.02)
Net Profit/ (Loss) for the year	(0.13)	0.08
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income	(0.13)	0.08

2. STATE OF AFFAIRS

During the F.Y. 2023-24, the Company did not commence its business operations.

3. DIVIDEND

Due to the losses incurred by the Company during the year, the Board does not recommend any Dividend for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2024.

4. TRANSFER TO RESERVES

The Board does not propose to transfer any amount to any of the reserves for the F.Y. 2023-24.

5. WEBLINK OF ANNUAL RETURN

The Company is not having any active website for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2024. Therefore, as per provisions of Section 92(3) and 134(3)(a) of the Act read with the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014, the Company is not required to upload its Annual Return in MGT - 7 on the website. Further a copy of Annual Return shall be filed with the Registrar of Companies.

6. SHARE CAPITAL

As on 31st March, 2024, the Authorized Share Capital of the Company is ₹1,00,00,000/- (divided into 10,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each). The Paid up Share Capital of the Company is ₹ 10,00,000/- (divided into 1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10/- each).

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7. DIRECTORS

In accordance with the provisions of the Act and as per Articles of Association of the Company, Mr. Pankaj G. Rathod (DIN: 00027572), Director of the Company is liable to retire by rotation at the ensuing 4th AGM of the Company and being eligible offers himself for re-appointment and the Board recommends his re-appointment.

As on 31st March, 2024, the Board comprises of 2 Directors namely Mr. Pradeep G. Rathod and Mr. Pankaj G. Rathod.

8. BOARD EVALUATION

The provision of section 134(3)(p) of the Act, relating to board evaluation is not applicable to the Company.

9. TRANSFER OF AMOUNTS TO INVESTOR EDUCATION AND PROTECTION FUND

The Company did not have any funds lying unpaid or unclaimed for a period of seven years. Therefore, there were no funds which were required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund (IEPF).

10. APPOINTMENT OF INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS IN THE BOARD AND DECLARATION UNDER SECTION 149(6) OF THE ACT

The provisions of Section 149 of the Act pertaining to the appointment of Independent Directors is not applicable to the Company.

11. SECRETARIAL AUDITOR

The Secretarial Audit is not applicable on the Company as it is not covered under the provisions of Section 204 of the Act and the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014.

12. MEETINGS OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS

During the year, Four (4) Meetings of Board of Directors were held on 29th May, 2023, 7th August, 2023, 10th November, 2023 and 9th February, 2024. The intervening gap between the meetings was as prescribed under the Act.

The name of Members of the Board and their attendance at the Board Meetings was as under:

Name of Directors	Number of Meetings attended/ Total Meetings held during the F.Y. 2023-24
Mr. Pradeep G. Rathod	4/4
Mr. Pankaj G. Rathod	4/4

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13. SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS

During the year under review, there has been no such significant and material order passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and Company's operations in future.

14. MATERIAL CHANGES AFFECTING THE FINANCIAL POSITION OF THE COMPANY

There were no material changes/commitments affecting the financial position of the Company, which occurred between the end of the F.Y. and the date of this Report.

15. SUBSIDIARY / JOINT VENTURE/ ASSOCIATE COMPANY

As on 31st March, 2024, the Company does not have any subsidiary/ joint venture/ associate Company.

No Company has become or ceased to be the Company's subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies during the year under review.

16. CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNINGS & OUTGO

The Company has not carried out manufacturing activities and hence, the information required u/s 134(3)(m) of the Act read with the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to the Company. Also, there are no Foreign exchange earnings and outgoes in the Company.

17. STATUTORY AUDITOR & AUDIT REPORT

In terms of Section 139 of the Act, M/s. Jeswani & Rathore, Chartered Accountants (FRN No. 104202W) had been appointed as the Statutory Auditor of the Company from the conclusion of 1st AGM of the Company till the conclusion of the 6th AGM of the Company. The Statutory Auditor has confirmed their eligibility and submitted the certificate in writing that they are not disqualified to hold the office of the statutory auditor.

The Statutory Auditor M/s. Jeswani & Rathore, Chartered Accountants, have issued their reports on Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2024. There are no adverse remarks or qualifications in the said report. The Notes on Accounts referred to in the Auditors' Report are self-explanatory and do not call for any further comments.

18. REPORTING OF FRAUDS

There were no instance of fraud during the year under review, which required the Statutory Auditor to report to the Board under Section 143(12) of the Act and Rules framed thereunder.

19. CHANGE IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year under review, there was no change in the nature of the business of the Company.

20. DEPOSITS

The Company has not invited/ accepted any deposits from the public during the year ended 31st March, 2024. There were no deposits which were unclaimed and due for repayment as on 31st March, 2024.

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21. CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The Company is not required to constitute a Corporate Social Responsibility Committee as it does not fall within purview of Section 135(1) of the Act and hence it is not required to formulate policy on corporate social responsibility.

22. AUDIT COMMITTEE

The provision of Section 177(2) of the Act and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to your Company. Hence, it was not required to constitute an Audit Committee.

23. COMPANY'S POLICY ON DIRECTORS' APPOINTMENT AND REMUNERATION INCLUDING CRITERIA FOR DETERMINING QUALIFICATIONS, POSITIVE ATTRIBUTES, INDEPENDENCE OF A DIRECTOR AND OTHER MATTERS PROVIDED UNDER SECTION 178(3) OF THE ACT

The provision of Section 178 of the Act and Rule 6 of the Companies (Meetings of Board and its Powers) Rules, 2014 is not applicable to your Company. Hence, it was not required to constitute a Nomination and Remuneration Committee.

24. PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS UNDER SECTION 186 OF THE ACT

During the year under review, the Company has not advanced any loans/ given guarantees/ made investments.

25. PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The Company does not have any employee, whose remuneration is in excess of ₹ 1.02 crores p.a. during the year or remuneration is in excess of ₹ 8.50 lakhs per month during any part of the year and hence these particulars are not required to be furnished.

26. RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

There were no related party transactions that were entered into by the Company during the F.Y. under review.

27. DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to the requirement under Section 134(3)(c) of the Act with respect to Directors' Responsibility Statement, it is hereby confirmed that:

- (i) In the preparation of the annual accounts for the F.Y. ended 31st March, 2024, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- (ii) The Directors had selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2024;
- (iii) The Directors had taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;

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- (iv) The Directors had prepared the annual accounts on a going concern basis;
- (v) The Directors have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the Company and that such financial controls are adequate and are operating effectively; and
- (vi) The Directors had devised proper systems to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

28. DISCLOSURE UNDER THE SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The provisions of Section 4 of the Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the Rules made thereunder are not applicable to the Company since the number of employees is not more than ten. Hence, it is not required to constitute Internal Committee under the said Act.

29. RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

According to the Board of Directors of the Company, elements of risks that threaten the existence of the Company are very minimal. Hence, no separate Risk Management Policy is formulated.

30. INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS

The Company has in place adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. During the year, such controls were tested and no reportable material weakness in the design or operation was observed.

31. VIGIL MECHANISM/ WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company is not required to form such policy.

32. COST AUDIT

The provision of Section 148(1) of the Act is not applicable to your Company. Hence, it was not required to maintain cost records.

33. SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

The Company has complied with the Secretarial Standards on board meetings and annual general meetings issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India, as applicable to the Company.

34. OTHER DISCLOSURES

No application has been made under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code; hence the requirement to disclose the details of application made or any proceeding pending under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016 (31 of 2016) during the year along with their status as at the end of the F.Y. is not applicable to the Company.

The requirement to disclose the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of onetime settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof, is also not applicable.

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35. ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

The Directors take this opportunity to place on record their warm appreciation and acknowledge with gratitude the assistance, co-operation and support extended to the Company by bankers, clients, employees as well as the investing community and look forward to their continued support.

**For and on behalf of the Board of
Wim Plast Moulding Pvt. Ltd.**

**Place: Mumbai
Date: 22nd May, 2024**


**Pradeep G. Rathod
Director
(DIN - 00027527)**




**Pankaj G. Rathod
Director
(DIN- 00027572)**

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

TEL NO: +91 22 22816968/ 22834451/ 40066968

Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2024, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 the 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 audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. 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.

There are no key audit matters identified in our audit.



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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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 Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that individually or in aggregate makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work and
- (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind As specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure "B"** to this report.
 - g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the limit prescribed by section 197 for maximum permissible managerial remuneration is not applicable to a private limited company.
 - h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, which could result in any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.
 - (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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures that were 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 (iv)(a) and (iv) (b) contain any material misstatement.

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 104202W)



Khubilal G Rathore
(Partner)

M. No: 012807

UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

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Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. The Company does not own fixed assets during the period under audit.
- ii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence closing stock at the year is NIL.
- iii. The Company has during the year, not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The company has no loans, investments, guarantees or security where provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are to be complied with. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (vii)(a) and (vii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- viii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any banks and related parties during the year.

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



(c) The Company has utilised the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) On an overall of examination of the financial statement of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purpose by the Company.

(e) The Company has not taken loan from any entity or any person on account of or to meet the obligation of its subsidiaries, joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not raised any funds during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates Companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) Based on our audit procedure performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Note 17 of financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion, internal audit as per Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 not applicable to the Company, hence the reporting under this clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(xvii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xvii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditor during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company and accordingly requirement to report on Cuse 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable the Company.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 104202W)



Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

TEL NO: +91 22 22816968/22834451/40066968

Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' 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 with reference to Financial Statements of **Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited** ("the Company") as of **March 31, 2024**, 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 management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Financial Statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)



Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2024

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes No.		As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
ASSETS				
1) Non-Current Assets				
a) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1		0.42	0.40
Total Non-Current Assets			0.42	0.40
2) Current Assets				
b) Financial Assets				
i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	2		0.23	7.93
ii) Bank Balance other than (i) above	3		8.01	-
Total Current Assets			8.25	7.93
Total Assets			8.67	8.33
EQUITY & LIABILITIES				
1) Equity				
a) Equity Share Capital	4		10.00	10.00
b) Other Equity	5		(2.04)	(1.91)
Total Equity			7.96	8.09
2) Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Trade Payables Due to :	6			
- Dues of Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises			0.71	0.24
- Dues of Other than Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises			-	-
Total Current Liabilities			0.71	0.24
Total Equity and Liabilities			8.67	8.33
The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 19			

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)


Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024

For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited


Pradeep G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027527)


Pankaj G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027572)

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of the Profit & Loss Account

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note		2023-24	2022-23
I-INCOME				
Other Income	7		0.35	0.33
Total Income			0.35	0.33
II-EXPENSES				
Other Expenses	8		0.51	0.24
Total Expenses			0.51	0.24
III. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (I-II)			(0.16)	0.09
IV. Tax Expenses	9			
Current Tax			-	-
Deferred Tax Charged/(Credit)			(0.03)	0.02
Total Tax Expenses			(0.03)	0.02
V. Profit/(Loss) for the year (III-IV)			(0.13)	0.08
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			-	-
Total Comprehensive Income (VI+V)			(0.13)	0.08
VII. Earning Per Share of face value of ₹ 10/- each	10			
Basic (in ₹)			(0.13)	0.08
Dilluted (in ₹)			(0.13)	0.08
The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 19			

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
(M.No.012807)
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027527)

Pankaj G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027572)



WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Paid up capital
Balance as at April,01 2022	10.00
Change in Equity during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2023	10.00
Change in Equity during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2024	10.00

B) Other Equity Capital

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance at the beginning of the reporting Period April 01,2022	(1.99)
Profit for the year	0.08
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance at the end of the reporting Period March 31 ,2023	(1.91)
Loss for the year	(0.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance at the end of the reporting Period March 31,2024	(2.04)

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027572)

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Cashflow Statement

(₹ in Lakhs)

for the year ended on March 31, 2024

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.16)	0.09
Add : Adjusted for		
Interest received	0.35	0.33
	0.35	0.33
Operating profit before working capital changes	0.19	0.42
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in-Trade Payables	0.47	-
	0.47	-
Cash Generated from Operations	0.67	0.42
Direct Taxes paid (Net)	-	-
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities (A)	0.67	0.42
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(8.01)	-
Interest Income	(0.35)	(0.33)
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities (B)	(8.36)	(0.33)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B)	(7.70)	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.93	7.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 2)	0.23	7.93

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Note :

1) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out Indian accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) statement cash flow.

2) The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027572)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Corporate Information

Wim Plast Moulding private Limited ("the Company") is a private company incorporated in India under Companies Act, 2013 and its registered office of the Company is located at Survey No.324/4 to 7 of Kachigam, Village Kachigam, Swaminarayan Gurukul Road, Nani Daman, Daman-396210 India.

Since the Company has not commenced its operations.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including Derivate Instrument) and

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs ('00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax Assets and liabilities are classified as non-current Assets and liabilities.

(b) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are 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.

(c) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income . In which case , tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income .

- **Current tax :**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

- **Deferred tax :**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Revenue Recognition.

Other Income

Interest income:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest. For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the Effective interest rate method to the net carrying amount of the financial assets.

(e) Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments also cover contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

(i) Financial Assets

i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets and financial liabilities, which are not at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchases and sales of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

ii) Subsequent Measurement

1) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC) :

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose



objective is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI):

A Financial Asset is measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

ii) Financial liabilities

1) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

2) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

3) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value through Profit and loss.

iii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial Liability (or part of Financial Liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable legal right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

v) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, investments in Mutual funds, etc. 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 categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

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

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

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

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

External valuer's are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties, unquoted financial assets etc, if needed. Involvement of independent external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. Further such valuation is done annually at the end of the financial year and the impact, if any, on account of such fair valuation is taken in the annual financial statements.

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

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions could affect the reported value of fair value of financial instruments.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method where by the profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items 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.

(h) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the period



attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares

C) Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources Of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Company's financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years

a. Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

b. Current versus non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle of twelve months and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

c. Impairment of financial assets

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

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The impairment provision for of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate evaluation model is used.

e. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



D) Changes in material accounting policy information

The Company has applied new standards, interpretations and amendments issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. This did not have any material changes in the Company's standalone accounting policies

E) New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 01 April 2023, as below:

i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8:

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1:

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provided guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's standalone financial statements.

iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12:

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

F) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company

G) The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.



WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note : 1 - Deferred tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assests		
At the start of the year	0.40	0.41
Charge/(Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	0.03	(0.02)
Balance at the end of year	0.42	0.40

Note : 2 - Cash & Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	0.23	0.92
- In Fixed Deposit (Maturity less than 3 Months)	-	7.02
Total	0.23	7.93

Note : 3 - Bank Balance other than (i) above

(₹ in Lakhs)

	-	(₹ in Lakhs)
a) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	8.01	-
- In Fixed Deposit (with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)		
Total	8.01	-

Note : 4 - Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Capital		
1,00,000 (P.Y.1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00
Issued, Subcribed and Paid Up		
1,00,000 (P.Y.1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

Note:

1) There is no change in Authorised, Issued, Subcribed and paid up share capital during the financial year.

2) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year		-
At the end of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000

3) Rights/Preference/Restriction attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having face value of ₹ 10. Each shareholder is entitled to vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential allotment in proportion to their shareholding. The dividend whenever proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in the case of interim dividend, it is ratified by the Shareholders at the AGM.



4) In the Period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2024:

The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash or as Bonus Shares or Bought back any equity shares.

5) The Detail of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares

Name of the Shareholders	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% Held	No of Shares	% Held
Wim Plast Limited	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	100.00

Note : 5 - Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earning		
As per Last Balance sheet	(1.91)	(1.99)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.13)	0.08
Total	(2.04)	(1.91)

Note : 6 - Trade Payable

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
- Dues of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.71	0.24
- Dues of Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Total	0.71	0.24

According to the information available with the management on the basis of intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the micro, small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED ACT), the company has amounts due to Micro and small Enterprises under the said act as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end.	0.71	0.24
b)	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end.	-	-
c)	Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during	-	-
d)	Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act,	-	-
e)	Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond	-	-
f)	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made.	-	-
g)	Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier periods.	-	-



Ageing of Trade Payables

As at March 31,2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Year	Total
Undisputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- MSME	0.24	0.47	-	-	-	0.71
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31,2023

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Undisputed dues						
- MSME	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.24
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.24

Note : 7 - Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2023-24	2022-23
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.35	0.33
Total	0.35	0.33

Note : 8 - Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2023-24	2022-23
Payments to Auditor (Refer note-8.1)	0.47	0.24
Bank Charges	0.04	-
Total	0.51	0.24

Note: 8.1-Payments to Auditor

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Statutory Audit	0.47	0.24
Total	0.47	0.24



Note-9 : Tax Expenses**a) Tax expenses recognised in statement of Profit & Loss**

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	(0.03)	0.02
	(0.03)	0.02

b) Reconciliation of Effective tax rate

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Profit Before Tax	(0.16)	(2.40)
Applicable Tax Rate	17.16%	17.16%
Computed Tax	(0.03)	(0.41)
Tax Effect of :		
Timing Difference		-
Others	(0.03)	(0.41)
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	(0.03)	(0.41)
	17.16%	17.08%

c) Movement in deferred tax balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2023	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on March 31, 2024
Loss Carried forward	0.40	(0.03)	-	0.42
	0.40	(0.03)	-	0.42

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2022	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on March 31, 2023
Loss Carried forward	0.41	0.02	-	0.40
	0.41	0.02	-	0.40

Note 10 : Earnings per Equity Share

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
(a) Profit/Loss for the year (₹ in Lakhs)	(0.13)	0.08
(b) Weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings	1,00,000	1,00,000
(c) Effect of potential ordinary shares (numbers)	-	-
(d) Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computing diluted earnings per share [(b) + (c)]	1,00,000	1,00,000
(e) Earnings per share on Profit for the year (Face Value ₹ 10/- per share)		
- Basic [(a)/(b)] (₹)	(0.13)	0.08
- Diluted [(a)/(d)] (₹)	(0.13)	0.08

Note 11 : Financial Instruments

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at the reporting date.
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The Carrying amounts and fair value of Financial Instrument are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount				Level of Input used
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	
As at March 31, 2024					
Financial Assets					
a) Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	0.23	0.23	Level-3
a) Bank Balance other than (i) above	-	-	8.01	8.01	
	-	-	8.25	8.25	
Financial Liabilities					
b) Trade Payable	-	-	0.71	0.71	Level-3
	-	-	0.71	0.71	
As at March 31, 2023					
Financial Assets					
a) Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	7.93	7.93	Level-3
	-	-	7.93	7.93	
Financial Liabilities					
b) Trade Payable	-	-	0.24	0.24	Level-3
	-	-	0.24	0.24	



Note 12 : Financial Risk Management**Financial Risk Management - Objectives and Policies**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability and seek to minimize potential adverse effect on its financial performance.

The Company has also constituted a Risk Management Committee which is responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management policies which are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company. The Committee periodically review the changes in the market condition and reflect the changes in the policies accordingly.

The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Audit Committee of the Company. The Audit Committee oversees how Management monitors compliance with the Company's Risk Management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

a) Liquidity Risk :

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on time. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by the senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Ratio	11.65	33.61
Liquid Ratio	11.65	33.61

Contractual Maturity profile of Financial Liabilities :

The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and liquidity requirements. Treasury pools the cash surpluses from across the different operating units and then arranges to either fund the net deficit or invest the net surplus in the market.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	Total
March 31, 2024			
Trade & Other Payable	0.71	-	0.71
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	0.71	-	0.71
March 31, 2023			
Trade & Other Payable	0.24	-	0.24
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	0.24	-	0.24

b) Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk :

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Deposit	8.01	7.02	

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 0.5 % in interest rates would have following Impact on profit before tax.

0.5 % Increase/Decrease in Profit	2023-24		2022-23	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Deposits	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)

Note 13: Capital Management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 14: Information of Holding Company

Sr.No	Name of the Holding Company	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest
1	Wim Plast Limited	India	100%



Note 15 :- Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013**1 Details of Benami property:**

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

2 Loans or Advances :

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand.

3 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

- 1) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 2) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

4 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements:

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

5 Undisclosed income:

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

6 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

7 Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment :

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

8 Willful Defaulter :

The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

9 Relationship with Struck off companies :

The Company has not incurred any transactions with struck off companies during the year.

Note 16 :- Analytical Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23	% Change from Previous year
1	Current Ratio (Ratio in times) Reason for change more than 25%: The Ratio has decreased from 33.61 as on March 31, 2023 to 11.65 as on March 31, 2024, mainly on account of increase in trade payable.	11.65	33.61	-65.34%
2	Debt Equity ratio			
3	Debt Service coverage ratio			
4	Return on Equity			
5	Inventory Turnover ratio			
6	Trade receivable Turnover ratios			
7	Trade Payable ratios			
8	Net capital turnover ratio			
9	Net profit ratio			
10	Return on capital employed			
11	Return on Investment			

NA - The company has not commenced its operations.

Note 17 :- Transactions with related parties

The Company does not have any transaction with related parties.

Note 18 :- Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors at their Meeting held on May 22, 2024.

Note 19:

The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027572)

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

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Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited
Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of **Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("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, 2024, its loss including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date

Basis for Opinion

We have conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 the 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 audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024. 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.

There are no key audit matters identified in our audit.



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

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

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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 Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity 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 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Financial Statements that individually or in aggregate makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

- (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work and
- (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatement in the Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.



Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure "A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit & Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind As specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e) On the basis of the written representation received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 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 with reference to these Standalone Financial Statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **Annexure "B"** to this report.
 - g) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the limit prescribed by section 197 for maximum permissible managerial remuneration is not applicable to a private limited company.
 - h) With respect to the matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i) The Company did not have any pending litigations on its financial position in its Financial Statements
 - (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts, which could result in any material foreseeable losses.
 - (iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2024.
 - (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, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds 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, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on the audit procedures that were 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 (iv)(a) and (iv) (b) contain any material misstatement.

(v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 104202W)



Khubilal G Rathore
(Partner)

M. No: 012807

UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509

Place: Mumbai

Date: May 22, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

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Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i. The Company does not own fixed assets during the period under audit.
- ii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence closing stock at the year is NIL.
- iii. The Company has during the year, not made any investments in, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans and advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The company has no loans, investments, guarantees or security where provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are to be complied with. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (vii)(a) and (vii)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- viii. The Company has not started its operations during the period under audit hence reporting under clause (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any banks and related parties during the year.

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



(c) The Company has utilised the money obtained by way of term loan during the year for the purposes for which they were obtained.

(d) On an overall of examination of the financial statement of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short term basis have been used for long term purpose by the Company.

(e) The Company has not taken loan from any entity or any person on account of or to meet the obligation of its subsidiaries, joint ventures as defined under Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) The Company has not raised any funds during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associates Companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company or no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) Based on our audit procedure performed and according to the information and explanations given to us, no whistle blower complaints were received by the Company during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Note 17 of financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. In our opinion, internal audit as per Section 138 of Companies Act, 2013 not applicable to the Company, hence the reporting under this clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence requirement to report on clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.



(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(xvii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) There is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xvii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditor during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 16 to the financial statements, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company and accordingly requirement to report on Cuse 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable the Company.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 104202W)



Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2024

JESWANI & RATHORE

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

408/C, NIRANJAN, 99, MARINE DRIVE, MUMBAI-400 002

TEL NO: +91 22 22816968/22834451/40066968

Email: jeswani.rathore@gmail.com

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Financial Statements of Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' 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 with reference to Financial Statements of **Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited** ("the Company") as of **March 31, 2024**, 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 management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 the Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Financial Statements based on our audit. We have conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing, as specified under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 with reference to these financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.



selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these financial statements

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that:

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to these Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Reg. No.104202W)



Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
M. No: 012807
UDIN: 24012807BKHGBQ2509
Place: Mumbai
Date: May 22, 2024

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Notes No.		As at March 31,2024	As at March 31,2023
ASSETS				
1) Non-Current Assets				
a) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	1		0.42	0.40
Total Non-Current Assets			0.42	0.40
2) Current Assets				
b) Financial Assets				
i) Cash & Cash Equivalents	2		0.23	7.93
ii) Bank Balance other than (i) above	3		8.01	-
Total Current Assets			8.25	7.93
Total Assets			8.67	8.33
EQUITY & LIABILITIES				
1) Equity				
a) Equity Share Capital	4		10.00	10.00
b) Other Equity	5		(2.04)	(1.91)
Total Equity			7.96	8.09
2) Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Trade Payables Due to :	6			
- Dues of Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises			0.71	0.24
- Dues of Other than Micro,Small and Medium Enterprises			-	-
Total Current Liabilities			0.71	0.24
Total Equity and Liabilities			8.67	8.33
The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 19			

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)


Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024

For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited


Pradeep G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027527)


Pankaj G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027572)

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of the Profit & Loss Account

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note		2023-24	2022-23
I-INCOME				
Other Income	7		0.35	0.33
Total Income			0.35	0.33
II-EXPENSES				
Other Expenses	8		0.51	0.24
Total Expenses			0.51	0.24
III. Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (I-II)			(0.16)	0.09
IV. Tax Expenses	9			
Current Tax			-	-
Deferred Tax Charged/(Credit)			(0.03)	0.02
Total Tax Expenses			(0.03)	0.02
V. Profit/(Loss) for the year (III-IV)			(0.13)	0.08
VI. Other Comprehensive Income			-	-
Total Comprehensive Income (VI+V)			(0.13)	0.08
VII. Earning Per Share of face value of ₹ 10/- each	10			
Basic (in ₹)			(0.13)	0.08
Dilluted (in ₹)			(0.13)	0.08
The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.	1 to 19			

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore
Chartered Accountants
(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore
(Partner)
(M.No.012807)
Place : Mumbai
Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027527)

Pankaj G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027572)



WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

As at March 31, 2024

A) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Paid up capital
Balance as at April,01 2022	10.00
Change in Equity during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2023	10.00
Change in Equity during the year	-
Balance as at March 31,2024	10.00

B) Other Equity Capital

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance at the beginning of the reporting Period April 01,2022	(1.99)
Profit for the year	0.08
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance at the end of the reporting Period March 31 ,2023	(1.91)
Loss for the year	(0.13)
Other comprehensive income for the year	-
Balance at the end of the reporting Period March 31,2024	(2.04)

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027572)

WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Cashflow Statement

(₹ in Lakhs)

for the year ended on March 31, 2024

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit/(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss	(0.16)	0.09
Add : Adjusted for		
Interest received	0.35	0.33
	0.35	0.33
Operating profit before working capital changes	0.19	0.42
Movements in working capital:		
Increase in-Trade Payables	0.47	-
	0.47	-
Cash Generated from Operations	0.67	0.42
Direct Taxes paid (Net)	-	-
Net Cash Flow used in Operating Activities (A)	0.67	0.42
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Investment in Fixed Deposit	(8.01)	-
Interest Income	(0.35)	(0.33)
Net Cash flow from Investing Activities (B)	(8.36)	(0.33)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents (A+B)	(7.70)	0.09
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.93	7.84
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 2)	0.23	7.93

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the financial statements.

Note :

1) The cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out Indian accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) statement cash flow.

2) The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod
Director (DIN-00027572)

MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A. Corporate Information

Wim Plast Moulding private Limited ("the Company") is a private company incorporated in India under Companies Act, 2013 and its registered office of the Company is located at Survey No.324/4 to 7 of Kachigam, Village Kachigam, Swaminarayan Gurukul Road, Nani Daman, Daman-396210 India.

Since the Company has not commenced its operations.

B. Significant Accounting Policies

B.1 Basis of Preparation and Presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rules, 2015 as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value amount:

i) Certain Financial Assets and Liabilities (including Derivate Instrument) and

The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also its functional currency and all values are rounded to the nearest Lakhs ('00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

B.2 Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Current and Non-Current Classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet based on Current/ Non-Current classification.

An asset is treated as Current when it is –

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax Assets and liabilities are classified as non-current Assets and liabilities.

(b) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are 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.

(c) Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the Other Comprehensive Income . In which case , tax is also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income .

- **Current tax :**

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

- **Deferred tax :**

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the Financial Statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of Deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(d) Revenue Recognition.

Other Income

Interest income:

Interest income is recognized on a time proportionate basis taking into account the amounts invested and the rate of interest. For all financial instruments measured at amortised cost, interest income is recorded using the Effective interest rate method to the net carrying amount of the financial assets.

(e) Financial instruments

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

Financial instruments also cover contracts to buy or sell a non-financial item that can be settled net in cash or another financial instrument, or by exchanging financial instruments, as if the contracts were financial instruments, with the exception of contracts that were entered into and continue to be held for the purpose of the receipt or delivery of a non-financial item in accordance with the entity's expected purchase, sale or usage requirements.

(i) Financial Assets

i) Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets and financial liabilities, which are not at Fair Value through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchases and sales of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

ii) Subsequent Measurement

1) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC) :

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose



objective is to hold the assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

2) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI):

A Financial Asset is measured at FVOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling Financial Assets and the contractual terms of the Financial Asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that represents solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

3) Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL):

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Company changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the of hedged item due to movement in interest rates, foreign exchange rates and commodity prices.

ii) Financial liabilities

1) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

2) Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

3) Derivative Financial Instruments

Derivative financial liabilities are measured at fair value through Profit and loss.

iii) Derecognition of Financial Instruments

The company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the Financial Asset expire or it transfers the Financial Asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A Financial Liability (or part of Financial Liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

iv) Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, the Company has a legally enforceable legal right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

v) Fair value measurements of financial instruments

The Company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives, investments in Mutual funds, etc. 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 categorized within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows:

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

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

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

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

External valuer's are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties, unquoted financial assets etc, if needed. Involvement of independent external valuers is decided upon annually by the Company. Further such valuation is done annually at the end of the financial year and the impact, if any, on account of such fair valuation is taken in the annual financial statements.

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

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions could affect the reported value of fair value of financial instruments.

(f) Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise of cash on hand, cash at banks, short-term deposits and short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(g) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method where by the profit before tax is adjusted for the effect of the transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past and future operating cash receipts or payments and items 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.

(h) Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the net profit after tax for the period



attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted Earnings Per Share

Diluted Earnings Per Share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares

C) Critical Accounting Judgments and Key Sources Of Estimation Uncertainty

The preparation of Company's financial Statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in next financial years

a. Provisions

The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability (including litigations) requires the application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. The carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and revised to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

b. Current versus non-current classification

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the company's normal operating cycle of twelve months and other criteria set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

c. Impairment of financial assets

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

d. Impairment of non-financial assets

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. The impairment provision for of non-financial assets company estimates asset's recoverable amount, which is higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate evaluation model is used.

e. Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses for which there is probability of utilisation against the future taxable profit. The Company uses judgement to determine the amount of deferred tax that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits and business developments.



D) Changes in material accounting policy information

The Company has applied new standards, interpretations and amendments issued and effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023. This did not have any material changes in the Company's standalone accounting policies

E) New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 01 April 2023.

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has notified Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 by issuing the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, applicable from 01 April 2023, as below:

i) Definition of Accounting Estimates - Amendments to Ind AS 8:

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates. The amendments had no impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

(ii) Disclosure of Accounting Policies - Amendments to Ind AS 1:

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provided guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's standalone financial statements.

iii) Deferred Tax related to Assets and Liabilities arising from a Single Transaction – Amendments to Ind AS 12:

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities. The amendments had no impact on the Company's financial statements.

F) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) issued not yet effective

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On 31 March 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company

G) The material accounting policy information used in preparation of the financial statements have been discussed in the respective notes.



WIM PLAST MOULDING PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to Financial Statement

for the year ended March 31, 2024

Note : 1 - Deferred tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Deferred Tax Assests		
At the start of the year	0.40	0.41
Charge/(Credit) to Statement of Profit and Loss	0.03	(0.02)
Balance at the end of year	0.42	0.40

Note : 2 - Cash & Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	0.23	0.92
- In Fixed Deposit (Maturity less than 3 Months)	-	7.02
Total	0.23	7.93

Note : 3 - Bank Balance other than (i) above

(₹ in Lakhs)

	-	(₹ in Lakhs)
a) Balances with Banks		
- In Current Accounts	8.01	-
- In Fixed Deposit (with original maturity of more than three months but less than twelve months)		
Total	8.01	-

Note : 4 - Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Authorised Capital		
1,00,000 (P.Y.1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
	10.00	10.00
Issued, Subcribed and Paid Up		
1,00,000 (P.Y.1,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
Total	10.00	10.00

Note:

1) There is no change in Authorised, Issued, Subcribed and paid up share capital during the financial year.

2) Reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
At the beginning of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000
Add: Issued during the year		-
At the end of the year	1,00,000	1,00,000

3) Rights/Preference/Restriction attached to Equity Shares :

The Company has only one class of Equity shares having face value of ₹ 10. Each shareholder is entitled to vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential allotment in proportion to their shareholding. The dividend whenever proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting and in the case of interim dividend, it is ratified by the Shareholders at the AGM.



4) In the Period of five years immediately preceding March 31, 2024:

The Company has not allotted any equity shares as fully paid up without payment being received in cash or as Bonus Shares or Bought back any equity shares.

5) The Detail of Shareholders holding more than 5% Shares

Name of the Shareholders	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
	No of Shares	% Held	No of Shares	% Held
Wim Plast Limited	1,00,000	100.00	1,00,000	100.00

Note : 5 - Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Retained Earning		
As per Last Balance sheet	(1.91)	(1.99)
Add: Profit/(Loss) for the year	(0.13)	0.08
Total	(2.04)	(1.91)

Note : 6 - Trade Payable

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
- Dues of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	0.71	0.24
- Dues of Other than Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises	-	-
Total	0.71	0.24

According to the information available with the management on the basis of intimation received from the suppliers regarding their status under the micro, small and medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED ACT), the company has amounts due to Micro and small Enterprises under the said act as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Sr.No	Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
a)	Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end.	0.71	0.24
b)	Interest due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at period end.	-	-
c)	Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during	-	-
d)	Interest paid, other than under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act,	-	-
e)	Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond	-	-
f)	Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made.	-	-
g)	Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier periods.	-	-



Ageing of Trade Payables

As at March 31,2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Year	Total
Undisputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- MSME	0.24	0.47	-	-	-	0.71
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues	-	-	-	-	-	-
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

As at March 31,2023

Particulars	Less than 6 Months	6-12 Months	1-3 Years	3-5 Years	More than 5 Year	Total
Financial Liabilities						
Undisputed dues						
- MSME	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.24
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues						
- MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.24	-	-	-	-	0.24

Note : 7 - Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2023-24	2022-23
Interest on Fixed Deposit	0.35	0.33
Total	0.35	0.33

Note : 8 - Other Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

	2023-24	2022-23
Payments to Auditor (Refer note-8.1)	0.47	0.24
Bank Charges	0.04	-
Total	0.51	0.24

Note: 8.1-Payments to Auditor

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Statutory Audit	0.47	0.24
Total	0.47	0.24



Note-9 : Tax Expenses
a) Tax expenses recognised in statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Deferred Tax Liabilities/(Assets)	(0.03)	0.02
	(0.03)	0.02

b) Reconciliation of Effective tax rate

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Profit Before Tax	(0.16)	(2.40)
Applicable Tax Rate	17.16%	17.16%
Computed Tax	(0.03)	(0.41)
Tax Effect of :		
Timing Difference		-
Others	(0.03)	(0.41)
Tax expenses as per statement of profit and loss	(0.03)	(0.41)
	17.16%	17.08%

c) Movement in deferred tax balances

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2023	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on March 31, 2024
Loss Carried forward	0.40	(0.03)	-	0.42
	0.40	(0.03)	-	0.42

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Balance as on April 1, 2022	Recognised in profit and loss	Recognised in OCI	Balance as on March 31, 2023
Loss Carried forward	0.41	0.02	-	0.40
	0.41	0.02	-	0.40

Note 10 : Earnings per Equity Share

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
(a) Profit/Loss for the year (₹ in Lakhs)	(0.13)	0.08
(b) Weighted average number of Ordinary shares outstanding for the purpose of basic earnings	1,00,000	1,00,000
(c) Effect of potential ordinary shares (numbers)	-	-
(d) Weighted average number of ordinary shares in computing diluted earnings per share [(b) + (c)]	1,00,000	1,00,000
(e) Earnings per share on Profit for the year (Face Value ₹ 10/- per share)		
- Basic [(a)/(b)] (₹)	(0.13)	0.08
- Diluted [(a)/(d)] (₹)	(0.13)	0.08

Note 11 : Financial Instruments

The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;

Level 2: Inputs other than the quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

Level 3: Inputs based on unobservable market data.

Valuation Methodology

All financial instruments are initially recognized and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:

- All foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated using exchange rate at the reporting date.
- The fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis.

The Carrying amounts and fair value of Financial Instrument are as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying Amount				Level of Input used
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	
As at March 31, 2024					
Financial Assets					
a) Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	0.23	0.23	Level-3
a) Bank Balance other than (i) above	-	-	8.01	8.01	
	-	-	8.25	8.25	
Financial Liabilities					
b) Trade Payable	-	-	0.71	0.71	Level-3
	-	-	0.71	0.71	
As at March 31, 2023					
Financial Assets					
a) Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	7.93	7.93	Level-3
	-	-	7.93	7.93	
Financial Liabilities					
b) Trade Payable	-	-	0.24	0.24	Level-3
	-	-	0.24	0.24	



Note 12 : Financial Risk Management**Financial Risk Management - Objectives and Policies**

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks. The Company's primary focus is to foresee the unpredictability and seek to minimize potential adverse effect on its financial performance.

The Company has also constituted a Risk Management Committee which is responsible for monitoring the Company's risk management policies which are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company. The Committee periodically review the changes in the market condition and reflect the changes in the policies accordingly.

The key risks and mitigating actions are also placed before the Audit Committee of the Company. The Audit Committee oversees how Management monitors compliance with the Company's Risk Management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company.

a) Liquidity Risk :

Liquidity risk arises from the Company's inability to meet its cash flow commitments on time. Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. In addition, processes and policies related to such risk are overseen by the senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Current Ratio	11.65	33.61
Liquid Ratio	11.65	33.61

Contractual Maturity profile of Financial Liabilities :

The company's liquidity is managed centrally with operating units forecasting their cash and liquidity requirements. Treasury pools the cash surpluses from across the different operating units and then arranges to either fund the net deficit or invest the net surplus in the market.

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include estimated interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements:

Particulars	Upto 1 year	1-5 years	Total
March 31, 2024			
Trade & Other Payable	0.71	-	0.71
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	0.71	-	0.71
March 31, 2023			
Trade & Other Payable	0.24	-	0.24
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-
Total	0.24	-	0.24

b) Market Risk - Interest Rate Risk :

Interest rate risk can be either fair value interest rate risk or cash flow interest rate risk. Fair value interest rate risk is the risk of changes in fair values of fixed interest bearing investments because of fluctuations in the interest rates. Cash flow interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows of floating interest bearing investments will fluctuate because of fluctuations in the interest rates.

Exposure to Interest Rate Risk			(₹ in Lakhs)
Particulars	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023	
Deposit	8.01	7.02	

Interest rate sensitivity

A change of 0.5 % in interest rates would have following Impact on profit before tax.

0.5 % Increase/Decrease in Profit	2023-24		2022-23	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Deposits	0.01	(0.01)	0.01	(0.01)

Note 13: Capital Management

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to safeguard its ability to continue as going concern and to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and maximize shareholder value. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the year ended March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023.

Note 14: Information of Holding Company

Sr.No	Name of the Holding Company	Country of Incorporation	Percentage of ownership interest
1	Wim Plast Limited	India	100%



Note 15 : - Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013**1 Details of Benami property:**

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

2 Loans or Advances :

The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand.

3 Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

- 1) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.
- 2) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
 - b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

4 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements:

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

5 Undisclosed income:

There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

6 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency:

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

7 Valuation of Property, Plant and Equipment :

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

8 Willful Defaulter :

The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.

9 Relationship with Struck off companies :

The Company has not incurred any transactions with struck off companies during the year.

Note 16 : - Analytical Ratio Analysis

Sr. No.	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23	% Change from Previous year
1	Current Ratio (Ratio in times) Reason for change more than 25%: The Ratio has decreased from 33.61 as on March 31, 2023 to 11.65 as on March 31, 2024, mainly on account of increase in trade payable.	11.65	33.61	-65.34%
2	Debt Equity ratio			
3	Debt Service coverage ratio			
4	Return on Equity			
5	Inventory Turnover ratio			
6	Trade receivable Turnover ratios			
7	Trade Payable ratios			
8	Net capital turnover ratio			
9	Net profit ratio			
10	Return on capital employed			
11	Return on Investment			

NA - The company has not commenced its operations.

Note 17 : - Transactions with related parties

The Company does not have any transaction with related parties.

Note 18 : - Approval of Financial Statements

The Financial Statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors at their Meeting held on May 22, 2024.

Note 19:

The figures for the corresponding previous year have been regrouped/reclassified wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

As per our report of even date

For Jeswani & Rathore

Chartered Accountants

(FRN No. 104202W)

Khubilal G. Rathore

(Partner)

(M.No.012807)

Place : Mumbai

Date : May 22, 2024



For Wim Plast Moulding Private Limited

Pradeep G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027527)



Pankaj G Rathod

Director (DIN-00027572)