
INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO

THE MEMBERS OF

SHEI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED

CIN:L702009PLC190708

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of SHRI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED ('the Company'), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, its Profit (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention of the following matters in the financial statement which describes that effect on the financial statement of the company. Our opinion is not modified in respect of followings matters.

1. "Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited" was admitted into Insolvency Resolution Process (CIRP) by Hon'ble National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi, Bench VI (NCLT) vide its order dated 14.03.2022 (order was received through email on 21.03.2022), and Mr. Jaswant Singh, having registration no. IBBI/IPA-002/IP-N00372/2017-2018/11135 was appointed as an Interim Resolution Professional by the National Company Law Tribunal, New Delhi (COURT NO. VI) vide its order dated 14.03.2022.
2. Physical verification of tangible assets was not done as the registered office of the company was locked. Therefore, we have not applied the depreciation and has carried forward the assets at same cost.
3. Physical verification of inventories has not been done as per the records the inventories are of cocoa powder and as per records these were purchased in FY 2017-18 and it has been more than 4 years now therefore, they have perished.
4. Company has sold its investment in shares to some parties but failed to provide complete set of documents in relation to transaction. However, the parties confirmed that they were some transactions.
5. Company has Purchased and sold goods and settled its creditors & debtors.

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 Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance Report, and Shareholder Information, but does not include the

standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is no material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone financial statements or if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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

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 the paragraph 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 purpose of our audit;
- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
- c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;
- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act read with section 469 of the companies act and rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014;
- e. On the basis of written representations 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 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the

explanations given to us:

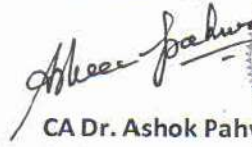
- i. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- ii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b. The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c. Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that

has caused us to believe that the representations under sub clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

- iii. No Dividend is declared or paid by the company during the year.
- iv. During the course of our audit, it was observed that the current accounting software being used by the organization does not have the functionality to maintain an audit trail. This limitation is due to the inherent design of the software, and it is not possible to configure this feature within the existing system. Given the limited number of transactions processed by the organization, it was not deemed feasible to migrate to more advanced accounting software that offers audit trail functionality. The Management has been informed of this limitation, and alternative controls have been implemented to ensure the integrity and accuracy of financial data. These alternative controls include manual reviews, approvals, and documentation. As informed to us by the Management for implementing new software having audit trail feature from next financial year.

Place: Indore
Date: 02/12/2024

For **AKPS & COMPANY**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 009710C


CA Dr. Ashok Pahwa
Partner

M No-077665



SHRI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED

ANNEXURE - A TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph (1) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited of even date)

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

- (i) In respect of the Company's property, plant and equipment, right-of-use assets and intangible assets:
- a) As informed to us the company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment but the same were not provided at the time of audit as the company was under the resolution process.
 - b) The company has generally maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible Assets.
 - c) No details of Physical verification of Assets of the company has been provided to us during audit.
 - d) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced before us and based on the examination of available records, provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of Immovable properties shown in standalone financial statements are in the name of Company.
 - e) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) and intangible assets during the year.
 - f) According to the information and explanation given to us, 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 rules made there under during the year.
- (ii) **INVENTORY:**
- a) No details of Physical verification of Assets of the company has been provided to us during audit.
- (iii) **LOANS, SECURED OR UNSECURED, GRANTED OR TAKEN BY THE COMPANY TO/FROM THE FIRMS OR OTHER PARTIES COVERED IN THE REGISTER MAINTAINED UNDER SECTION 189 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013:**



The Company has complied with the relevant requirements for maintenance of Register as per Section 189 of the Act.

- (iv) **LOANS, INVESTMENTS, GUARANTEES AND SECURITY:** According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not given Unsecured loan to the whole time director of the company, but given advance for expenses incurred by him on behalf of the company.

The company has also entered into transactions with other companies, the details of which are as follows:

Name of Party	Balance Amount as on March 31, 2024	Nature
Capital Finance and Investments LLP	1102864.00	Unsecured Loan
Divinus Promptors Pvt Ltd	5479017.00	Unsecured Loan
Kulbhushan Parasar	66907.00	Unsecured Loan
Shri Nath Ji Traders	9209842.00	Unsecured Loan
Newage Intermediaries LLP	22500153.00	Unsecured Loan
R K Fintrade Pvt Ltd	597200.00	Unsecured Loan

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities, as applicable.

- (v) **ACCEPTANCE OF DEPOSITS FROM PUBLIC:**

The Company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2024 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

- (vi) **MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS:**

The company is not required to maintain cost records as per the provisions of section 148 (1) of the Companies Act 2013 as the turnover of the company is below the threshold limit mentioned in Cost Audit Rules 2016.

(vii) STATUTORY DUES:

- (a) The Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Customs Duty, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.
- (b) On our examination of books of accounts and information and explanation given by the management, every year company collected amount of Professional Tax but not paid to the Government is not applicable.
- (c) There are NO dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Excise Duty and Value Added Tax which have not been deposited as at March 31, 2024 on account of dispute are given below :

- (viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);

(ix) REPAYMENT OF DUES TO A FINANCIAL INSTITUTION:

- a. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loan or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year;
- b. the company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;
- c. According to the information and explanation given to us, term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained;
- d. According to the information and explanation given to us, funds raised on short term basis have not been utilized for long term purposes;
- e. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures;
- f. According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies;

(x) APPLICATION OF TERM LOAN/ MONEY RAISED

The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) but equity shares allotted on preferential basis to directors of the company during the year according to the terms of issue. Further in our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided by the management the Company has complied with section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 and utilized the money raised by way of term loans for the purposes for which they were raised.

(xi) **FRAUD ON/BY THE COMPANY:**

(a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the year;

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the year by the company;

(xii) Company is not a Nidhi company, accordingly provisions of the Clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the company;

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that all transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Financial Statements etc., as required by the Accounting Standards and the Companies Act, 2013.

(xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has no internal audit system;

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable;

(ii) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and the company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India, accordingly the provisions of clause 3(xvi) of the Order are not applicable;

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted we are of opinion that the company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and the immediately preceding financial year;

(iv) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable;

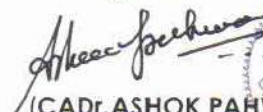
(v) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence 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 indicating that company is incapable 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.

- (vi) The provisions of Section 135 towards corporate social responsibility are not applicable on the company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

Place: INDORE
Date: 02/12/2024

For: **A K P S & Co.**
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
Firm Registration No.: 009710C


(**CADR. ASHOK PARWA**)
PARTNER
M.No. 077665



Sd

Shri Krishna Prasadm Limited

CIN: L70200DL2009PLC190708

24A. Corporate Information

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited ("the Company") is a listed entity incorporated in India. The registered office of the company is located at H.No. A-19-A, Third Floor, Front Side, Rewari Line, Industrial Area, Maya Puri, Phase II, Maya Puri, South West Delhi, New Delhi, Delhi, India, 110064. Activity of the company is purchase & Sale of immovable & Movable Property to given on rent/lease.

24B. Significant Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of Financial Statement

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value (disclosed through the explanatory notes wherever applicable), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified) and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers became mandatory for reporting periods beginning on or after 01 April 2019 replaces the existing revenue recognition standards. The Company has applied the Cumulative Catch-Up approach and accordingly has included the impact of Ind AS 115 applicable to the Financial Statements.

With effect from 1st April, 2019, Ind AS 116 – "Leases" (Ind AS 116) supersedes Ind AS 17 – "Leases". The Company has adopted Ind AS 116 using the prospective approach. The application of Ind AS 116 has resulted into recognition of 'Right-of-Use' asset with a corresponding Lease Liability in the Balance Sheet.

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies

Property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress

Property, plant and equipment are stated at recoverable value, net of recoverable taxes, trade discount and rebates less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which such expenses are incurred.



Capital work-in-progress comprises of property, plant and equipment that are not ready for their intended use at the end of reporting period and are carried at cost comprising direct costs, related incidental expenses, and other directly attributable costs and borrowing costs.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment is provided using written down value method based on the useful life of the assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following assets, where useful life is different than those prescribed in Schedule II;

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

Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, net of accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

Amortisation of intangible asset is calculated on pro rata basis on straight-line method using the useful lives of the assets and in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Leases

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

A lease that transfers substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership to the Company is classified as a finance lease. Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases.

Company as a Lessee

Operating lease payments are recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss as per the contractual terms over the lease period.

Finance lease are capitalised at the commencement of the lease and depreciated over the period of lease.

Company as a Lessor

Lease receipts are recognised as income in the statement of profit and loss when the right to receive lease instalment arises which is as per the terms of the contract.



Finance cost

Borrowing cost includes interest, exchange differences arising from the foreign currency borrowings and amortization of ancillary costs incurred in connection with the arrangement of borrowings.

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

Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each Balance sheet date. If there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors, Impairment Loss is provided to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceeds their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and its value in use. Value in use is the present value of estimated future cash flows expected to arise from the continuing use of an asset and from its disposal at the end of its useful life. Net selling price is the amount obtainable from the sale of an asset in an arm's length transaction between knowledgeable, willing parties, less the costs of disposal. Impairment losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non-Current Assets Held for Sale

The Company classifies non-current assets as held for sale if their carrying amounts will be recovered principally through a sale rather than through continuing use. Actions required to complete the sale should indicate that it is unlikely that significant changes to the sale will be made or that the decision to sell will be withdrawn. The Company is committed to the sale expected within one year from the date of classification (Disclosed through explanatory notes wherever applicable).

Non-current assets held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and the fair value less costs to sell (Disclosed through explanatory notes wherever applicable). Assets and liabilities classified as held for sale are presented separately in the Balance sheet (wherever applicable). Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets once classified as held for sale are not depreciated or amortised.

Research and Development Expenditure

Revenue expenditure pertaining to research is charged to Statement of Profit and Loss. Development costs of product are charged to Statement of Profit and Loss unless a product's technological and commercial feasibility has been established, in which case such expenditure is capitalized.

Inventories

Raw materials, traded goods, work in progress, finished goods, packing materials, project material for long term contracts, and stores and spares are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

The stock of scrap materials is taken at net realisable value.



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

Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers against sale of goods, Consultancy contracts and its related provision of services.

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

- a) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternate use to the Company and the Company has as an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.
- b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced.
- c) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs

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

When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract based asset on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Where the amount of consideration received from a customer exceeds the amount of revenue recognized this gives rise to a contract liability. In case of multiple performances obligation revenue for each performance obligation is recognized when it is satisfied.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duty.

Revenue in other cases is recognized to the extent it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

Sale of goods

Performance obligation in case of Revenue from sale of goods is satisfied at a point in time and is recognized when the performance obligation is satisfied and control as per Ind AS 115 is transferred to the customer. The Company collects GST on behalf of the Government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the Company. Hence, they are excluded from revenue. Revenue is disclosed net of discounts, incentives and returns, as applicable.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on accrual basis.

Dividend Income

Dividend income is recognised as and when company's right to receive the amount has been established.

Foreign Currency Translation



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The Company's Financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR) which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency, using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of transaction.

Measurement of foreign currency item at the Balance sheet date

Foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currency are translated using the closing rate and Non monetary items are not reinstated on reporting date.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Employee benefits

a) Short Term Employee benefits

All short-term employee benefits such as salaries, incentives, special awards, medical benefits which are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related services which entitles him to avail such benefits are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Defined contribution plans

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund and 'Employer-Employee Scheme' are defined contribution schemes. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund and 'Employer Employee' scheme as expenditure, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the funds. The Company's contributions to defined contribution plans are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Defined benefit plan —The Company pays gratuity to the employees who have completed five years of service at the time of resignation / superannuation.

Tax expenses

Current tax

Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred income tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantially enacted at the reporting date.



Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for deductible temporary differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises unrecognized deferred tax asset to the extent that it has become reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date. The Company writes-down the carrying amount of deferred tax asset to the extent that it is no longer reasonably certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which deferred tax asset can be realized. Any such write-down is reversed to the extent that it becomes reasonably certain or virtually certain, as the case may be, that sufficient future taxable income will be available.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off assets against liabilities representing current tax and where the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

Earnings per Share

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

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effect of all potentially dilutive equity shares.

Provisions, contingent liabilities and capital commitments

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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



Capital Commitments includes the amount of purchase orders (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purposes of cash flow statement comprise cash at bank and in hand, cheques in hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purposes of cash flow statement consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

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 assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value. In the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss; it is recorded at transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified at the initial recognition as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortised cost.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in two broad categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Financial assets at fair value

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognised entirely in the Statement of Profit and Loss (i.e., fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss), or recognised in other comprehensive income (i.e., fair value through other comprehensive income).

Financials assets carried at amortised cost

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortised cost (net of Impairment), unless the asset is designated at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss under the fair value option.

Business Model test: The objective of the Company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flow.

Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dates to cash flow that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.



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Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held with in a business model whose objective is achieved by both collections contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on specified dated to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial asset at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories is subsequently fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-Recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised when:

- a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- b) The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model for the following:

- a) Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 18.
- b) Other financial assets such as deposits, advances etc.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement



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

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

Subsequent Measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk is recognized in OCI. This gains/loss is not subsequently transferred to Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at the rate of the instrument.

De-Recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Government Grants

The financial books show a grant received from the Government authorities. The company has not amortized the grant as there are no sufficient documents to substantiate the systematic basis and to ascertain the related cost for which the grant was received.

Offsetting

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 right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions



In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the fundamental judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the Financial Statements.

Estimates and assumptions

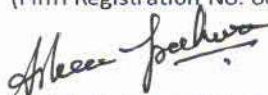
The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are considered by the company while preparation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

Standards issued but not effective

The Company has applied the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards), Amendment Rules 2019 which is effective from 01 April 2019, while preparing the restated Ind AS financial statements.

Accordingly, the Company has applied the standards and interpretations issued which are not effective to the reporting period presented. Thus, all the Ind AS applicable till date have been applied, and there are no standards which are issued but not yet effective.

For: **A K P S & Co**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 009710C)


Dr Ashok Kumar Pahwa

Partner

M. No. 077665



Place :

Date : 02/12/24

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited ✓



Place: DELHI

Date: 02/12/24

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited

CIN: L70200DL2009PLC190708

25. Notes to Financial Statements- Other Disclosures as per Various IND-AS

1. Funding Pattern of the Company

Parag Fans and Cooling Systems Ltd. is incorporated under the Companies Act, 2013 as a Listed Company in the Metropolitan Stock Exchange. The company is funded through its shares as under;

Sr. No	Type Of Shares	Voting Rights	Amount as on 31-Mar-2024
1	Equity Shares	With Voting Rights	10,10,00,000.00
2	Preference Shares	Without Voting Rights	0.00
TOTAL			10,10,00,000.00

2. Contingent Liabilities: NIL

3. Contingent Assets: Nil

4. Commitments:

- Capital Commitments: NIL
- Other Commitments: Nil

5. Payment to Statutory Auditors and Tax Auditors

Sr. No	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1	Audit Fees	44000.00	44000.00

6. Details of Foreign Currency not hedged by a derivative instrument or otherwise

Sr. No	Particulars	Currency	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
1	Borrowings	NA	NIL	NIL
2	Sundry Creditors	NA	NIL	NIL
3	Sundry Debtors	USD	NIL	NIL

7. Additional Information pursuant to Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013

Sr. No	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
A	Value of Imports Calculated on CIF; Raw Materials Stores & Spares Capital Goods	NO MATERIAL IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR	NO MATERIAL IMPORTED DURING THE YEAR
B	Expenditure in Foreign Currency; Professional & Consultancy Fees Travel Contractual Obligations Others	NIL	NIL
C	Earnings in Foreign Exchange; Sales of Goods	NIL	NIL
D	Value of Components, Spare Parts Imported Indigenous	NIL	NIL



8. Some of the Debit / Credit Balances of parties are subject to confirmations & reconciliations, consequential impact thereof is as under;

Sr. No	Particulars	Debit Balance as on 31-Mar-2024	Credit Balance as on 31-Mar-2023
1	Total Trade Receivables (Dr.) / Payables (Cr.) as per Financial Statements – Rs.	NIL	NIL
2	Balance Confirmations received for – Rs.	NIL	NIL
3	Percentage of Confirmations Received – $(2 / 1) \times 100$	NA	NA

9. Information in respect of Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises;

Sr. No	Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
1	Amount remaining unpaid to any supplier – • Principle • Interest	DETAILS OF MSME UNIT IS NOT AVIALABLE WITH THE COMPANY HENCE WE ARE NOT COMMENTING ON THE SAME	
2	Amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 along with the amount paid to the supplier beyond the appointed day		
3	Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding interest specified under Micro, Small & Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006		
4	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid		

Disclosure requirements of Indian Accounting Standards

10. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements

Capital Management

The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value. The company monitors its capital management using Debt Equity Ratio, which is long term debt divided by total owner's capital. Debt Equity Ratio is as under;

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Total Debt – a	2,57,92,221.00	2,30,10,849.00
Total Equity (INCLUDING INT FREE UNSECURED LOANS FROM DIRECTORS AND SISTER CONCERNS – b	10,42,01,007.00	104308813.00
Debt : Equity Ratio – (a/b)	0.24	0.22



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For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and reserves. Debt includes long term loans and borrowings.

11. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 115 – Revenue from Contracts with Customers

IND AS 115, Revenue from contracts with customers deals with revenue recognition and establishes principles for reporting useful information to users of financial statements about the nature, amount, timing and uncertainty of revenue and cash flows arising from an entity's contracts with customers. Revenue is recognised when a customer obtains control of a promised good or service and thus has the ability to direct the use and obtain the benefits from the good and service in an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

As informed by the management the revenue is recognised as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. In absence of contract, the company is not in a position to disclose the transaction price of the contract, payment terms, etc..

12. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 19 – Employee Benefits

General description of the various defined employee benefits is as under;

Provident Fund

Company's provident fund is managed by regional provident fund commissioner. The company pays fixed contribution to provident fund at a pre-determined rate. The liability is recognised on accrual basis.

13. Disclosure in respect of Ind AS 21 – The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates

The amount of exchange difference (net) disclosed in the Statement of Profit & Loss is Rs. 32.91 Lacs (P.Y Rs.NIL)

14. Disclosure in respect of Ind AS 24 – Related Party Disclosures

1. Key Management Persons;
 - Mr. Suryakant Gupta
 - Mr. Ekta Sharma
 - Mr. Shubham Agrawal
2. Disclosure of transactions with the Key Management Persons

Particulars	2023-24	2022-23
Salaries & Allowance	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>



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15. Disclosure in respect of Ind AS 33 – Earnings per Share (Rs. In Lacs)

Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
Profit after Tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss	Rs. -1.35	Rs.-0.06
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding:		
Basic	101.00	101.00
Diluted	101.00	101.00
Basic EPS	0.01	0.00
Diluted EPS	0.01	0.00

16. Disclosures in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 107 - Financial Instruments: Disclosures

The disclosures as set out in the Ind AS 107 are not relevant as company has no transactions which are subject to the treatments specified in the relevant standard.

17. Disclosure in respect of Indian Accounting Standard 108 – Operating Segment

The company does not have any operating segment within the definition or criteria as set out in the standard.

18. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / rearranged / reclassified, wherever necessary, to make them comparable to the current year's presentation.

For: AKPS & Co
Chartered Accountants
(Firm Registration No. 009710C)


Dr Ashok Kumar Pahwa
Partner
M. No. 077665

Place: Indore

Date: 02/12/24



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited



Place: DELHI

Date: 2/12/24

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited

Balance Sheet

As On 31-Mar-2024

(Amount in Rs. Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Notes	As On 31-Mar-2024	As On 31-Mar-2023
ASSETS				
Non-Current Asset				
a	Property, Plant and Equipm	1	0.20	0.20
b	Capital Work In Progress	2	-	-
c	Financial Assets	3	-	-
d	Investments	4	-	-
e	Other Current Assets		785.32	785.32
	Deferred Tax Asset (Net)	14	0.06	0.06
Current Assets				
a	Inventories	5	465.12	465.12
b	Financial Assets	3	-	23.36
c	Trade Receivable	6	46.59	-
d	Cash & Cash Equivalent	7	3.24	0.51
e	Other Bank Balances	8	-	-
f	Other Current Assets	9	-	-
Total Assets			1,300.52	1,274.56
EQUITY & LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a	Equity Share Capital	10	1,010.00	1,010.00
b	Other Equity	11	31.79	33.14
Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
a	Borrowings	12	257.92	230.11
b	Trade Payables	13	-	-
c	Other Current Liabilities	16	0.40	0.90
	Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	14	-	-
Current Liabilities				
a	Borrowings	12	-	-
b	Trade Payables	13	-	-
c	Other Current Liabilities	15	0.41	0.41
Total Assets			1,300.52	1,274.56

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SHRI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED

SHUBHAM AGARWAL

DIRECTOR

DIN: 07228629

SOURABH KUMAR SHARMA

CS - A53540

Place : DELHI

Date : 02-12-2024

SHIVSHANKAR GADEKAR

EKTA SHARMA

Director

DIN- 08772631

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

FOR AK P S & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

FRN-009710C

CA (DR.) ASHOK PAHWA

PARTNER

Mem No.077665

Place : Indore

Date : 02-12-2024



Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited

Statement Of Profit and Loss

For period ended on 31-Mar-2024

(Amount in Rs. Lacs)

S. No.	Particulars	Notes	For the period ending on 31-Mar-2024	For the period ending on 31-Mar-2023
	Income			
a	Revenue from Operations	16	-	-
b	Other income	17	0.29	0.40
	Total Income		0.29	0.40
	Expenses			
a	Cost of Material Consumed	18	-	-
b	Changes in Inventories of Finished Goods & Work - In - Progress	19	-	-
c	Employee benefits expense	20	1.11	-
d	Finance costs	21	-	-
e	Depreciation and amortisation expense	1	-	-
f	Other expenses	22	0.54	0.41
	Total Expenses		1.65	0.41
	Profit/(Loss) before exceptional item and tax		-1.36	-0.01
	Exceptional item (Net of Tax)		-	-
	Profit/(Loss) before Tax		-1.36	-0.01
	Tax Expense		-	-
a	Current Tax Expense		-	-
b	Deferred Tax		-	-
	Profit/(Loss) for the Year		-1.36	-0.011
	Other Comprehensive Income		-	-
	Items That Will Not Be Reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
	Tax on OCI items		-	-
	Items That Will Be Reclassified to Profit and Loss		-	-
	Total Comprehensive Income/(Loss)		-1.36	-0.011
	Earnings Per Share of Rs 10 each fully paid			
	Basic		-0.00	-0.00
	Diluted		-0.00	-0.00
	Notes to Financial Statements	1-25		
	Significant Accounting Policies	24		

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED

SHUBHAM AGARWAL

DIRECTOR

DIN: 07228629

SOURABH KUMAR SHARMA
CS - A53540

Place : DELHI

Date : 02-12-2024

SHIVSHANKAR GADEKAR

EKTA SHARMA
Director

DIN- 08772631

SHRI

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

FOR A K P S & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN-009710C

CA (DR) JASHOK PAHWA
PARTNER

M. No.077665



Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited
Statement of Cash Flow
For Period Ended on 31-Mar-2024

		(Amount in Rs. Lacs)	
S. No	Particulars	2024-23	2022-23
I	<u>Cash Flow From Operating Activity</u>		
	Net Profit / (Loss) After Tax	(1.36)	(0.01)
	<u>Adjustments for</u>	0.00	0.00
	Depreciation and Amortisation	0.00	0.00
	Finance Costs	0.00	0.00
	Interest Income	(0.29)	(0.40)
	Creditors Write Back	0.00	0.00
	Deferred Tax	0.00	0.00
	Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	(1.65)	(0.41)
	<u>Changes in working capital</u>		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets		
	Inventories	0.00	0.00
	Financial Assets	23.96	0.00
	Trade Receivable	(46.59)	0.00
	Other Bank Balances	0.00	0.00
	Other Current Assets	0.00	(0.04)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities		
	Trade Payables	0.00	0.00
	Other Current Liabilities	(0.50)	0.00
	<u>Net cash flow from / (used in) operating Activities (A)</u>	(25.38)	(0.45)
II	<u>Cash Flow From Investing Activity</u>		
	Investment in Capital Expenditure	23.66	0.00
	<u>Net cash flow from / (used in) Investing Activities (B)</u>	23.66	0.00
III	<u>Cash Flow From Financing Activity</u>		
	Proceeds From Equity Shares / Preference Shares	0.00	0.00
	Proceeds From Borrowings	27.52	23.51
	Finance Cost	0.00	0.00
	Interest Income	0.29	0.40
	<u>Net cash flow from / (used in) Financing Activities (C)</u>	27.81	23.91
D	Net increase / decrease in cash & cash equivalent (A+B+C)	26.09	23.46
E	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the Beginning of Year	0.00	0.00
	Cash & Cash Equivalent at the End of Year (D+E)	49.55	23.46

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
SHRI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED

SHUBHAM AGARWAL
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07228629

SOUL ENKA SHARMA
CS - A53540

Place : DELHI
Date : 02-12-2024

Auditors Certificate

To,
The Board of Directors,
Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited

We have examined the attached Cash Flow Statement of Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited for the year ended as on 31st March 2024. The statement has been prepared by the Company in accordance with the requirement of Accounting Standard and in agreement with the corresponding profit and loss account and balance sheet of the company covered by our report of 2nd December 2023 to the member of the company.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE

FOR A K P S & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN-009710C

CA (DR) JASHOK PAHWA
PARTNER
Mem No.077655
Place : Indore
Date : 02-12-2024

For A K P S & Company
Chartered Accountants
FRN-009710C

CA Dr. Ashok Pahwa
Partner
M. No. 077655

Place : Indore
Date : 02-12-2024



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SHRI KRISHNA PRASADAM LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity
For year ended on 31-Mar-2024

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount in Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	31-03-24	31-03-23
Balance at the beginning for the year	1,010.00	1,010.00
Changes in Capital During the Year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	1,010.00	1,010.00

(Including Preference share converted into equity shares of Rs 5,000,000 during the year (previous year NIL))

B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs. Lacs)

Particulars	Security Premium	Retained earnings	Preference Share Capital	Total Other Equity
Balance as on 31-March-2022 after Ind AS Adjustments	31.61	1.54	-	33.15
Addition / Deduction during the year	-	-0.01	-	-0.01
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	-	-	-
Closing balance as on 31-March-2023	31.61	1.53	-	33.14
Addition / Deduction during the year	-	-	-	-
(Preference share converted during the year into equity shares)	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	-1.36	-	-1.36
Closing balance as on 31-March-2024	31.61	0.17	-	31.79

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Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited
Balance Sheet as on 31-Mar-2024

1. Property, Plant and Equipment

(Amount in Rs.
Lacs)

Particulars	Gross Carrying Value			Accumulated Depreciation & Amortization			Net carrying amount as on	
	As on 1-Apr-2023	Additions During the Year	As on 31-Mar-2024	Upto 1-Apr-2023	Depreciation During the Year	Upto 31-Mar-2024	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-23
Furniture & Fixtures	0.12	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
Previous Year	0.12	-	0.12	-	-	-	0.12	0.12
Office Equipments	0.07	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
Previous Year	0.07	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07	0.07
Vehicles	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Previous Year	0.01	-	0.01	-	-	-	0.01	0.01
Total	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	0.20
Previous Year	0.20	-	0.20	-	-	-	0.20	0.20



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Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited
Balance Sheet as on 31-Mar-2024

2. Capital Work in Progress

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
DSIR Project	-	-
Total	-	-

Explanatory Notes:

In absence of any document which can substantiate the status of balance reflecting in Capital Work in Progress; the management has decided to carry the balance as it is without giving any treatment under the Ind AS.

3. Financial Assets

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Fixed Deposits	-	-	-	23
Total	-	-	-	23.36

Explanatory Note:

Fixed Deposits are held by company for a period less than 12 Months, Hence Classified as current.

4. Investments

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Shares	-	-	-	-
Fixed Deposite	-	-	-	-
Addition During the year	-	-	-	-
(Deduction) During the year	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

Explanatory Note:

5. Inventories

(as physically verified by the management)

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Raw Material	-	-
Finished Goods	465	465
Total	465.12	465.12

Explanatory Note:

Inventories are valued at Historical Cost.

6. Trade Receivable

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Considered Good (Less Than Six Months)		
Domestic Sales		
More Than Six Months	-	-
Less Than Six Months	-	-
Export Sales		
More Than Six Months	-	-
Less Than Six Months	-	-
Others-Advance to Creditors	47	-
Total	46.59	-

7. Cash & Cash Equivalent

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Cash in Hand	-	-
(as physically verified by the management)		
In Banks	3	1
Total	3.24	0.51

Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited

8. Other Bank Balances

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Bank Deposit for BG	-	-
Total	-	-

9. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Prepaid Bank Charges	-	-	-	-
Short Term Loans & Advances	-	-	-	-
Barts Real Estate Private Limited	354	-	354	-
NSMK Investments Private Limited	129	-	129	-
Ratnagiri Enterprises Private Limited	80	-	80	-
Total Loan and advances	563	-	563	-
Appeal Deposit	-	-	-	-
Appeal Deposit - Sales Tax	-	-	-	-
Income Tax	-	-	-	-
Deposit With Tax Authorities	-	-	-	-
TDS	0	-	0	-
Income Tax Refundable	0	-	0	-
Security Deposit	-	-	-	-
Highrise Securities Trading and Private Lim	100	-	100	-
Bharat Ekansh Ltd	108	-	108	-
Cervant input tax recivable	2	-	2	-
Miscellaneous Assets	13	-	13	-
Total	785.32	-	785.32	-

Explanatory Note:
Interest Free

10. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	No. Of Shares	Amount	No. Of Shares	Amount
Authorised Share Capital (Rs. 10 / Share)	-	-	-	-
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Par Value Per Share (Rs. 10)	101	1,010	101	1,010
Reconciliation of No. Of Shares & Share Capital Outstanding;	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	No. Of Shares	Amount	No. Of Shares	Amount
Opening Share Capital	101	1,010	101	1,010
Add: No. of Share, Share Capital Issued/Subscribed during the Year	-	-	-	-
Closing Share Capital	101.00	1,010.00	101.00	1,010.00
Shares in the Company held by Shareholder holding more than 5%	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	No. Of Shares	% Holding	No. Of Shares	% Holding
SURYAKANT GUPTA	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
EKA SHARMA	-	0.00%	-	0.00%
Total	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

11. Other Equity As on 31-Mar-2024

Particulars	Dep. Reserve	Security Premium	Preference Share Capital	Retained earnings	Total Other Equity
Balance at on 31-March-2022 after Ind AS Adjustments	-	32	-	2	33
Addition / Reduction during the year Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	-	-	-0	-0
Closing balance as on 31-March-2023	-	32	-	2	33
Addition / Reduction during the year Profit/ (Loss) for the Year	-	-	-	-1	-1
Closing balance as on 31-March-2024	-	32	-	0	32



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12. Borrowings

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Term Loan - From Banks	-	-	-	-
Term Loan - Others	258	-	230	-
Bank - Cash Credit	-	-	-	-
Total	257.92	-	230.11	-

Notes:

Term Loan Others are interest free unsecured loans payable as per convenience of the company.

13. Trade Payables

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
sundry creditors	-	-	-	-
For Service	-	-	-	-
For Transportation	-	-	-	-
For Miscellaneous / (Receivable)	-	-	-	-
Advance From Debtors	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

@ The Company has not received the



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14. Deferred Tax (Net)

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2023	
	As on 31-Mar-2024	As on 31-Mar-2023
Opening Deferred Tax Liability	0	0
Current Year Timing Difference	-	-
Total Deferred tax Liability/(Asset)	0.06	0.06

15. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As on 31-Mar-2024		As on 31-Mar-2023	
	Non-Current	Current	Non-Current	Current
Statutory Dues Payable	-	-	-	-
Employee Related	-	-	-	-
CGST & SGST	-	-	-	-
Sales Tax / (Receivable)	-	-	-	-
TDS	-	-	-	-
Income Tax Payable	0	-	0	-
Current Income tax	0	-	0	-
Provision for gratuity	-	-	-	-
Expenses Payable	-	-	-	-
Auditors Remuneration payable	-0	-	0	-
Director's Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-
Salary Payable	0	-	0	-
Tour Expenses - Employee / (Receivable)	-	-	-	-
Electricity expenses Payable	-	-	-	-
Advance to Parties / (Payable)	-	-	-	-
Total	0.40	-	0.90	-



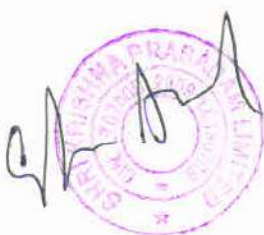
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Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Fan Sales		
Domestic	-	-
Export	-	-
SEZ	-	-
IGST Sales	-	-
Less: Sales Return	-	-
Packing & Forwarding	-	-
Total	-	-

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Consultancy Income	-	-
<u>Interest Income</u>	-	-
MPSEB	-	-
Deposit with bank	0	0
Creditors Written Back	-	-
Prior period item (Income) (NET)	-	-
Foreign Exchange Gain	-	-
ROUND OFF	-	-
Total	0.29	0.40

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Opening Stock of RM	-	-
Add:		
Purchases		
Manufacturing	-	-
Electrical	-	-
Packing & Forwarding	-	-
Manufacturing Expenses		
Job Work Charges	-	-
Transportation	-	-
Rent	-	-
Other Expenses	-	-
Power & Fuel	-	-
Less:		
Closing Stock of RM	-	-
Total	-	-

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Closing Stock Of Finished Goods & Work In Progress	-	-
Opening Stock Of Finished Goods & Work In Progress	-	-
Total	0	-



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20. Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Shri Krishna Prasadam Limited	0.96	-
Welfare Expense	-	-
Bonus	-	-
Gratuity	-	-
Director Remuneration	0.15	-
Total	1.11	-

21. Finance costs

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
Interest Expense	-	-
Commission & Other Charges	-	-
Total	-	-

22. Other Expenses

Particulars	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2024	For Period Ending 31-Mar-2023
<u>Administrative Expense</u>		
Professional & Consultancy		
Internal Audit fees	-	-
Consultancy Charges	-	-
Legal Fees	-	-
Travelling Exp	-	-
Foreign Exchange (Gain) / Loss	-	-
Business Promotion	-	-
Debtors Write - Off	-	-
Repairs & Maintenance	-	-
Duties, Rates & Taxes	-	-
Insurance Expenses	-	-
Discount	-	-
Valuation Expense	0.54	-
<u>Payment to Auditor</u>		
Audit Fees	-	-
Tax audit fees	-	-
Total	0.54	-

Explanatory Note:

Provision for Audit fees is not incorporated in the books as the same liable for TDS and all these activities are complied by the company after the specified due dates for compliance of tds hence all the expenses will be booked in the financial year 2024-25.



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