V. K. SURANA & CO.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

V.C.A. COMPLEX, CIVIL LINES, NAGPUR – 440 001

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of, NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and losses(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 financial statement in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards on Auditing 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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 Board's Report including Annexures to Board's 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 during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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Responsibilities of Management and Board of directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act, with respect to the preparation and presentation of these 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 specified under section 133 of the Act 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 of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those Board of Directors are 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 Standards on Auditing 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 Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act , we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

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

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to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements:

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report to the extent applicable that:

(a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the accompanying financial statements

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books

(c) The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows 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 representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in Annexure A Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial statements.

(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:

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Based on our examination of Books of accounts and other relevant records, the company has not paid / provided any remuneration to its directors during the current year. Accordingly, the provisions of section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable during the current year.
The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company as detailed in note 8(A) to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigation(s) on its financial position as at 31 March 2025.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025.

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 31 March 2025.

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clause(a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2025.

vi. During the year, the Company has not used accounting software with a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility for maintaining its books of account, as required under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014. Consequently, the audit trail feature has not been operated throughout the year for all transactions, and we are unable to comment on the preservation of audit trail in accordance with the statutory record retention requirements. The company intends to implement this feature of audit trail from next financial year, considering the fact that there are no significant transactions during current financial year 2024-25

2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

For V. K. Surana & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.110634W

Suresh Galani
Partner
Membership No. 168192
Nagpur, August 19, 2025
UDIN: 25168192BMKPET4385

"Annexure A" To the Independent Auditor's Report referred to in Paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date to the members of on the financial statement for the year ended 31st March 2025.

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 statement of **NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Director's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are 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("the ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to 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 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 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control 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 control with reference to Financial

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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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements
Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls 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 to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statement and such internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For V. K. Surana & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.110634W

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

Suresh Galani
Partner
Membership No. 168192
Nagpur, August 19, 2025
UDIN: 25168192BMKPET4385

"Annexure B" referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED for the year ended March 31, 2025:

A statement on matters specified in paragraph 3 & 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 ("the order"), in terms of section 143(11) of the Companies Act, 2013,

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 report that:

i) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, right-to-use Assets and intangible assets. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3(i)(a), 3(i)(b),3(i)(c),3(i)(d) and 3(i)(e) of the order are not applicable.

ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the Paragraph 3 (ii) of the order are not applicable.

(b) As per the financial statements, the Company do not have any working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crore in aggregate from banks during the year on the basis of security of current assets of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of Clause 3 (ii) (b) of the order are not applicable.

iii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made investments or providing guarantees / securities or granted any loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership or other parties during the year and accordingly, Paragraph 3(iii)(a) ,3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c),3(iii)(d),3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the order are not applicable.

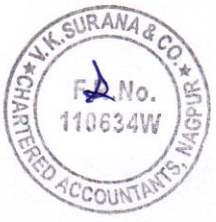
iv) The Company has not entered into any transaction covered under sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii)

a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities. There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.



b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no disputed dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Goods and Services Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, value added tax, which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

ix) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x) (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), so the question of application of funds does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with 188 of the Act, where applicable, for all transaction with related parties and details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.

xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the company is not required to comply with norms of internal audit system. Accordingly reporting under clause 3 (xiv)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xv) In our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company.

xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR FRN No. 110634W

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 821.81 (in hundreds) in the current year and of Rs. 1157.21 (in hundreds) in the immediately preceding financial year.

xvii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of financial Statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For V. K. Surana & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.110634W

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

Suresh Galani
Partner
Membership No. 168192
Nagpur, August 19, 2025
UDIN: 25168192BMKPET4385

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED

Balance Sheet As At 31st March 2025

Particulars

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31-Mar-25 ₹ in Hundreds	As at 31-Mar-24 ₹ in Hundreds
(I) ASSETS			
1. Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash And Cash Equivalent	2	86.51	870.32
(ii) Other Current Asset	3	2.00	
Total Current Assets		88.51	870.32
Total Assets		88.51	870.32
(II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	4	39,000.00	39,000.00
(b) Other Equity	5	(39,293.70)	(38,471.88)
Total Equity		(293.70)	528.12
2. Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
ii) Other Financial Liabilities	6	382.21	342.20
Total Current Liabilities		382.21	342.20
Total Liabilities		382.21	342.20
Total Equity And Liabilities		88.51	870.32
Material Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the, 19 AUG 2025

UDIN : 25168192BMKPET4385

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD
CIN : U90001MH2014PTC259640

KISHORE MALVIYA
Director
(DIN: 03272644)

ADITYA NILAWAR
Director
(DIN: 07671777)

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March 2025

	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-25 ₹ in Hundreds	Year ended 31-Mar-24 ₹ in Hundreds
I) Cash Flow from Operating Activities :			
Profit Before Tax		(821.81)	(1,157.20)
Adjustments For :			
Accounts Written off		0.00	0.00
Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		(821.81)	(1,157.20)
Adjustments For Working Capital Changes :			
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Current Financial Liabilities		40.01	(370.60)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Current Liabilities		0.00	(66.00)
(Decrease)/Increase in Other Current Asset		(2.00)	
Cash Generated From Operations :		(783.80)	(1,593.80)
Direct Tax Paid/Adjusted		-	-
Net Cash Flow From/(Used In) Operating Activities		(783.80)	(1,593.80)
II) Cash Flow From Financing Activities :			
Increase/(Decrease) In Equity Share		0.00	38,000.00
Increase/(Decrease) In Current Borrowings		0.00	(35,949.81)
Net Cash from/(used in) Financing Activities		0.00	(35,949.81)
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash & Cash Equivalents (I+II)		(783.80)	456.39
Cash & Cash Equivalent At The Beginning Of Period		870.32	413.93
Cash & Cash Equivalent At The End Of Period		86.51	870.32
Material Accounting Policies .	1		

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements
The Cash Flow is prepared based on indirect method as per IND AS.

As per our report of even date

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD
CIN : U90001MH2014PTC259640

V.K.SURANA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR * F.R.No. 110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the, 19 AUG 2025

KISHORE MALVIYA
Director
(DIN: 03272644)

ADITYA NILAWAR
Director
(DIN: 07671777)

UDIN : 25168192BMKPET A385

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31-Mar-25 ₹ in Hundreds	Year ended 31-Mar-24 ₹ in Hundreds
I. Revenue From Operations		-	-
II. Other Income		-	-
III. **Total Income (I+II)**		-	-
EXPENSES :			
Other Expenses	7	821.81	1,157.21
IV. **Total Expense**		821.81	1,157.21
V. **Profit/(Loss) Before Tax (III-IV)**		(821.81)	(1,157.21)
VI. **Tax Expenses**			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax of earlier years		-	-
VII. **Profit/(Loss) for the year (V-VI)**		(821.81)	(1,157.21)
VIII. **Other Comprehensive Income**			
I. **Items That Will Not Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss**			
Income Tax relating to item that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
II. **Items That Will Be Reclassified To Profit Or Loss**			
Income Tax relating to item that will be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
IX. **Total Comprehensive Income for the year(VII + VIII)**		(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Earning Per Equity Share Of par value of `10/- Each			
Basic		(0.21)	(1.58)
Diluted		(0.21)	(1.58)

Material Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report on even date

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the, 19 AUG 2025

V.K. SURANA & CO. F.R.No. 110634W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR

UDIN : 25168192BMKPET4385

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD
CIN : U90001MH2014PTC259640

KISHORE MALVIYA
Director
(DIN: 03272644)

ADITYA NILAWAR
Director
(DIN: 07671777)

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

	Note No.	₹ in Hundreds
	5	
As at 01st April, 2024		
Changes in Equity Share Capital		3,900.00
As at 31st March, 2025		-
		3,900.00
As at 01st April, 2023		
Changes in Equity Share Capital		100.00
As at 31st March, 2024		3,800.00
		3,900.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	**(38,471.88)**	**(38,471.88)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(821.81)	(821.81)
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**(39,293.70)**	**(39,293.70)**
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	**(37,314.68)**	**(37,314.68)**
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(1,157.21)	(1,157.21)
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**(38,471.88)**	**(38,471.88)**

Material Accounting Policies 1
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
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NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundreds unless otherwise stated)

1. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES FORMING PART OF THE ACCOUNTS AS AT 31st MARCH 2025

I) Corporate information

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED is a private limited Company domiciled in India and Incorporated on 24th November 2014. The Company has proposed to set up Bio-Medical waste plant in the state of Jharkhand. It is a subsidiary Company of SMS Envocare Limited.

II) Basis of preparation

i) Compliance with IND AS

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

The accounting policies are applied consistently to all periods presented in Financial Statements 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 inuse.

ii) Historical Cost Conventions

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis

iii) Current Versus Non Current Classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

iv) Rounding off of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Hundred rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

III) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Differences between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/materialized. The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing as at the reporting date.

The areas involving estimation of uncertainty and judgement at the date of the financial statements, which may cause a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year given below.

a) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment
b) Current Tax Payable
c) Valuation of deferred tax assets
d) Fair value measurement of financial instruments
e) Defined Benefit Obligation
f) Probable outcome of matters included under Contingent Liabilities

Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item affected in financial Statement

IV) Material Accounting Policies

a) Property Plant and Equipment:-

i) Recognition & Measurement

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less depreciation and impairment, if any. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Advances paid towards acquisition of property plant & equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non current assets and the cost of asset not put to use before such date are disclosed under " Capital work in progress". Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are same as the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

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

b) Investment Property :-

Property that is held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs less depreciation and impairment if any.

c) Intangible Assets :-

Intangible assets are stated at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost of a non-monetary asset acquired in exchange of another non-monetary asset is measured at fair value. Intangible assets are amortized over their respective individual estimated useful life on written down value basis from the date that they are available for use.

d) Inventories :-

Inventories are valued at the cost or net realizable value whichever is lower . Cost comprise of all the cost of purchase and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to present location and condition.

e) Cash & Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and fixed deposits with original maturity of three months or less which are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value.

f) Borrowing Costs :-

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use as part of the cost of asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Transaction cost in case of long term borrowings are amortized over the respective loans using effective interest method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange difference to the extend as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

g) Leases :-

The company has applied Ind AS 116 using the modified retrospective approach and therefore the comparative information has not been restated and continues to be reported under Ind AS 17.

As Lessee:

The company recognizes a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located, less any lease incentives received.

The right-of-use asset is subsequently depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property and equipment. In addition, the right-of-use asset is periodically reduced by impairment losses, if any, and adjusted for certain re-measurements of the lease liability.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, company's incremental borrowing rate.

Generally, the company uses its incremental borrowing rate as the discount rate. Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprise the following:

- Fixed payments, including in-substance fixed payments;
- Variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- Amounts expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee; and
- The exercise price under a purchase option that the company is reasonably certain to exercise, lease payments in an optional renewal period if the company is reasonably certain to exercise an extension option, and penalties for early termination of a lease unless the company is reasonably certain not to terminate early.

The lease liability is measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. It is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, or if company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option.

When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The company has elected not to recognize right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases of real estate properties that have a lease term of 12 months. The company recognizes the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a lessor

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

Arrangements in the nature of lease

The Company enters into agreements, comprising a transaction or series of related transactions that does not take the legal form of a lease but conveys the right to use the asset in return for a payment or series of payments. In case of such arrangements, the Company applies the requirements of Ind AS 116 – Leases to the lease element of the arrangement. For the purpose of applying the requirements under Ind AS 116 – Leases, payments and other consideration required by the arrangement are separated at the inception of the arrangement into those for lease and those for other elements.

h) Segment Reporting :-

The Board of Directors of the Company constitute the Chief Operating Decision Makers ("CODM") which allocate resources to and assess the performance of the segments of the Company.

i) Financial Instruments :-

(i) Financial Assets

1) Classification

The company classifies its financial Assets in the following measurement categories:

a) Those measured at amortized cost.

b) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive or through statement of profit and Loss), and

The classification depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

2) Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through the Profit and Loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

3) Subsequent Measurement

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

a) Financial assets at amortized cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost if these financial assets are held within a business model with an objective to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate ("EIR") method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

Financial assets are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if these financial assets are held within a business 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 are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. In respect of equity investments (other than for investment in subsidiaries and associates) which are not held for trading, the Company has made an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of such instruments in OCI. Such an election is made by the Company on an instrument by instrument basis at the time of transition for existing equity instruments/ initial recognition for new equity instruments.

c) Financial assets at fair value through

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit or loss unless it is measured at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income on initial recognition. The transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are immediately recognized in statement of profit and loss.

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR Firm No. 110634W

4) **Impairment of Financial Assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the expected credit loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures. The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the Company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL. ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls).

5) **De-recognition of Financial Assets**

The Company de-recognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognize the financial asset and also recognizes a collateralized borrowing for the proceeds received.

ii) **Equity Instrument And Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

a) **Equity Instruments**

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

b) **Financial Liabilities**

1) **Initial recognition and Measurement**

Financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of borrowing and payables, net of directly attributable cost.

2) **Subsequent measurement**

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss. 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.

4) **De-recognition of Financial Liabilities**

Financial liabilities are de-recognized when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. 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 de-recognition of the original liability and recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

5) **Offsetting Financial Liabilities**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

j) **Impairment of Non-Financial Assets :-**

The Company assesses at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that an asset, including intangible asset, may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount of the asset or the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognized in the Profit and Loss Account.

V.K.SURANA & CO. * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR * F. No. 110634W

Recoverable amount is determined:

- In case of an individual asset, at the higher of the assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and

- In case of cash generating unit (A group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and 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 risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction are taken into account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognized in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation. When the Company considers that there are no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognized, then the previously recognized impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Borrowings :-

Borrowings are initially recognized at net of transaction costs incurred and measured at amortized cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

l) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets :-

A provision is recognized when the company has the present obligation (legal and constructive) as a result of past events, for which 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.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed where there is possible outcomes from past obligation or present obligation that may probably not require an outflow of resources. When there is possible or a present obligation where there is likelihood of outflow of resource is remote.

Contingent Assets are not recognized and disclosed in the financial statements.

Provisions, Contingent Asset & Contingent Liabilities are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimate of the obligation.

m) Government Grants :-

Grants from the government are recognized at their fair value where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and the Company will comply with all attached conditions.

Government grants relating to the purchase of property, plant and equipment are included in capital reserve as deferred income and are credited to Profit and Loss on a straight - line basis over the remaining period of the project and presented within other income.

n) Revenue Recognition:-

The Company recognizes revenue in accordance Ind AS 115 " Revenue From Contracts with Customers" which establishes a comprehensive framework for determining whether, how much and when revenue is to be recognized.

o) Foreign currency Translation :-

(i) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are recognized at the prevailing exchange rates on the transaction dates. Realized gains and losses on settlement of foreign currency transactions are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Monetary foreign currency assets and liabilities at the year-end are translated at the year-end exchange rates and the resultant exchange differences are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

p) Taxes on Income:-

Income Tax comprises of current and deferred tax and is recognized in statement of P&L except to the extent that it relates to an item recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

i) Current Tax:-

The income tax expense or credit, if there is any for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate as per Income tax Act 1961. Current Income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

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ii) **Deferred Tax:-**

Deferred income tax is provided in full, using the Balance sheet approach method on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in the financial statement, if there is any. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are excepted to apply when the related deferred income tax assets is realized or the deferred income tax liability is settled. Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses, only if, it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

q) **Employee Benefits :-**

Short-term obligations :-

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid if the company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Leave Encashment

The cost of short term compensated absences is provided for based on estimates. The company presents the entire leave as a current liability in the balance sheet, since it does not have as unconditional right to defer its settlement for 12 months after the reporting date.

Post-employment obligations :-

The Company operates the following post employment schemes:

a) Defined benefit plan such as gratuity; and
b) Defined contribution plan such as provident fund.

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset recognized in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognized in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Provident Fund

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. Contributions are made to provident fund in India for employees at the rate of 12% of basic plus DA as per regulations. The contributions are made to registered provident fund administered by the government. The company recognizes contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. If the contribution payable to the scheme for service received before the balance sheet date exceeds the contribution already paid, the deficit payable to the scheme is recognized as a liability after deducting the contribution already paid. If the contribution already paid exceeds the contribution due for services received before the balance sheet date, then excess is recognized as an asset.

r) **Earnings Per Share:-**

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders of the company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company 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.

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR FRN No. 110634W

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundreds unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
		₹ in Hundreds	₹ in Hundreds
2. Cash and Cash Equivalents :-			
Balances with Banks :			
In Current Account		86.51	870.32
	Total :	86.51	870.32
3. Other Current Asset			
TDS Excess Paid		2.00	-
		2.00	
4. Equity Share Capital :-			
Authorised Share Capital:			
2000000 (2000000) equity shares of par value of Rs. 10/- each		2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
		2,00,000.00	2,00,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and Fully paid-up share capital :			
390000 (390000) equity shares of par value of Rs. 10/- each		39,000.00	39,000.00
	Total :	39,000.00	39,000.00

Notes :

a) Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of Equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays divided in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the company, after distribution of preferential amount the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company in proportion to the no. of equity shares held by the shareholder.

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares and the amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31-Mar-24	
	No.of Shares	₹ in Hundreds	No.of Shares	₹ in Hundreds
Outstanding At the beginning of the year	3,90,000	39,000.00	10,000	1,000.00
Add : Issued during the year	-	-	3,80,000.00	38,000.00
Outstanding at the end of the year	3,90,000	39,000.00	3,90,000.00	39,000.00

c) Details of Shareholding of Promoters in the company as under:

Promoter Name	As at 31st March 2025			As at 31st March 2024
	No.of Shares	% of Total Shares	% Change During the year	No.of Shares
SMS Envocare Limited	3,89,000	99.74%	100.00%	3,89,000
Deepak Kumar Jain	500	0.13%	0.00%	500
Gautam Jalan	500	0.13%	0.00%	500

d) The details of the Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares in the company are :

	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31-Mar-24	
	No.of Shares	% holding in the class	No.of Shares	% holding in the class
(i) SMS Envocare Limited	3,89,000	99.74%	3,89,000	99.74%

e) Disclosure of shares held by holding company :

	As at 31-Mar-25		As at 31-Mar-24	
	No.of Shares	% holding in the class	No.of Shares	% holding in the class
(i) SMS Envocare Limited	3,89,000	99.74%	3,89,000	0.997435897

V.K. SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundreds unless otherwise stated)

		As at 31-Mar-25	As at 31-Mar-24
		₹ in Hundreds	₹ in Hundreds
5. Other Equity :-			
i) Retained Earning			
Balance as per last Balance Sheet		(38,471.89)	(37,314.68)
Add : Profit/(Loss) for the year		(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Net surplus in the statement of profit and loss	Total :	(39,293.70)	(38,471.89)

		As at 31-Mar-24	As at 31-Mar-23
		₹ in Hundreds	₹ in Hundreds
6. Other Financial Liabilities :-			
Other Payable			
Provision for Audit Fees		342.20	342.20
Expenses Payable		40.01	-
	Total :	382.21	342.20
7. Other Expenses :-			
Statutory Audit Fees		342.20	342.20
Rent Expenses		-	350.00
Annual Custody charges for Demat		236.00	258.69
Consultancy Charges		162.00	133.28
R O C Charges		48.00	54.00
Bank Charges		24.41	5.29
Legal Expenses		-	13.75
Penalty		9.20	
	Total :	821.81	1,157.21

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NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundreds unless otherwise stated)

	As at 31-Mar-25 ₹ in Hundreds	As at 31-Mar-24 ₹ in Hundreds
8. Contingent Liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments :-		
A) Contingent Liability		
Claims against Company not acknowledge as Debt	-	-
B) Guarantees	-	-
C) Commitments		
a. Capital Commitments	-	-
D) Contingent assets	-	-
9. Auditors Remuneration :-		
Audit Fees (Including Taxes)	342.20	342.20
	342.20	342.20

10. Related Party Disclosures As Required In Term Of IND-AS 24 Are Given Below :-

I. Relationships

(a) Holding Company:

SMS Envocare Limited

(b) Key Management Personal:

1. Kishore Malviya- Director
2. Deepak Jain - Director
3. Gautam Jalan - Director
4. Aditya Nilawar - Director

(c) Others

Subsidiary of Holding Co.

Butibori CETP Pvt Ltd
SMS Water Grace Enviroprotect Pvt Ltd
SMS Waluj CETP Pvt Ltd
Envotech Waste Management Ltd
Enviroprotect Waste Management Ltd
SMS Greentech Pvt Ltd
Ponda Envocare Ltd
Maharashtra Enviro Power Limited
SMS Envoclean Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Water Grace BMW Pvt. Ltd
Western Integrated Waste Management Facility Pvt Ltd

Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Co.

SMS Mine Developers Pvt. Ltd.
Spark Mall and Parking Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Taxi Cabs Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Infolink Pvt. Ltd.
SMS Tolls And Developers Ltd.
SMS Vidyut Pvt Ltd.
SMS-AABS India Tollways Private Limited
PT. SMS Minerals International
SMS Mining Limited
Ayodhya Gorakhpur SMS Tolls Pvt. Ltd.
SMSL Ketki MDO Project Limited
SMS Waste Management Pvt. Ltd.
PT. SMS Mines Indonesia
SMS Hazardous Waste Management Pvt Ltd

Associates of Ultimate Holding Co.

RCCL Infrastructure Ltd.
SMS AAMW Tollways Pvt. Ltd.

Ultimate Holding Co.

SMS Ltd.

Joint Ventures of Ultimate Holding Co.

SMS Infrastructure Ltd. & D. Thakkar Construction Pvt. Ltd.
Shaktikumar M. Sancheti Ltd. & S N Thakkar Construction Pvt. Ltd. JV
Sanbro Corporation
Saket- SMSIL (JV)
SRRCIPL- SMSL (JV)
SRRCIPL- SMSL (JV)-Mahbubnagar
SMSL-MBPL JV Durg package-A
SMSIL KTCO (JV)
Bhartiya SMSIL (JV)
SMS Infrastructure Ltd. Shreenath Enterprises J.V.
AGIPL-SMSIL (JV)
GSJ Envo Ltd. In consortium with SMS Infrastructure Ltd.
SMS Infrastructure Ltd - Aarti Infra-Projects Pvt. Ltd. J.V.
SMSIL-MBPL-BRAPL (JV)
GDCL-SMSIL (JV)
SMSL-SRRCIPL (JV)
SMSIL-MBPL (JV)
Meghe SMS Health Sciences Consortium (Spv)
SRRCIPL-SMSL-BEKEM (JV)

Individuals having Significant Influence & their Enterprieses

Ajay Sancheti
Anand Sancheti
Paramveer Sancheti
Akshay Sancheti
San Finance Corporation (Partnership Firm)

II. Nature of Transaction

₹ in Hundreds

Nature of Transactions	Year	Related Parties		
		Holding Company	Key Management Personal	Group Entities
Rent Paid & Purchases of Services	31-Mar-25	-	-	-
	31-Mar-24	-	-	-
Share Capital	31-Mar-25	-	-	-
	31-Mar-24	-	-	-
Loan Received/(Repaid) during the year	31-Mar-25	-	-	-
	31-Mar-24		-	
Outstanding Balances included in Liabilities	31-Mar-25	-	-	-
	31-Mar-24	-	-	-

11. Financial risk management objective and policies :-

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables and financial guarantee contracts The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, current investment and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarized below:

i) Market risk :-

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits etc.

a) Interest Rate Risk:-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the future cash flows with respect to interest payments on borrowings will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates, however the company does not have any long-term debt obligation with floating interest rates.

b) Foreign Currency Risk:-

The company does not have any foreign currency risk exposure.

c) Other Price Risk:-

the company has not made any investment in equity securities hence no exposure.

ii) Liquidity Risk :

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds using a liquidity planning tool. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of cash credit facility and bank loans. Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's corporate treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

₹ in Hundreds

Maturity patterns of borrowings	0-1 Years	1-5 Years	Beyond 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	-	-	-

12. Segment Reporting :-

In accordance with Accounting Standard Ind As 108 'Operating Segment ', the company's business activity falls within a single segment viz. "Hazardous Waste Facility" , and the services are rendered only in the domestic market. Hence the disclosure requirements of Ind AS -108 Operating Segment issued by ICAI is not applicable.

13. Earnings Per Share:-

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
	₹ in Hundreds	₹ in Hundreds
Net Profit available for Equity Shareholders as per statement of profit and loss before other comprehensive income	(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Net profit/(loss) for calculation of Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Weighted average number r of Equity Shares in calculating Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	3,90,000	73,333
Earnings per equity share of `10/- each		
Basic & Diluted	(0.21)	(1.58)

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025
(All amounts are in Rupees Hundreds unless otherwise stated)

14. Deferred Tax:-

Due to non-virtual certainty of future profits, the deferred tax asset has not been recognized during current financial year.

15. Capital Management :-

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's capital management objectives are to maintain equity including all reserves to protect economic viability and to finance any growth opportunities that may be available in future so as to maximize shareholders' value. The management and the board of directors monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to the shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions.

₹ in Hundreds

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Debt	-	-
Equity	(293.70)	528.12
Debt to Equity Ratio	-	-

16. A reconciliation of the income tax expenses to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before income taxes is summarized below :-

₹ in Hundreds

	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Tax Expense:		
Profit Before Tax	(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Other comprehensive income before tax	-	-
Total comprehensive income before tax	(821.81)	(1,157.21)
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
Expected Income Tax Expenses	**(213.67)**	**(300.87)**
Tax Effect of adjustments to reconcile expected Income Tax Expenses		
Tax Effect of losses not recognized due to uncertainty of future profit	213.67	-
Disallowable Expenses	-	742.04
DTA of earlier year Derecognized	-	
Total income tax expense recognized in Profit & Loss	**0.00**	**441.17**
a) Tax on normal income recognized in profit and loss	-	-
b) Tax on other comprehensive income recognized in profit and loss	-	(1,157.21)
Total tax recognized in profit and loss	-	(1,157.21)

17. Company is not required to spent on CSR Expenditure as the company is not fulfilling any of the following criteria stipulated in provision of section 135 of the company Act 2013 :

a) Net worth Rs. Five hundred crores or more,
b) Turnover of Rs. One thousand crores or more,
c) Net profit of Rs. Five crores or more,
during the any preceeding three financial year.

18. Previous year's figures have been regrouped/recasted, wherever necessary.

19. Figures in bracket shows previous year figure.

20. The status of company is dormant considering the fact that there are no operational activities carried out by the company during current financial year. Further the status of company is marked as Active in Registrar of Companies-ROC.

FOR V. K. SURANA & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. :110634W

CA. SURESH GALANI
Partner (M.No.168192)
Nagpur, dated the, 19 AUG 2025

V.K. SURANA & CO. F.R.No. 110634W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS NAGPUR

UDIN : 25168192BMKPET4385

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PVT LTD

KISHORE MALVIYA
Director
(DIN: 03272644)

ADITYA NILAWAR
Director
(DIN: 07671777)

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MANAGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes To Financial Statements For The Year Ended 31st March 2025

21. Fair value measurement :-

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

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1) Fair value of current assets which incudes loans given, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets approximate their carrying amounts largely due to short term maturities of these instruments.

2) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for expected losses of these receivables. Accordingly, fair value of such instruments is not materially different from their carrying amounts.

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

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

Level 2:
Other techniques for which major inputs which have a significant effect on the recorded fair value are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3:
Techniques which use inputs that have a significant effect on the recorded fair value that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable input data).

₹ in Hundreds

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2025	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Total Amount
Financial Assets						-
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	86.51	86.51	-	-	86.51
Total	-	**86.51**	**86.51**	-	-	**86.51**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	382.21	382.21			382.21
Total	-	**382.21**	**382.21**	-	-	**382.21**

₹ in Hundreds

Financial Assets & Liabilities as at 31st March, 2024	Non Current	Current	Total	Fair Value through Profit & Loss	Fair Value through OCI	Total Amount
Financial Assets						-
Cash & cash Equivalents	-	870.32	870.32	-	-	870.32
Total	-	**870.32**	**870.32**	-	-	**870.32**
Financial Liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	342.20	342.20			342.20
Total	-	**342.20**	**342.20**	-	-	**342.20**

V.K.SURANA & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS, NAGPUR F.R.No. 110634W

NILAWARS WATERGRACE WASTE MAOGEMENT PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to fi0ncial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

22. The Followings are a0lytical ratio for the year

Sl. No.	Particular	Numerator	Denomi0tor	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance
(a)	Current Ratio	88.51	382.21	0.23	0.01	2215.85%
	(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)					
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	-	(293.70)	-	(0.99)	-100.00%
	(Total Debt / Total Equity)					
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(EBITDA & Non Cash Items / Total Installment					
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	(821.81)	117.21	(7.01)	1.02	-784.54%
	(Net Income / Shareholder Equity)					
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	0%
	(Cost of goods sold / Average inventory)					
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(Net sales / Average accounts receivable)					
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(Net purchase / Average accounts payable)					
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	-	-	-	-	-
	(Net Sales / Working Capital)					
(i)	Net profit ratio (%)	-	-	-	-	-
	(Profit After Tax / Value of Sales & Services)					
(j)	Return on Capital employed (%)	(821.81)	(293.70)	2.80	0.58	379.05%

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