



INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

**To the Members of
Jayant Logistics Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Auditors Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN- U63020GJ2010PTC061181) ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, 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 ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the 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 its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of



Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern if any

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis and there is not any significant uncertainty on the Company’s ability to continue as a going concern as on the date of this audit report.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors’ report thereon

The Company’s board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board’s Report including Annexures to Board’s Report, Business Responsibility 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 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 a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. Those Board of Directors 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 SAs will always detect material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A" statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (d) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 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.
- (e) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, same is not applicable as per exemption issued by MCA to Private Limited Companies on 13th June'2017.



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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

g. (i) 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 person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(iii) Based on audit procedures which we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material misstatement.



(h)Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trails feature being tampered with.

For and on behalf of

Lahoti & Lahoti

Chartered Accountants


CA Vinayak Kothari

Partner

Membership number: 174646

FRN: 112076W

Place: Gandhidham

Date: 30.05.2025

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31,2025 :

- 1) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of fixed assets;
- (b) The Fixed Assets have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.
- (c) The company has no intangible assets as on 31.03.2025.
- (d) The title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.
- (e) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment 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 thereunder during the year.

2) There is no inventory as the company is engaged in service sector.



b) No working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees (at any point of time during the year), in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the Order are not applicable.

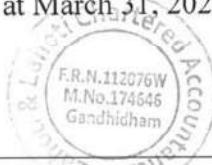
3) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, Limited Liability partnerships or other parties covered in the Register maintained under section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (iii) (a) to (C) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 In respect of loans, investments, guarantees, and security.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) As informed to us, the maintenance of Cost Records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.

7) (a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the



date on when they become payable.

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax outstanding on account of any dispute. However, if any demand has aroused, proper appeal has been filed by the assessee.

8) No loans have been taken by the company from banks or financial institutions.

9) Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender;

10) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments and term Loans. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (ix) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

11) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.

12) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the managerial remuneration has been paid or provided in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Companies Act;

13) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 4 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

14) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been disclosed in the Financial



Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- 15) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xiv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 16) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 17) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- 18) The company has not incurred cash loss in current financial year as well as not in immediately preceding financial year.
- 19) There has been no resignation of the previous statutory auditors during the year.
- 20) 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



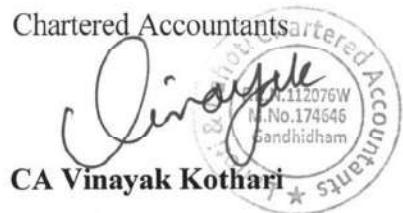
company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

- 21) There is not liability of the company under the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, relating to Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of

Lahoti & Lahoti

Chartered Accountants



CA Vinayak Kothari

Partner

Membership number: 174646

FRN: 112076W

Place: Gandhidham

Date: 30.05.2025

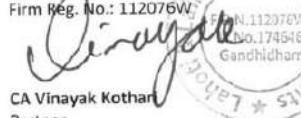
JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U63020GJ2010PTC061181
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Note No	(Rs. in Hundreds)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	2	2,953.24	3,199.31
(i) Property, Plant and Equipment			
(ii) Financial Assets	3	126.18	26.18
(i) Investments			
(ii) Loans			
(iii) Other Financial Assets			
(c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		-	-
		3,079.42	3,225.49
2 Current assets			
(a) Inventories			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	219,656.50	111,773.01
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	134.32	1,333.71
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	6	9,344.97	8,740.26
(iv) Other Current Financial Assets		-	-
(b) Other Current Assets	7	5,415.15	72,557.99
(c) Current Tax Assets (Tax)		3,412.91	9,547.95
		238,963.85	203,952.93
Total Assets		242,043.26	207,178.42
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	8	60,383.30	60,383.30
(b) Other Equity	9	93,387.39	81,792.84
		153,770.69	142,176.14
Liabilities			
1 Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(b) Provisions			
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		33.42	10.54
		33.42	10.54
2 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues to Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	10	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprise & Small Enterprise	10	84,660.83	55,183.16
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities			
(b) Other Current Liabilities	11	3,578.32	9,808.58
(c) Current Tax Liabilities (Tax)			
		88,239.15	64,991.74
Total Equity and Liabilities		242,043.26	207,178.42
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes forming part of the financial statements	2 to 19		
As per our report of even date			

For, Lahoti & Lahoti

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No.: 112076W



CA Vinayak Kothari
Partner

Membership No.: 174646

Date: 30/05/2025

Place: Gandhidham

UDIN: 95174646 B MG J2H8181

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jayant Logistics Private Limited

Vinay Dinanath Tripathi
Director
Din: 02344536
Date: 30/05/2025
Place: Gandhidham

Rama Tripathi
Director
Din: 05133579
Place: Gandhidham

JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U63020GJ2010PTC061181
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2025

Particulars	Note No.	(Rs. in Hundreds except EPS)	
		For Year ended March 31, 2025	For Year ended March 31, 2024
1 Revenue from operations	12	434,435.48	708,645.15
2 Other income	13	677.00	855.79
3 Total Income (1+2)		435,112.49	709,500.94
4 Expenses			
(a) Operating Expenses	14	408,393.17	673,426.77
(a) Purchase of Stock in Trade		-	-
(a) Change in Inventories		-	-
(b) Employee benefits expense	15	6,704.43	24,721.75
(c) Finance Cost	16	-	-
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	2(b)	246.07	298.40
(e) Other expenses	17	4,100.51	3,235.69
Total expenses		419,444.18	701,682.62
5 Profit \ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (3-4)		15,668.31	7,818.32
6 Exceptional items		-	-
7 Profit \ (Loss) before tax (5-6)		15,668.31	7,818.32
8 Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax expense		4,050.87	2,012.92
(b) Deferred tax		(22.88)	19.85
(c) Earlier Year Tax Adjustments		-	-
9 Profit \ (Loss) for the year (7-8)		11,594.56	5,785.55
10 Other comprehensive income			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to Profit / (Loss)			
- Actuarial Gain / (Loss) on defined benefit Plan		-	-
- Deferred Tax on above		-	-
11 Total Comprehensive income for the year (9+10)		11,594.56	5,785.55
12 Earnings per share (Face Value of ` 10/- each):	18		
(a) Basic (in `)		1.92	0.96
(b) Diluted (in `)		1.92	0.96
Significant Accounting Policies	1		
Notes forming part of the financial statements	2 to 19		

As per our report of even date

For, Lahoti & Lahoti

Chartered Accountants

Firm Reg. No: 112076W



CA Vinayak Kothari

Partner

Membership No.: 174646

Date: 30/05/2025

Place: Gandhidham

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
 Jayant Logistics Private Limited



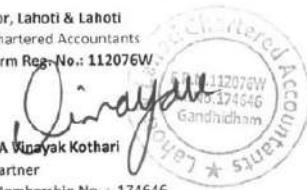
JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN NO. U63020GJ2010PTCD61181
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025
(Rs. in Hundreds)

	Particulars	2024-2025	2023-2024
A	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Profit before tax & exceptional items	15,668.31	7,818.32
	- Depreciation	246.07	298.40
	- Provision for Taxation	(4,050.87)	(2,012.92)
	- Tax Adjustments	-	-
	- Interest Income	675.30	688.70
	Changes in Working Capital:-		
	Adjustment for (Increase) / Decrease in Operating Assets		
	- Trade Receivables	(107,883.48)	8,351.87
	- Current Tax (Asset)	6,135.04	(9,547.95)
	- Other Non Current Financial Assets	(100.00)	-
	- Other Current Financial Assets	-	-
	- Other Current Assets	66,142.84	(20,656.21)
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Operating Liabilities		
	- Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	-
	- Other Current Liabilities	(6,230.26)	4,284.83
	- Provisions	-	(443.23)
	- Current Tax (Liability)	-	-
	- Trade Payables	29,477.67	21,750.25
	Cash generated from Operations		
	Direct taxes paid	80.62	1,532.06
	Cash flow before extraordinary items	80.62	-
	Net cash from Operating Activities	(A)	80.62
B	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of Fixed Assets and CWIP	-	-
	Sale of Fixed Assets	-	-
	Adjustment for Increase / (Decrease) in Long Term Loans & Advances	-	-
	Interest Received	(675.30)	(688.70)
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities	(B)	(675.30)
C	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Proceeds / (Repayment) from / (of) Borrowings (Net)	-	-
	Proceeds / (Repayment) from Issue of Shares	-	-
	Investment in Fixed Deposits	(604.71)	(566.32)
	Interest Paid	-	-
	Net cash used Financing Activities	(C)	(504.71)
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(1,199.40)	277.04
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1,333.71	1,056.67
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	134.32	1,333.71
	Components of Cash & Cash Equivalents		
	Cash on Hand	30.15	30.15
	Balances with banks:		
	a) In current account	104.17	1,303.56
	Total Cash and Bank Equivalents (As per Note 6)	134.32	1,333.71
	<i>Note : The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in IND AS - 07 "Statement of Cash Flow" issued by the Central Government under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Companies Indian Accounting Standard Rules, 2015)</i>		
	Significant Accounting Policies and Notes on Financial Statements.	3	
	Notes forming part of the financial statements	2 to 19	-

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of this statement
As per our attached report of even date

For, Lahoti & Lahoti
Chartered Accountants
Firm Reg. No.: 112076W

CA Vinayak Kothari
Partner
Membership No. : 174646
Date: 30/05/2025
Place: Gandhidham



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Jayant Logistics Private Limited

Vinay Dinanand Tripathi
Director
Din: 02344536
Date: 30/05/2025
Place: Gandhidham

Rama Tripathi
Director
Din: 05133579

JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

BACKGROUND AND OPERATIONS

1 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES:

1.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind ASs notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

(ii) Basis of preparation and measurement

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the assets or liability.

1.2 Use of estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make estimates and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

1.3 Cash and cash equivalents (for purpose of Cash Flow Statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition) and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

1.4 Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method, whereby Profit before tax reported under statement of profit/ (loss) is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on available information.

1.5 Property, plant and equipment

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net off cenvat credit less depreciation. Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised 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 derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written down value method. The estimated useful life is taken in accordance with Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in profit or loss.

1.6 Impairment of tangible assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

1.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when the outcome of a transaction involving the rendering of services can be estimated reliably, revenue associated with the transaction shall be recognised by reference to the stage completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period. The outcome of a transaction can be estimated reliably when all the following conditions are satisfied:

- (a) the amount of revenue can be measured reliably
- (b) it is probable that the economic benefit associated with the transaction will flow to the entity
- (c) the stage of completion of the transaction at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and
- (d) the costs incurred for the transaction and the costs to complete the transaction can be measured reliably.

1.8 Other Income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

1.10 Foreign Currency Transactions

The functional currency for the Company is determined as the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates. For the Company, the functional currency is the local currency of the country in which it operates, which is INR.

a) In preparing the financial statements the Company, transactions in currencies other than the entity's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At the end of each reporting period, monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

b) The exchange differences arising on settlement / restatement of long-term foreign currency monetary items are taken into Statement of Profit and Loss.

1.11 Employees Benefits

Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions:

For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the balance sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and is not reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. net interest expense or income; and
- c. remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee benefits expense'. Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of other long-term employee benefits are measured at the present value of the estimated future cash outflows expected to be made by the Company in respect of services provided by employees up to the reporting date.

1.12 Accounting for Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Current tax

The tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in the statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. The Company's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries and associates, and interests in joint ventures, except where the Company is able to control the reversal of the temporary difference and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future. Deferred tax assets arising from deductible temporary differences associated with such investments and interests are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that there will be sufficient taxable profits against which to utilise the benefits of the temporary differences and they are expected to reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and assets reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the end of the reporting period, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Current and deferred tax for the year

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.

1.13 Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. Potential equity shares are deemed to be dilutive only if their conversion to equity shares would decrease the net profit per share from continuing ordinary operations. Potential dilutive equity shares are deemed to be converted as at the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The dilutive potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each period presented. The number of equity shares and potentially dilutive equity shares are adjusted for share splits / reverse share splits and bonus shares, as appropriate.

1.14 Segment Reporting

Identification of segments:

Segments are identified in line with Ind AS-108 "segment Reporting", taking into consideration the internal organisation and management structure as well as the differential risk and returns of the segment.

Based on the Company's business model, shipping services including all allied services have been considered as the only reportable business and geographical segment.

Segment Policies:

The Company prepares its segment information in conformity with the accounting policies adopted for preparing and presenting the financial statements of the Company as a whole.

1.15 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

1.16 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or settle a liability in an ordinary transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumption that market participants would use when pricing an asset or a liability acting in their best economic interest. The Company used valuation techniques, which were appropriate in circumstances and for which sufficient data were available considering the expected loss/ profit in case of financial

1.17 Operating Cycle

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

1.18 Current and non Current classification :

i. The assets and liabilities in the Balance Sheet are based on current/ non - current classification. An asset as current when it is:

1 Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle

2 Held primarily for the purpose of trading

3 Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or

4 Cash or cash equivalents unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other assets are classified as non - current.

ii A liability is current when:

1. Expected to be settled in normal operating cycle

2. Held primarily for the purpose of trading

3. Due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or

4. There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

All other liabilities are treated as non - current.

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

Note- 2 Critical and significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

2.1 Critical estimates and judgements

The following are the critical judgements, apart from those involving estimations that the management have made in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements. Actual results may differ from these estimates. These estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates 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 periods if the revision affects both current and future periods.

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable assets at each reporting. As at March 31, 2021 management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company. Further, there is no significant change in the useful lives as compared to previous year.

Allowance for expected credit losses:

The expected credit allowance is based on the aging of the days receivables are due and the rates derived based on past history of defaults in the provision matrix.

Income taxes:

Significant judgements are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions.

2.2 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Judgements

In the process of applying the company's accounting policies, management has made the following judgements, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements:

Impairment of non-financial assets

Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The fair value less costs of disposal calculation is based on available data from binding sales transactions, conducted at arm's length, for similar assets or observable market prices less incremental costs for disposing of the asset. The value in use calculation is based on a Discounted Cash Flow model. The cash flows are derived from the budget for the next five years and do not include activities that the company is not yet committed to or significant future investments that will enhance the asset's performance of the Cash Generating Unit being tested. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the Discounted Cash Flow model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used for extrapolation purposes.

Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

Provision and contingent liability

On an ongoing basis, Company reviews pending cases, claims by third parties and other contingencies. For contingent losses that are considered probable, an estimated loss is recorded as an accrual in financial statements. Loss Contingencies that are considered possible are not provided for but disclosed as Contingent liabilities in the financial statements. Contingencies the likelihood of which is remote are not disclosed in the financial statements. Gain contingencies are not recognized until the contingency has been resolved and amounts are received or receivable.

JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

2. Property, Plant and Equipments

→ Depreciation and Amortization for the period

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Depreciation and amortisation for the period on tangible assets as per Note 2 A	246.07	298.40
Amortisation for the period on intangible assets as per Note 2 B	-	-
Total	246.07	298.40



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

		(Rs. in Hundreds)
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
(a) Security deposits & Earnest money deposits	126.18	26.18
Total	126.18	26.18
		(Rs. in Hundreds)
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
(a) Unsecured Considered good	219,656.50	111,773.01
(b) Unsecured Considered doubtful	-	-
Total	219,656.50	111,773.01
		(Rs. in Hundreds)
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
Cash and cash equivalents		
(a) Cash on hand	30.15	30.15
(b) Balances with Banks	104.17	1,303.56
Total	134.32	1,333.71
		(Rs. in Hundreds)
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
Fixed Deposit (Original Maturity more than three months)	9,344.97	8,740.26
Total	9,344.97	8,740.26
		(Rs. in Hundreds)
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Particulars		
(a) Advances to Suppliers	6,225.52	58,198.25
(b) Balance with Revenue Authorities	14.04	4,285.35
(c) Prepaid expenses	175.60	10,074.39
Total	6,415.15	72,557.99



(Rs. in Hundreds)						
As at March 31, 2025						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payments			More than 3 years	Total
		6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	219,656.50					219,656.50

(Rs. in Hundreds)						
As at March 31, 2024						
Particulars	Less than 6 months	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payments			More than 3 years	Total
		6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	111,583.59					111,583.59
	189					111,773.01



(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good

JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

		(Rs. in Hundreds)	
		As at March 31, 2024	
Note	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Note 8 Equity Share capital			
Authorised			
10,00,000 (Previous year 10,00,000) Equity Shares of ` 10 each fully paid-up		100,000.00	100,000.00
Total		100,000.00	100,000.00
Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up			
6,03,833 (Previous year 6,03,833) Equity Shares of ` 10 each fully paid-up		60,383.30	60,383.30
Total		60,383.30	60,383.30
a. The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding and the amount of share capital as at March 31, 2025 & March 31,2024 is set out below:			
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Particulars	No. of Shares Rs.	No. of Shares Rs.
Numbers of shares at the Beginning			
Add: Shares issued during the year			
Numbers of shares at the End			
	Particulars	No. of Shares Rs.	No. of Shares Rs.
Accuracy Shipping Limited		603,833	603,833
		603,833	603,833
b. Shares held by holding / ultimate holding company and / or their subsidiaries / associates:			
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Particulars	No. of Shares % of holding	No. of Shares % of holding
Accuracy Shipping Limited		603833	100.00
		603833	100.00
c. Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:			
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Particulars	No. of Shares % Holding	No. of Shares % Holding
Accuracy Shipping Limited		603,833	100.00
		603,833	100.00
e. The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ` 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Equity Shareholders are eligible to dividend proposed by the Board of Directors as approved by Shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.			
f. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.			



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the Financial Statements

(Rs. in Hundreds)

Note 9 Other Equity	Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2024		81,792.84	81,792.84
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year		11,594.56	11,594.56
Tax Adjustments		-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss in respect of defined benefit plan		-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2025		93,387.39	93,387.39
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2023		76,007.29	76,007.29
Tax Adjustments		5,785.55	5,785.55
Net Profit / (Loss) for the year		-	-
Actuarial (Gain) / Loss in respect of defined benefit plan		-	-
Balance at the end of March 31, 2024		81,792.84	81,792.84

Note for Purposes of Reserves:

Retained Earnings: Retaining Earnings represents the amount that can be distributed by the company as dividend considering the requirements of the companies Act, 2013. No dividend are distributed given the accumulated losses incurred by the company.



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

(Rs. in Hundreds)

Note 10 Trade payables	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables - Other than acceptances*			
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	84,660.83	55,183.16	
Total	84,660.83		55,183.16

Note 10.1 Trade Payables ageing schedule	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payments	(Rs. in Hundreds)		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Dues to MSME		-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Dues to Others		84,660.83	-	-	-	84,660.83

Note 10.2 Trade Payables ageing schedule	Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Outstanding for following periods from the date of payments	(Rs. in Hundreds)		
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Dues to MSME		-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Dues to Others		55,166.47	17	-	-	55,183.16

Note 11 Other current liabilities	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	(Rs. in Hundreds)
(a) Statutory Remittances		599.66	1,875.71	
(b) Expenses Payable		2,363.00	7,659.50	
(c) Advance from Customers		615.66	273.37	
Total		3,578.32		9,808.58



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

				(Rs. in Hundreds)
				For Year ended March 31, 2025
				For Year ended March 31, 2024
12 Revenue from operations				
	Particulars			
(a) Sale of Service		434,435.48		708,645.15
	Total	<u>434,435.48</u>		<u>708,645.15</u>
				(Rs. in Hundreds)
13 Other income				(Rs. in Hundreds)
				For Year ended March 31, 2025
				For Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Interest income		675.30		688.70
(b) Miscellaneous income		1.70		167.09
	Total	<u>677.00</u>		<u>855.79</u>
				(Rs. in Hundreds)
14 Operating Expenses				(Rs. in Hundreds)
				For Year ended March 31, 2025
				For Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Clearing & Forwarding Expenses		408,393.17		673,426.77
	Total	<u>408,393.17</u>		<u>673,426.77</u>
				(Rs. in Hundreds)
15 Employee benefits expense				(Rs. in Hundreds)
				For Year ended March 31, 2025
				For Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Salaries and wages		6,704.43		24,721.75
	Total	<u>6,704.43</u>		<u>24,721.75</u>



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

16 Finance Cost		(Rs. in Hundreds)	
	Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2025	For Year ended March 31, 2024
Interest Expenses			
Other Borrowing Cost			

Total (Rs. in Hundreds)

17 Other expenses		(Rs. in Hundreds)	
	Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2025	For Year ended March 31, 2024
Legal and professional		210.50	304.00
Commission and Brokerage		-	-
Bank Charges		201.78	233.23
Rent, Rates and Taxes		977.79	1,226.80
Office Expenses		-	267.00
Insurance Exp		673.67	661.45
Power and fuel		100.04	30.29
Discount		1,450.72	-
Exchange Rate Fluctuation		386.01	315.42
Printing & Stationary Expenses		-	47.50
Payments to Auditors*		-	-
Miscellaneous Expenses		100.00	150.00
Total		<u>4,100.51</u>	<u>3,235.69</u>

* Payable to Auditor:

For Audit fee	250.00	250.00
TOTAL	<u>250.00</u>	<u>250.00</u>

18 Earnings Per Share (Basic & Diluted)		(Rs. in Hundreds)	
	Particulars	For Year ended March 31, 2025	For Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) for the year attributable to Owners of the Company		11,594.56	5,785.55
Amount available for calculation of Basic and Diluted EPS	- (a)	11,594.56	5,785.55
Weighted Average No. of Equity Shares Outstanding for Basic & Diluted EPS	- (b)	6,038.33	6,038.33
Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share of Rs. 10/- Each (In Rs.)	- (a) \ (b)	1.92	0.96



JAYANT LOGISTICS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

19. Related Party Disclosure:

(A) List of Related Parties

(i)	Key Management Personnel
1	Mr. Vinay Tripathi
2	Mrs. Rama Tripathi

(ii) Relatives of KMP

1	Mr Jagdambaprasad Pandey
2	Mr Vivek Pandey

(iii)	Enterprises over which Key Managerial Personnel or their relatives or the person having significant influence / control over the reporting entity are able to exercise significant influence / control
1	Accuracy Shipping Limited
2	A.R.S. International Private Limited
3	A.R.S. Liners (India) Private Limited
4	Naisha Empty Park Private Limited
5	A.R.S. Clearing & Forwarding LLP
6	A.R.S. Terminals LLP
7	A.R.S. Procon LLP
8	Accuracy Shipping Limited
9	M/s Jayant Co
10	A.R.S. Terminals (India) Private Limited

(Rs. in Hundreds)

Description of the nature of the transactions	KMP		Relatives of KMP		Entities over KMP or their relatives or the person having significant influence / control over the reporting entity exercise significant influence / control	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
I. Purchase of goods/services						
1 A.R.S Procon LLP		-			12976.7	183,815.00
2 Naisha Empty Park Private Limited					-	25.00
3 Accuracy Shipping Limited		-			225581.84	309,909.37
4 A.R.S Liners (India) Private Limited		-			8925.85	-
II. Purchase of Fixed Assets						
III. Sale of goods/services						
1 Accuracy Shipping Limited	-	-	-	-	24,108.71	-
IV. Expenses Incurred						
1 Rama Tripathi	2,035.50	9,000.00	-	-	-	-
2 Vinay Tripathi	2,035.50	9,000.00	-	-	-	-

(C) Outstanding with the related parties at the end of the year:

Description of the nature of the transactions	KMP		Relative of KMP		Entities over KMP or their relatives or the person having significant influence / control over the reporting entity exercise significant influence / control	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
I. Amount Due from related parties (Dr)						
1 Naisha Empty Park Private Limited					192,648.99	52,683.91
2 Accuracy Shipping Limited						
II. Amount Due to related parties (Cr)						
1 Rama Tripathi	10,177.50	8,142.00				
2 Vinay Tripathi	203.50	678.50				
3 Accuracy Shipping Limited						
4 A.R.S Liners (India) Private Limited					41,149.94	31,331.51
5 A.R.S Procon LLP					14,274.07	

