



**INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT**

To the Members of **FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED**

Report on the Audit of the standalone Financial Statements

**Qualified Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED**, ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, except for effects of the matters described in Basis for **Qualified Opinion** section of our report, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, the profit and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Qualified Opinion**

- a. The public shareholding in a listed company should be minimum of 25% which is not complied with the provision of SEBI Circular number SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/43/-2018. Share trading of company is suspended, status on BSE is "Suspended due to Penal reasons, suspended due to Procedural reasons" and on NSE is "Temporary Suspended".
- b. Sum of amount Rs 47.65 lakh was required to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund till 31-03-2025 which is not yet transferred to investor education fund by the company.
- c. The company has not maintained proper records (Fixed Assets Register) with respect to Fixed Assets owned by the company, and depreciation is charged on the best estimates of management of the company.



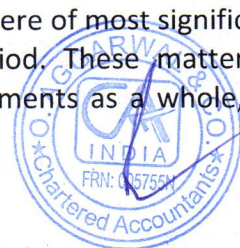
- d. The company has not maintained proper records with respect to inventory of scrap which has been handed over at the time of takeover from old management in accordance with the NCLT order.
- e. During the year, the Company has issued 0.50% non-convertible redeemable cumulative preference shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 400% of the Face Value of preference shares, redeemable after 8 years, and 0.50% non-convertible redeemable cumulative preference shares of ₹10 each at a premium of 700% of the Face Value of preference shares, redeemable after 4 years. As per the requirements of **Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments**, the Company has not determined or disclosed the present value of these financial liabilities, nor has it applied the effective interest method for subsequent measurement. In the absence of necessary information, we are unable to quantify the impact of this departure from Ind AS 109 on the financial results.
- f. During the course of audit, it is found that in respect of tour & travelling expenses payment has been made through credit card, however satisfactory supporting documents were not produced to us. In the absence of such documentation, we are unable to determine the correctness and accuracy of the expenses recorded. Accordingly, we are unable to quantify the impact, if any, of these matters on the financial results.
- g. As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Company is required to spend a amount of Rs 76.32 Lakh towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year. However, the Company has not incurred any expenditure towards CSR activities during the year under audit, nor has it transferred the unspent amount to the specified fund as required under sub-section (5) and (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The consequential impact of above qualifications, if any, on the financial statements remains unascertained.

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

### Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in



forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. In addition to the matter described in the "Basis for Qualified Opinion" section we have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be communicated in our report.

We have fulfilled the responsibilities described in the Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements section of our report, including in relation to these matters. Accordingly, our audit included the performance of procedures designed to respond to our assessment of risks of a material misstatement of standalone Ind AS financial statements. The results of our audit procedures, including the procedures performed to address the matters below, provide the basis for our audit opinion on the accompanying standalone Ind AS financial statements.

### **Key Audit Matter**

#### **Revenue Recognition**

Revenue is measured taking into account discounts and rebates earned by the customers on sales. These arrangements result in deductions to gross sales in arriving at turnover and give rise to obligations for the Company to provide customers with rebates, discounts, allowances.

#### **Auditor's Response**

##### **Principal Audit Procedures**

Obtained an understanding of the policies and procedures applied to revenue recognition including testing the design and operating effectiveness of controls related to revenue recognition processes employed by the Company.

- Performed procedures by analysing the cost of sales related to discounts, incentives, rebates and margins to total revenue recognized as compared with prior year.
- Assessed the relevant estimates made by the management in connection with discounts incentives and rebates at year's end.
- Performed procedures for a sample of revenue transactions at the year end to assess whether they were recognized at the correct period by corroborating the date of revenue recognition to third party support such as bills of lading, lorry receipt etc.
- Analysed other adjustments and credit notes issued after the reporting date.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Board's Report including Annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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



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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

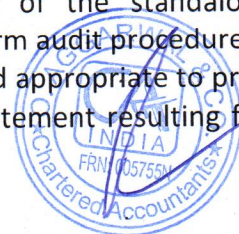
The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

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

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is



higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 standalone financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

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



## Other Matters

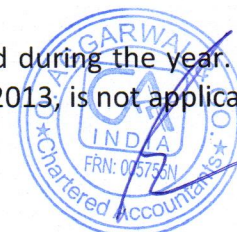
1. During the year internal auditor were appointed for the year, however internal audit report for the half yearly ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 is not provided to us.

## Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements.

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that
  - a) We have sought and except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis for Qualified Opinion paragraph, we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - b) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph, 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 also except for the matters stated in paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014;
  - c) The Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity and the Standalone statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account;
  - d) Except for the possible effects, if any, of the matter described in the Basis of Qualified Opinion paragraph above, In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under.
  - e) On the basis of written representations received from the Directors as on March 31, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
  - f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is made to our remarks in the paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
  - g) With respect to the adequacy of Internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B" to this report.



- h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with requirement of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:
- l) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.
- i) 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 explanation 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 has been delay in transferring amounts (Rs.47.65 lacs), which were required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - IV. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) 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;  
  
(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause iv(a) and iv(b) contain any material misstatement.
- V. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year. Hence the compliances with section 123 of Companies Act 2013, is not applicable.



- VI. "According to information and explanations provided by management and Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software "BIZSOL" for maintaining its books of account for the year ended 31st March 2025 which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with and audit trail has been preserved by the company as per statutory requirement for record retention.

**For O. Aggarwal & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration No. 005755N**



**CA Om Prakash Aggarwal**  
**Partner**

**Membership No. 083862**

**UDIN: 25083862BMFYAZ4262**

**Place: Sikandrabad, U.P.**

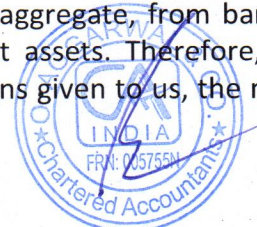
**Date: 28-05-2025**

## ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of the Independent Auditors' Report of even date to the members of Fedders Electric & Engineering Limited on the standalone financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

- i. In respect of the Company's Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets,
  - a.
    - i. The company is not maintaining proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative detail and situation of property, plant and equipment.
    - ii. The Company does not have intangible asset during the year.
  - b. The Company has a program of physical verification of property, plant and equipment's at periodic intervals. In our opinion, the period of verification is not reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
  - c. According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, we are unable to report that whether, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the company is the lessee and leases agreement are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statement are held in the name of the company.
  - d. The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
  - e. Based on the information and explanation provided to us, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under.
- ii.
  - a. As explained to us, management has conducted physical verification of inventory at regular intervals during the year. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the procedures of physical verification of inventory followed by the management were reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the company and nature of business. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has maintained proper records of its inventories except inventory of scrap which has been handed over at the time of takeover from old management in accordance with the NCLT order and no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
  - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the company, the company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, in our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the monthly



returns or statements are materially in agreement with the unaudited books of account of the Company.

iii. With respect to the Company has made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties.

(a) During the year company has provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, provided guarantee and security are as follows:-

**Aggregate amount of loan granted :-**

Subsidiaries – NIL

Others – Rs. 330.95 Crores

**Balance Outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:-**

Subsidiaries – NIL

Others – Rs. 213.64 Crores

(b) In our opinion and according to the explanation and information given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures the investment made, guarantee provided, security given and the terms and conditions of all loans and advances in the nature of loans and guarantee provided are, prima, facie, not prejudicial to company's interest.

(c) In respect of the loans and advances in the nature of loans, where schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest has not been stipulated, as loans are provided in the nature of Loan repayable on demand.

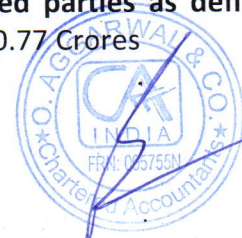
(d) As per information and explanation provided to us, there are no amount overdue as the loans are provided in the nature of Loan repayable on demand, therefore, clause no. (d) of the said order is not applicable.

(e) As per information and explanation provided to us, there is no such case in which loan or advance in the nature of loan granted which has fallen due during the year, has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdue of existing loans given to the same parties as the loans provided are provided in the nature of Loan repayable on demand, Therefore, clause no. (e) of the said order is not applicable.

(f) the company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment, details are as under;

**Aggregate amount of loan Given – Rs. 330.95 Crores**

**Aggregate amount of loans granted to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 – Rs. 80.77 Crores**



- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the companies act and rules made there under to the extent notified. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. We have broadly reviewed the books of accounts maintained by the company Pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for maintenance of cost records as specified under section 148(1) of the act. The prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained further our report is subject to the cost auditor report.
- vii. In respect of statutory dues:
- (a) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, 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, as 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) There were no dues which have not been deposited in respect of Income tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Custom duty, Excise duty and value added tax on account of any dispute.
- viii. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- ix. (a) According to the records of the company examined by us and the information and explanation given to us, the company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest to any lender during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedure, we report that the company has not been declared will full defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us by the management, The Company has not taken any term loans.





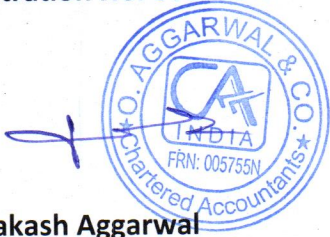
(b) The reports of the Internal Auditor for the half yearly ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025, have not been considered by us as the internal audit reports were not provided to us.

- xv. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, during the year the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xv) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- xvi. (a) 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 to the company.
- (b) The company has not conducted non-banking financial activities or housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (c) The company is not a Core investment company (CIC) as defined in the regulation made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- (d) According to the information and explanation given to us and based on our examination of records, there are no Core Investment Companies within the group. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered under audit and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the previous statutory auditor of the company resigned during the financial year 2024-25. Based on the information provide to us, no issues, objections or concerns were raised by the outgoing auditor. Accordingly, we have nothing further to report under clause 3(xviii) of the order.
- 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 standalone financial statements and 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 explanation given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, As per the provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014, the Company is required to



spend a amount of Rs 76.32 Lakh towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities during the year. However, the Company has not incurred any expenditure towards CSR activities during the year under audit, nor has it transferred the unspent amount to the specified fund as required under sub-section (5) and (6) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

For O. Aggarwal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 005755N



CA Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner

Membership No. 083862

UDIN: 25083862BMFYAZ4262

Place: Sikandrabad, U.P.

Date: 28-05-2025

## ANNEXURE - B TO THE AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over standalone financial reporting of Fedders Electric & Engineering Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over standalone 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 standalone Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over standalone financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over standalone Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both 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 over stand alone financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Standalone Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over standalone financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of standalone financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over standalone financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of standalone financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over standalone Financial Reporting**

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

### **Qualified Opinion**

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our audit, as stated in the 'Basis for Qualified Opinion' paragraph of our report, considering the consequential impact, if any, it may have on company's processes and internal controls including procurements, related party transactions and compliance with laws and regulations to that extent we are unable to comment on whether there exists any material weakness in the company's internal controls as at March 31, 2025. In our opinion, except for the possible effects of the matter described on the achievement of the objectives of the control criteria, the company has maintained, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements were operating effectively as of March 31, 2025, based on internal controls stated in the Guidance Note issued by the ICAI.

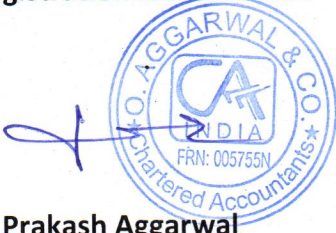
### **Explanatory paragraph**

We also have audited, in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by ICAI, as specified under the section 143 (10) of the Act, the standalone financial statements of the company. The



matter described above was considered in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the March 31, 2025 standalone financial statements of Fedders Electric and Engineering Limited and this report affect our report dated 28<sup>th</sup> May, 2025, which expressed modified opinion on those financial statements.

**For O. Aggarwal & Co.**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm Registration No. 005755N**



**CA Om Prakash Aggarwal**

**Partner**

**Membership No. 083862**

**UDIN: 25083862BMFYAZ4262**

**Place: Sikandrabad, U.P.**

**Date: 28-05-2025**

FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED

CIN : L29299UP1957PLC021116

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025

Amount in Rs. Crores

Particulars	Note No.	Amount in Rs. Crores	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
<b>ASSETS</b>			
(1) <b>Non - Current Assets</b>			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3	109.28	93.74
(b) Capital work - in - progress		29.99	2.76
(c) Other Intangible Assets	4	-	-
(d) <b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Non Current Investments	5a	3.48	3.46
(iii) Other financial assets	5b	10.27	-
<b>Total Non- Current Assets</b>		<b>153.01</b>	<b>99.96</b>
(2) <b>Current Assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	6	24.78	20.45
(b) <b>Financial assets</b>			
(i) Trade receivables	7	201.43	142.69
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	8	0.27	0.26
(iii) Bank Balances other than (ii) above	9	71.06	1.28
(iv) Loan	10	213.61	104.50
(iii) Other financial assets	11	20.91	7.34
(c) Other current assets	12	42.84	29.09
<b>Total Current Assets</b>		<b>574.91</b>	<b>305.61</b>
Assets Classified as Held for Sale	13	3.67	1.63
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>731.59</b>	<b>407.20</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	14	88.26	50.40
(b) Other Equity	15	524.38	279.24
Share Capital Pending Allotment			
<b>Total Equity</b>		<b>612.64</b>	<b>329.64</b>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
(1) <b>Non Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) <b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Provision		-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities	16	0.31	0.07
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	17	11.99	11.99
<b>Total Non- Current Liabilities</b>		<b>12.30</b>	<b>12.06</b>
(2) <b>Current Liabilities</b>			
(a) <b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
(i) Borrowings	18	78.96	55.94
(i) Trade payables			
Dues of micro and small enterprises	19	-	-
Dues other than micro and small enterprises		5.98	3.38
(ii) Other financial liabilities	20	1.14	1.11
(b) Other current liabilities	21	5.86	0.67
(c) Provisions	22	-	-
<b>Total Current Liabilities</b>		<b>91.93</b>	<b>61.10</b>
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	23	14.72	4.40
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>731.59</b>	<b>407.20</b>

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to accounts Note No. 1 to 54

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For O. Aggarwal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Reg. No.005755N

Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No. 083862

UDIN: 25083862BMFYAZ4262

Place : Sikandrabad, U.P.  
Date: 28.05.2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Fedders Electric And Engineering Limited

Rakesh Kumar Singhal  
Director  
DIN: 00063247

Narendra Kumar Mishra  
CFO

Vishal Singhal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 03518795

Pramod Kumar  
Company Secretary

**FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
CIN : L29299UP1957PLC021118  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2025	For the Year ended 31st March 2024
Revenue from operations	24	424.49	525.30
Other income	25	29.51	39.47
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>454.00</b>	<b>564.76</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Cost of material consumed	26	28.10	2.05
Purchase of Stock in Trade	27	351.33	431.31
Changes in inventories of Finished goods and Work - in -progress	28	-1.70	-13.11
Employee benefit expenses	29	0.58	0.67
Finance Cost	30	6.01	4.25
Depreciation & amortization expenses	31	3.24	2.19
Other Expenses	32	28.81	50.33
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>416.36</b>	<b>477.68</b>
Profit before exceptional items & tax		37.64	87.08
Add: Exceptional Items/Prior Period Items		1.28	1.47
Add/Less: Prior Period Expenses		0.04	-
<b>Profit/(Loss) before tax</b>		<b>38.88</b>	<b>88.55</b>
<b>Less: Tax expenses</b>			
(1) Current tax		-	-
of Current year		-	-
of Earlier years		-	-
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
of Current year		-	-
of Earlier years		-	-
<b>Total Tax Expenses</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
Profit after tax	A	<b>38.88</b>	<b>88.55</b>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income</b>			
A. (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B. (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plans		-	-
Fair value gain on investment		0.02	0.24
Revaluation Reserve		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	B	<b>0.02</b>	<b>0.24</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>	(A+B)	<b>38.90</b>	<b>88.79</b>
Earning per equity share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)	33		
(1) Basic		12.96	29.52
(2) Diluted		12.96	29.52

Significant Accounting Policies & Notes to accounts Note No. 1 to 54

The Notes referred to above form an integral part of the Financial Statements

For O. Aggarwal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Reg. No.005755N

Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No. 083862  
UDIN : 25083862-BM-FYAZ4262

Place : Sikandrabad, U.P.  
Dated : 28-05-2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Fedders Electric And Engineering Limited

Rakesh Kumar Singhal  
Director  
DIN: 00063247

Vishal Singhal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 03518795

Narendra Kumar Mishra  
CFO

Pramod Kumar  
Company Secretary

**FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
**CIN : L29299UP1957PLC021118**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

Amount in Crores

Particulars	Year ended 31-Mar-25	Year ended 31-Mar-24
<b>A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities:</b>		
Net Profit/(Loss) before tax	37.64	87.08
<b>Adjustments for :</b>		
Add : Depreciation	3.24	2.19
Prior Period Expenses/Items	1.24	-
Dividend on Preference Shares	0.25	-
Loss in shares	1.81	-
Interest expenses	5.69	4.11
	12.22	6.30
Less: Interest Income		-6.51
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets/Investments	-1.21	-19.47
Dividend Income	-0.01	-0.01
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	<b>48.65</b>	<b>67.39</b>
Non Current Financial Assets	-10.27	-
Trade & other receivables	-58.74	-79.06
Inventories	-4.32	-13.17
Loans & Advances	-109.11	-94.48
Other financial assets	-13.58	7.76
Other current assets	-15.80	-10.23
Other financial liability	0.04	0.19
Other Current Liability	15.50	2.61
Trade & other payable	2.60	-2.11
<b>Cash generated from operations</b>	<b>-145.03</b>	<b>-188.49</b>
Direct tax paid		
<b>Net Cash Flow from Operating Activities</b>	<b>-145.03</b>	<b>-121.11</b>
<b>B Cash Flow from Investing Activities:</b>		
Purchase/ Sale/Reduction of Property Plant and equipment	-46.01	-8.08
Increase in Other Investments	-	-1.67
Interest received	-	6.51
Income From Investments	-0.60	-
Dividend received	0.01	0.01
<b>Net Cash Flow from Investing Activities</b>	<b>-46.60</b>	<b>-3.22</b>
<b>C Cash Flow from Financial Activities:</b>		
Long Term Loans and Advances		-
Proceeds from Borrowing	23.02	23.97
Proceeds from Share Capital/Warrants	244.10	102.00
Interest paid	-5.69	-4.11
<b>Net Cash Flow from Financing Activities</b>	<b>261.43</b>	<b>121.87</b>
<b>Net increase/decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>-2.47</b>
Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	1.54	4.01
Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	71.34	1.54
<b>Net increase/ decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents</b>	<b>69.80</b>	<b>-2.47</b>

Note: The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in Indian Accounting Standards-7" " Statements of Cash Flow".

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

For O. Aggarwal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Reg. No.005755N

Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No. 083862  
UDIN : 25083862BMFYA24262

Place : Sikandrabad, U.P.  
Date: 28.05.2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Fedders Electric And Engineering Limited

Rakesh Kumar Singhal  
Director  
DIN: 00063247

Narendra Kumar Mishra  
CFO

Vishal Singhal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 03518795

Pramod Kumar  
Company Secretary



Particulars	Amount (In Rs. Crores)	
	No of Shares	Amount
<b>A. Equity Share Capital</b>		
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	3,00,00,000	30.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	3,00,00,000	30.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	3,00,00,000	30.00
<b>B. Preference Share Capital</b>		
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the year	2,04,00,000	20.40
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	2,04,00,000	20.40
Changes in equity share capital during the year	3,78,62,500	37.86
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	5,82,62,500	58.26

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus				Other items of Other comprehensive income			Total	
	Security premium	General reserve	Retained Earnings	Revaluation reserve	Capital Reserve	Remeasurement of net defined benefit plans	Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income of Equity Investments		Foreign currency transaction reserve
Balance at at 31st March, 2023	-0.00	0.00	108.34	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.51	-	108.85
Profit for the year									
Addition/deletion during the year	81.60	-	88.55	-	-	-	0.24	-	170.39
Balance at at 31st March, 2024	81.60	0.00	196.89	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.75	-	279.24
Profit for the year									
Addition/deletion during the year	206.24	-	38.88	-	-	-	0.02	-	245.14
Balance at at 31st March, 2025	287.84	0.00	235.77	-0.00	-0.00	-0.00	0.77	-	524.38

As per our report of even date attached.

For O. Aggarwal & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Reg. No.005755N



Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No. 083862  
UDIN: 25083862-0M-24-4262

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Fedders Electric And Engineering Limited

(Vishal Singhal)  
Managing Director  
DIN: 03518795

(Rakesh Kumar Singhal)  
Director  
DIN: 00063247

(Narendra Kumar Mishra)  
CFO

(Pranod Kumar)  
Company Secretary

Place : Sikandrabad, U.P.  
Dated : 28-05-2025

# FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

## 1. Corporate Information

Fedders Electric and Engineering Limited (Formerly known as Fedders Lloyd Corporation Limited) ("the Company") is a domestic Public Limited Company and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956 having Registered Office at 6 and 6/1 UPSIDC Industrial Area, Sikandrabad, Bulandshahr UP - 203205. Its shares are listed on National Stock Exchange of India Limited (NSE) & BSE Limited (BSE) in India and well diversified in the fields of Environment Control Systems (ECS), Fabrication of Steel Structures for Power, Commercial and Industrial Construction Projects and implementation of high power transmission lines. The company is also engaged in trading of various steel, brass and other related products. The Company has also been into exports of power equipment's/ components to various funded projects by multilateral agencies and Export of Iron Ore Fines/lumps.

## 2. Significant accounting policies

### 2.1 Basis of preparation

The Standalone financial statements ("financial statements") have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read together with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and as amended by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') from time to time.

The financial statements have been prepared under historical cost convention on accrual and going concern basis, except for the certain financial instruments which have been measured at fair value as required by relevant Ind ASs.

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

All the amounts included in the financial statements are reported in Crores of Indian Rupees, and are rounded to the nearest Crores except per share data and unless stated otherwise.

The Financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards to the extent possible and requirements of all Ind AS have not been complied with in totality.

### 2.2 Use of Estimates & Basis of Measurement

IND AS enjoins management to make estimates and assumptions related to financial statements that affect reported amount of assets, liabilities, revenue, expenses and contingent liabilities pertaining to the year. Actual result may differ from such estimates. Any revision in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the period of change and material revision, including its impact on financial statements, is reported in the notes to accounts in the year of incorporation of revision.



  
  
Pramod Kumar

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis, except for certain financial instruments and provisions which are measured at fair value 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.

### 2.3 Recognition of Income and Expenses

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account the contractually defined terms of payment net of returns and allowances, trade discounts, volume rebates and taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (i.e. net of variable consideration) allocated to the performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts/schemes/ damages incurred/offered by the company as a part of contract

Company recognizes revenue from sale of goods when significant risks and rewards of ownership in the goods are transferred to the buyer as per the terms of the contract, which coincides with the delivery of goods.

Interest Income from debt instruments is recognized using the effective interest rate (EIR). EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash flows over the expected life of financial instrument, to the gross carrying amount of the financial assets or to the amortized cost of the financial liability.

Dividend income is recognized when the Company's right to receive payment is established on or before the Balance Sheet date (Provided that it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to the Company).

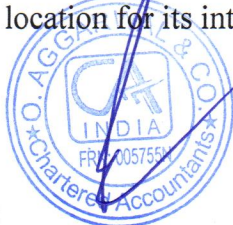
Export sales are accounted on the basis of date of bill of lading.

Interest income on investment in fixed deposit is recognized on time proportion basis at the contractual rate.

Other incomes have been recognized on accrual basis in financial statements except for cash flow information.

### 2.4 Property, Plant and Equipment

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



*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*



*[Handwritten signature]*  
Pranod Kumar

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

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

PPE / intangible assets are depreciated /amortised over their estimated useful lives, after taking into account estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation /amortisation for future periods are revised if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

Any gain or loss on disposal/impairment of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in Statement of profit and loss.

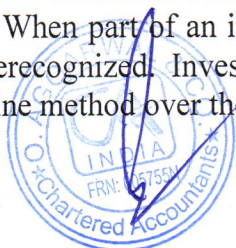
Depreciation is provided on straight line method, at the rates determined based on the economic useful lives of assets estimated by the management; or at the rates prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, whichever is higher. Accordingly, the Company has used the following rates:-

Name of Assets	Useful Life (in Years)
Building	30
Plant & Machinery	15
Office equipment's	5
Furniture & Fixture	10
Vehicle	8

Assets of Rs. 5,000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of purchase.

## 2.5 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 initially at its cost, including transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Investment Properties (except freehold land) are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives.



*[Handwritten signature]*



*Paramod Kumar*

## 2.6 Intangible Assets

Intangible Assets with finite useful lives acquired by the Company are measured at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is charged on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each annual reporting period, with the effect of any changes in the estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of intangible assets recognized as at April 01, 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized.

## 2.7 Goodwill

No self-generated goodwill is recognized. Goodwill arises during the course of acquisition of an entity in terms of accounting treatment provided in IND AS-103 dealing with 'Business Combination'. Goodwill represents the excess of consideration money over the fair value of net assets of the entity under acquisition. Such goodwill is construed to have indefinite life and as such is not subject to annual amortization but annual test of impairment under IND AS - 36. Any shortfall in consideration money vis-à-vis fair value of net assets on account of bargain purchase is recognized in OCI at acquisition point and subsequently transferred to capital reserve.

## 2.8 Impairment Of Non- Financial Assets

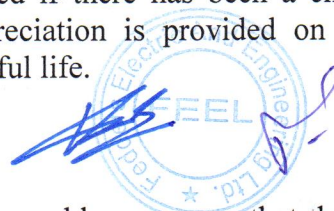
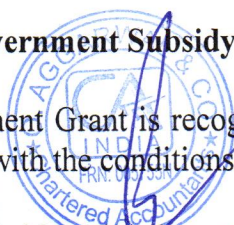
Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that they might be impaired. Other assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances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

An asset is considered as impaired when at the date of Balance Sheet, there are indications of impairment and the carrying amount of the asset, or where applicable, the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs, exceeds its recoverable amount (i.e. the higher of the net asset selling price and value in use). The carrying amount is reduced to the recoverable amount and the reduction is recognized as an impairment loss in the statement of profit and loss. The impairment loss recognized in the prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount. Post impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying value of the impaired asset over its remaining useful life.

## 2.9 Government Subsidy / Grant

Government Grant is recognized only when there is a reasonable assurance that the entity will comply with the conditions attaching to them and the grants will be received.

- a) Subsidy related to assets is recognized as deferred income which is recognized in the statement of profit & loss on systematic basis over the useful life of the assets. Purchase of



*Pranod Kumar*

assets and receipts of related grants are separately disclosed in statement of cash flow.

- b) Grants related to income are treated as other income in statement of profit & loss subject to due disclosure about the nature of grant.

## 2.10 Financial Instrument

### a) Financial Assets

#### Initial Recognition and Measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

#### Subsequent Measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories:-

- i. Financial Assets at fair value
- ii. Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss, or recognized in other comprehensive income. A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost.

- i. **Business Model Test:** The objective of the company's business model is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows.
- ii. **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI :-

- i. **Business Model Test:** The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- ii. **Cash flow characteristics test:** The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

All equity investments are measured at fair value in the balance sheet, with value changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss, except for those equity investments for which the entity has elected irrevocable option to present value changes in OCI.

## Investment in Associates, Joint Venture and Subsidiaries

The company has accounted for its investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

### Impairment

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

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

### b) Financial Liabilities

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

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial Liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gain or losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in statement of profit and loss.

## 2.11 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

Level 2: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are directly or indirectly observable

Level 3: Significant inputs to the fair value measurement are unobservable

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

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

## 2.12 Lease assets

The determination of whether an arrangement is a lease is based on whether fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement.

Leases where the lessor transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the leased asset are classified as finance lease and other leases are classified as operating lease.

Operating lease receipts / payments are recognized as an income / expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Contingent rents are recognized as income / expense in the period in which they are earned/ incurred.

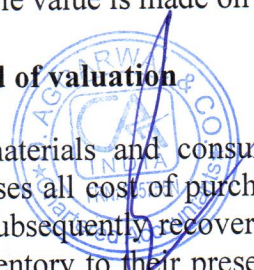
## 2.13 Inventory

### a) Basis of valuation

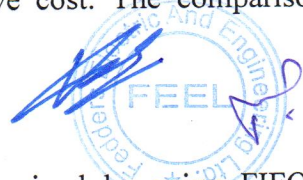
Inventories are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value after providing cost of obsolescence, if any. However, materials and other items held for use in the production of inventories are not written down below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost. The comparison of cost and net realizable value is made on an item-by-item basis.

### b) Method of valuation

Raw materials and consumables has been determined by using FIFO cost method and comprises all cost of purchase, freight costs, customs duty (wherever paid) taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from Tax Authorities) and all other cost incurred in bringing the inventory to their present location and condition. The cost is determined using the FIFO method.



*Prashant*



*Pranod Kumar*

**Work in progress** include direct and indirect materials, direct and indirect labour and other manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition.

**Finished goods** includes direct and indirect materials, direct and indirect labour and other manufacturing overheads incurred in bringing them to their respective present location and condition. Cost is determined on moving cost basis.

## 2.14 Employee benefits

The Company's employee benefits mainly include wages, salaries, bonuses, contribution to plans, defined benefit plans, compensated absences, deferred compensation and share-based payments. The employee benefits are recognized in the year in which the associated services are rendered by the Company employees.

### Defined contribution plans

The contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized in profit or loss as and when the services are rendered by employees. The Company has no further obligations under these plans beyond its periodic contributions.

### Provident Fund and Employees' State Insurance Schemes

All employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the Provident Fund, which is a defined contribution plan. Both the employee and the employer make monthly contributions to the plan at a predetermined rate (presently 12%) of the employees' basic salary. The contributions are made to the fund administered and managed by the Government of India. In addition, some employees of the Company are covered under the employees' state insurance schemes, which are also defined contribution schemes recognized and administered by the Government of India.

### Defined benefit plans

In accordance with the local laws and regulations, all the employees in India are entitled for the Gratuity plan. The said plan requires a lump-sum payment to eligible employees (meeting the required vesting service condition) at retirement or termination of employment, based on a pre-defined formula.

The Company provides for the liability towards the said plans on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out quarterly as at the reporting date, by an independent qualified actuary using the projected-unit-credit method.

The obligation towards the said benefits is recognized in the balance sheet, at the present value of the defined benefit obligations less the fair value of plan assets (being the funded portion). The present value of the said obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows, using interest rates of government bonds.

The interest income / (expense) are calculated by applying the above mentioned discount rate to the plan assets and defined benefit obligations liability. The net interest income / (expense) on the net defined benefit liability is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. However, the related re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognized directly in the other



## Minimum Alternate Tax

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

## 2.16 Provisions, Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets

- i. A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.
- ii. Contingent liabilities, if material, are disclosed by way of notes and contingent assets, if any, are disclosed in the notes to financial statements.
- iii. A provision is recognized, when Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of obligation. The expense relating to the provision is presented in the profit and loss net of any reimbursement.
- iv. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

## 2.17 Foreign Currency Translation

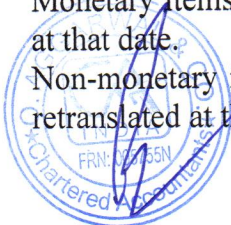
These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency.

Transactions in foreign currency are recorded on initial recognition at the spot rate prevailing at the time of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognized in profit or loss in the period in which they arise.

At the end of each reporting period:

- i. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date.
- ii. 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.



*Signature*



*Pranod Kumar*

- iii. Non-monetary items that are measured terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

## 2.18 Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities, and all assets and liabilities which are not current (as discussed in the below paragraphs) are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

An asset is classified as current when it is expected to be realized or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle, held primarily for the purpose of trading, expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

A liability is classified as current when it is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle, it is held primarily for the purpose of trading, it is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or there is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

## 2.19 Operating Segment

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit and loss and is measured consistently with profit and loss in the financial statements.

The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services:

- i. Segment revenue includes sales and other income directly identifiable with the segment including intersegment revenue.
- ii. Expenses that are directly identifiable with the segments are considered for determining the segment results. Expenses which relate to the Group as a whole and not allocable to segments are included under unallocable expenditure.
- iii. Income which relates to the Group as a whole and not allocable to segments is included in unallocable income.
- iv. Segment result includes margins on inter-segment and sales which are reduced in arriving at the profit before tax of the Group.
- v. Segment assets and liabilities include those directly identifiable with the respective segments. Unallocable assets and liabilities represent the assets and liabilities that relate to the Group as a whole and not allocable to any segment.



*Abhishek*



*Pranod Kumar*

## 2.20 Earnings Per Share

Basic Earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. For the purpose of calculating Diluted Earnings per share, the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 2.21 Borrowing Cost

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

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

## 2.22 Cash and cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand, bank balances and any deposits with original maturities of three months or less (that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and cash equivalents and subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value). However, for the purpose of the statement of cash flows, in addition to above items, any bank overdrafts / cash credits that are integral part of the Company's cash management, are also included as a component of cash and cash equivalents.

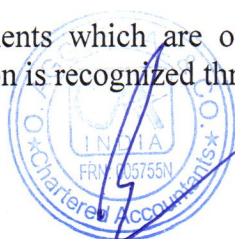
## 2.23 Critical accounting estimates, assumptions and judgements

The estimates and judgements used in the preparation of the said 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. The said estimates and judgements 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.

Although the Company regularly assesses these estimates, actual results could differ materially from these estimates - even if the assumptions under-lying such estimates were reasonable when made, if these results differ from historical experience or other assumptions do not turn out to be substantially accurate. The changes in estimates are recognised in the financial statements in the year in which they become known.

## 2.24 Investment

Investments which are of equity in nature are carried at Fair Value and gain/loss on fair valuation is recognized through OCI.



A handwritten signature in blue ink.



Pranod Kumar

## 2.25 Trade Receivable

Trade Receivables are recognized initially at their transaction value. Transaction value is the cost that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets and subsequently less provision for impairment if any required.

## 2.26 Trade and Other payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are recognized, initially at transaction value.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, consisting of several stylized, overlapping strokes.



A handwritten signature in blue ink, appearing to be "Pranesh" or similar.

Pranesh Kumar





**11 OTHER FINANCIAL ASSETS**

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Interest accrued on fixed deposit		
Advances to employee	3.64	0.09
Other Advances	0.14	0.20
Earnest Money & Other Deposit	16.67	4.53
	0.47	2.52
	<u>20.91</u>	<u>7.34</u>

**12 OTHER CURRENT ASSETS**

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Balances with Statutory/ Govt. Authorities	23.10	21.39
Supplier advances	18.20	7.69
Prepaid expenses	0.04	0.01
Other Current Assets	1.50	-
	<u>42.84</u>	<u>29.09</u>

**13 ASSETS HELD FOR SALE**

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Land held for Sale	3.67	1.63
	<u>3.67</u>	<u>1.63</u>

- i. The company has entered into an Agreement with Allencure Biotech Pvt Ltd to sell the Factory Land located at Village Nagal, Kala Amb, Tehsil Nahan, Distt Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh against which consideration of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been received in F.Y. 2021-22 and Further payment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been received in FY 2022-23. As on 31st March 2025, the title of the property is in the name of the company i.e, registry is yet to be done in the favour of Allencure Biotech Pvt Ltd.
- ii. During the year 2023-24 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at SIPCOT, Ranipet Chennai against which consideration of Rs. 3.00 crore has been received from the M/s. Value Mount Lixivate Private Limited and further payment of Rs. 5.75 crore has been received during FY 2024-25
- iii. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 3.82 crore has been received from the M/s. Vrinda Reality.
- iv. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 0.50 crore has been received from the M/s. Bankey Bihari Developers.
- v. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 0.25 crore has been received from the M/s. M S Urban Buildcon.

**14 SHARE CAPITAL**

Particulars	As at	
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
<b>Authorized Share Capital</b>		
Equity Shares Rs. 10- par value (31 March 2025: 9,50,00,000 shares Rs. 10- each) (31 March 2024: 7,00,00,000 shares Rs. 10- each)	95.00	70.00
	<u>95.00</u>	<u>70.00</u>
<b>Equity Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Shares</b>		
Equity shares, Rs. 10- par value fully paid up (31 March 2025: 3,00,00,000 equity shares Rs. 10- each) (31 March 2024: 3,00,00,000 equity shares Rs. 10- each)	30.00	30.00
<b>0.50% Redeemable after 8 years Non Convertible Cumulative Preference Share* Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Shares</b>		
Redeemable Pref shares, Rs. 10- par value fully paid up (31 March 2025: 4,00,00,000 Preference shares Rs. 10- each) (31 March 2024: 2,04,00,000 Preference shares Rs. 10- each)	40.00	20.40
<b>0.50% Redeemable after 4 years Non Convertible Cumulative Preference Share Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid Up Shares</b>		
Redeemable Pref shares, Rs. 10- par value fully paid up (31 March 2025: 1,82,62,500 Preference shares Rs. 10- each) (31 March 2024: NIL Preference shares Rs. 10- each)	18.26	-
	<u>88.26</u>	<u>50.40</u>

Note No 14.1: The reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period 31-03-2025:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amount	No. of Shares	Amount
<b>A. Reconciliation of Equity Shares</b>				
Number of shares at the beginning	3,00,00,000.00	30.00	3,00,00,000.00	30.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Less : Shares bought back (if any)	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	<u>3,00,00,000.00</u>	<u>30.00</u>	<u>3,00,00,000.00</u>	<u>30.00</u>
<b>B. Reconciliation of Preference Shares Redeemable after 8 years</b>				
Number of Pref shares at the beginning	2,04,00,000.00	20.40	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	1,96,00,000.00	19.60	2,04,00,000.00	20.40
Less : Shares bought back (if any)	-	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	<u>4,00,00,000.00</u>	<u>40.00</u>	<u>2,04,00,000.00</u>	<u>20.40</u>



*Handwritten signature*



*Handwritten signature: Prasad Kumar*

C. Reconciliation of Preference Shares Redeemable after 4 years

Number of Pref shares at the beginning	-	-	-
Add: Shares issued during the year	1,82,62,500.00	18.26	-
Less : Shares bought back (if any)	-	-	-
Number of shares at the end	<u>1,82,62,500.00</u>	<u>18.26</u>	-

Note No 14.2: Terms/rights attached to Shares

A. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

(i) The company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

(ii) 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.

B. Terms/rights attached to Preference Share redeemable after 8 years

(i) Redeemable Non Convertible Preference shares shall carry a preference dividend at the rate of 0.5% per annum, payment of dividend shall be on cumulative basis at the time of redemption and the preference shares shall be redeemable on completion of 8 years from the date of allotment at premium of 400% of the Face Value of the preference shares.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of redeemable non convertible preference shares shall be non-participating in surplus funds and in surplus assets and profits, on winding-up which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid.

C. Terms/rights attached to Preference Share redeemable after 4 years

(i) Redeemable Non Convertible Preference shares shall carry a preference dividend at the rate of 0.5% per annum, payment of dividend shall be on cumulative basis at the time of redemption and the preference shares shall be redeemable on completion of 4 years from the date of allotment at premium of 700% of the Face Value of the preference shares.

(ii) In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of redeemable non convertible preference shares shall be non-participating in surplus funds and in surplus assets and profits, on winding-up which may remain after the entire capital has been repaid.

Note No 14.3: Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company :

Name of the shareholder	31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of shares held	% held as at	No. of shares held	% held as at
Fedders Holding Limited (Formerly Known as IM+ Capitals Limited) (it includes 6 no. of shares, held by 6 nominee shareholders)	30000000*	100.00%	30000000*	100.00%

Note No 14.4: Details of Preference shareholders

A. 0.50% Redeemable Non Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 FV & Redeemable at 400% premium Redeemable after 8 years from the date of allotment:

DATE OF ALLOTMENT	DUE DATE OF REDEMPTION	NO. OF PREFERENCE SHARES
07/07/2023	06/07/2031	64,00,000.00
10/07/2023	09/07/2031	28,00,000.00
22/08/2023	21/08/2031	30,00,000.00
09/09/2023	08/09/2031	58,00,000.00
12/09/2023	11/09/2031	20,00,000.00
30/10/2023	29/10/2031	4,00,000.00
23/04/2024	22/04/2032	50,00,000.00
09/05/2024	08/05/2032	50,90,400.00
12/06/2024	11/06/2032	22,00,000.00
01/07/2024	30/06/2032	40,00,000.00
03/07/2024	02/07/2032	33,09,600.00

B. 0.50% Redeemable Non Convertible Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 10 FV & Redeemable at 700% premium Redeemable after 4 years from the date of allotment:

DATE OF ALLOTMENT	DUE DATE OF REDEMPTION	NO. OF PREFERENCE SHARES
26/07/2024	25/07/2032	43,75,000.00
29/07/2024	28/07/2032	36,25,000.00
30/07/2024	29/07/2032	29,98,125.00
31/07/2024	30/07/2032	25,00,000.00
02/08/2024	01/08/2032	47,64,375.00

*Prakash*



*Pranod Kumar*

## 15 OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
<b>Reserves &amp; surplus*</b>		
a) Securities Premium Reserve	287.84	81.60
b) Retained Earnings	235.77	196.89
	<u>523.61</u>	<u>278.49</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
Investment carried at Fair value	0.77	0.75
	<u>0.77</u>	<u>0.75</u>
	<u>524.38</u>	<u>279.24</u>
<b>Security premium</b>		
Balance as per last financial statement	81.60	-
Premium on issue of share	206.24	81.60
Deletion during the year	-	-
	<u>287.84</u>	<u>81.60</u>
<b>Retained earning</b>		
Balance as per last financial statement	196.89	108.34
Profit for the period	38.83	88.55
Transfer to general reserve	-	-
	<u>235.77</u>	<u>196.89</u>
<b>Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)</b>		
<b>Investment carried at fair value</b>		
Balance as per last financial statement	0.75	0.51
Addition during the year	0.02	0.24
Deletion during the year	-	-
	<u>0.77</u>	<u>0.75</u>
<b>Total other equity</b>	<u>524.38</u>	<u>279.24</u>

## 16 Other financial liabilities

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Dividend Payable on Cumulative Preference Shares	0.31	0.07
	<u>0.31</u>	<u>0.07</u>

## 17 DEFERRED TAX LIABILITIES (NET)

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
<b>Deferred tax liabilities</b>		
Depreciation	11.99	11.99
Others	-	-
	<u>11.99</u>	<u>11.99</u>
<b>Less: Deferred tax assets</b>		
Others	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Net</b>	<u>11.99</u>	<u>11.99</u>

## 18 BORROWINGS

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
<b>Secured</b>		
From Axis Bank (Secured against Lien of FDR and Personal Guarantee of Directors)	-	23.66
From HDFC Bank (Secured against Hypothecations of Stock, Debtors and FDR and Personal Guarantee of Directors)	78.18	32.01
<b>Un Secured</b>		
From Related Party	0.50	-
Others	0.28	0.28
	<u>78.96</u>	<u>55.94</u>

  
  
 Prasanna Kumar

## 19 TRADE PAYABLES

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Current		
Dues of micro and small enterprises	-	-
Dues other than micro and small enterprises	5.98	3.38
	<u>5.98</u>	<u>3.38</u>

## 20 OTHER FINANCIAL LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Security Deposit	0.07	0.20
Expenses payables	0.50	0.39
Audit fee payable	0.10	0.04
Unclaimed dividend	0.48	0.48
	<u>1.14</u>	<u>1.11</u>

## 21 OTHER CURRENT LIABILITIES

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Advance from customer	4.89	-
Statutory dues payable	0.97	0.67
	<u>5.86</u>	<u>0.67</u>

## 22 PROVISIONS

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Provision for Income Tax	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

## 23 LIABILITIES DIRECTLY ASSOCIATED WITH ASSETS CLASSIFIED AS HELD FOR SALE

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Liabilities directly associated with assets classified as held for sale	14.72	4.40
	<u>14.72</u>	<u>4.40</u>

i. The company has entered into an Agreement with Allencure Biotech Pvt Ltd to sell the Factory Land located at Village Nagal, Kala Amb, Tehsil Nahan, Distt Sirmour, Himachal Pradesh against which consideration of Rs. 90.00 lakhs has been received in F.Y. 2021-22 and Further payment of Rs. 50.00 lakhs has been received in FY 2022-23. As on 31st March 2025, the title of the property is in the name of the company i.e, registry is yet to be done in the favour of Allencure Biotech Pvt Ltd.

ii. During the year 2023-24 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at SIPCOT, Ranipet Chennai against which consideration of Rs. 3.00 crore has been received from the M/s. Value Mount Lixivate Private Limited and further payment of Rs. 5.75 crore has been received during FY 2024-25

iii. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 3.82 crore has been received from the M/s. Vrinda Reality.

iv. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 0.50 crore has been received from the M/s. Bankey Bihari Developers.

v. During the year 2024-25 company has entered into an agreement to sell its property located at Chhata, Mathura against which consideration of Rs. 0.25 crore has been received from the M/s. MS Urban Buildcon.



*[Signature]*  
 Pramad Kumar  
 FEEL  
 Federal Electric Appliances Engineering

**FEDDERS ELECTRIC AND ENGINEERING LIMITED**  
**NOTES TO PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025**

24

**REVENUE FROM OPERATIONS**

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
<b><u>Sale of product</u></b>		
Manufacturing Sales	22.72	2.03
Trading Sales	333.64	228.08
Export Sales	58.31	283.71
	<b>414.67</b>	<b>513.83</b>
Less:- Discount	4.96	8.25
	<b>409.71</b>	<b>505.57</b>
<b><u>Sales of Services</u></b>		
Transportation Charges For Rake	14.78	10.94
Job Work Received	-	8.78
	<b>424.49</b>	<b>525.30</b>

25

**OTHER INCOME**

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
<b><u>Interest Income</u></b>		
- Interest Recd on FDR	4.27	0.18
-Interest Received On Loan Given	16.71	6.23
-Intt. Rcd. On Elec. Security	0.01	0.03
-Survival Interest Income received on LIC Policy	0.06	-
-Interest Received on Income Tax refund	-	0.07
Dividend Income	0.01	0.01
Installation & Commissioning	3.14	-
Rental Income	1.61	0.27
Freight Outward	-	0.09
Commission Income	-	3.42
Profit on Sale of Fixed Assets	1.21	19.47
Sundry Written Off	0.03	0.00
Foreign Exchange Fluctuation	0.46	2.02
GST Amount Recovered	-	2.17
Amount Written off Recovered	2.00	5.50
	<b>29.51</b>	<b>39.47</b>

26

**COST OF MATERIALS CONSUMED**

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Raw materials, consumables & component consumed		
Opening stocks	0.01	0.03
Add:-Purchases	31.06	2.03
Less: Rebate & Discount	0.82	-
Less: Closing stocks	2.15	0.01
	<b>28.10</b>	<b>2.05</b>



27	Purchase of Stock in Trade		
		For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Particulars		
	Purchase of Traded Goods	339.65	333.55
	Add: - Freight Inward	20.88	103.61
	Less: Rebate & Discount	9.20	5.85
		<b>351.33</b>	<b>431.31</b>

28	CHANGES IN INVENTORIES OF FINISHED GOODS, WORK IN PROGRESS AND STOCK-IN-TRADE		
		For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Particulars		
	<b><u>Inventories at the end of the year</u></b>		
	Finished Goods	9.60	1.57
	Traded Goods	12.27	18.60
		<b>21.87</b>	<b>20.17</b>
	<b><u>Inventories at the beginning of the year</u></b>		
	Finished Goods	1.57	1.15
	Traded Goods	18.60	5.91
		<b>20.17</b>	<b>7.06</b>
		<b>-1.70</b>	<b>-13.11</b>

29	EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSES		
		For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Particulars		
	Wages (Workers) / Labour Charges	0.08	0.08
	Director Remuneration	0.36	0.36
	Salary & wages	0.14	0.22
	Staff Welfare	0.00	0.00
		<b>0.58</b>	<b>0.67</b>

30	FINANCE COST		
		For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Particulars		
	Bank Interest Expense	5.25	4.03
	Interest on unsecured Loan	0.44	0.08
	Dividend on Cumulative Preference Shares	0.25	0.07
	Bank Charges & Processing Fees	0.07	0.08
		<b>6.01</b>	<b>4.25</b>

31	DEPRECIATION & AMORTIZATION EXPENSES		
		For the Period ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Particulars		
	Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	3.24	2.19
	Amortisation on Intangible Assets	-	-
		<b>3.24</b>	<b>2.19</b>

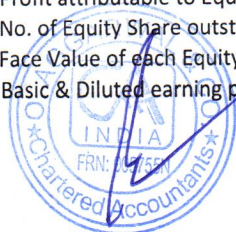


**OTHER EXPENSES**

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
	March 2025	March 2024
Consumable Stores & Spares	0.897	1.304
<b><u>Repair and Maintenance</u></b>		
- Plant & Machinery	0.281	0.007
- Electricals	0.213	0.123
- Building & Office	0.003	-
Electricity Expenses	0.791	0.281
Job work Charges	0.031	7.152
Installation, assembly and erection services	4.391	1.303
Insurance	0.028	0.054
Loading/Unloading/Handling Exp	0.026	-
Plot Rent / Storage Charges	2.444	0.569
Bis Licence Fees And Marking Fees	0.004	0.005
Testing Fees	0.045	0.298
Calibaration Charges	0.002	0.000
Licence Renew Fees	0.024	0.011
Inspection and Filling Permission Fees	0.028	0.284
Pollution Expenses	0.053	0.024
<b><u>Repair and Maintenance</u></b>		
- Computer	0.013	0.050
- Others	0.030	0.035
Annual Maintenance Charges	0.008	0.009
Rent Paid	0.048	0.020
Rent paid for Rake	1.800	0.900
Security Guard Charges	0.062	-
Siidcul Rent & Maintenance	0.044	0.039
Upsidc Rent & Maintenece	0.064	0.011
Postage & Courier	0.003	0.002
Telephone Expenses	0.008	0.006
Printing and stationery	0.003	0.010
Legal & Professional Expenses	0.420	0.541
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	0.799	0.416
Vehicles Running & Maint.	0.039	0.009
Loss on Sale of Investments (Shares)	1.808	-
Roc Filling Fees	0.193	0.001
Annual Fees (NsdI)	0.035	0.015
Fees & Suscription	0.361	0.322
Fees/Interest Paid On Taxes	0.032	0.015
Demat Account Charges	0.336	-
Office Expenses	0.001	0.001
Misc. Expenses & Round off	0.000	0.001
LD/ Performance Penalties/ BG Encashment	-	0.0002
<b><u>Audit Fee</u></b>		
- Statutory Audit Fees	0.080	0.024
- Tax Audit Fees	0.020	0.005
- Limited Review Audit Fees	0.007	0.001
- Cost Audit Fees	-	0.012
- Internal Audit Fees	0.060	0.004
Advertisement & Business Promotion Expenses	0.031	0.012
Cargo Documentation & Handling Charges	0.009	0.016
Freight Outward	0.065	0.026
Freight Outward (Exports)	9.914	32.322
Custom Clearance & Forwarding Chgs	-	0.537
Commission Paid	3.248	3.546
	<b>28.81</b>	<b>50.33</b>

**EARNING PER SHARE**

Particulars	For the Period ended 31st	For the year ended 31st
	March 2025	March 2024
(A) Profit attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. In Crore)	38.88	88.55
(B) No. of Equity Share outstanding during the year. (In Crore)	3.00	3.00
(C) Face Value of each Equity Share ( Rs.)	10.00	10.00
(D) Basic & Diluted earning per Share ( Rs.)	12.96	29.52



*Prashant*



## NOTES TO ACCOUNTS:

### 34) Contingent liability not provided for

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025 (Rs. in Crore)	As at 31.03.2024 (Rs. in Crore)
Guarantees -Bank Guarantees	12.58	0.52

Note : All the Claims against the company / disputed liabilities which was not acknowledged as debt except as shown above has been reduced to zero (NIL) on pursuant to the order of Hon'ble NCLT approving the resolution plan submitted by Feeders Holding Limited (Formerly Known as IM+ CAPITALS LTD).

### 35) PURSUANT TO THE RESOLUTION PLAN SUBMITTED BY THE FEEDERS HOLDING LIMITED (FORMERLY KNOWN AS IM+ CAPITALS LIMITED), AND ITS APPROVAL BY THE HON'ABLE NATIONAL COMPANY LAW TRIBUNAL, VIDE THEIR ORDER DATED 06<sup>TH</sup> OCTOBER 2021, OTHERWISE AS STATED IN BELOW NOTES, THE FOLLOWING CONSEQUENTIAL IMPACTS HAVE BEEN GIVEN IN ACCORDANCE WITH APPROVED RESOLUTION PLAN / ACCOUNTING STANDARDS

- Exceptional Items (net) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025 comprises of :  
The LD charges which has been deducted by the various vendors or government entities in earlier years has been recovered now after completion of work.
- During the previous year 2023-24 the management has evaluated its investment in subsidiary in UAE and found there is no realizable value from the UAE subsidiary, taking the NCLT order into consideration, the same has been written off along with its provision which were made in the books of accounts and shown as Exceptional Items in the Statement of Profit and Loss Account. Hence, there is no need to prepare the consolidated financial statement/results for the quarter and the year ended March 2024 and onwards.
- Exceptional Items (net) for the year ended 31<sup>st</sup> March 2024 comprises of :
  - a) Writing off Loan & Advances Given to Wholly owned Subsidiary situated in UAE. 2.26 crore & Investment made by Rs. 0.54 crore.
  - b) Write off provision already provided for in the books of account with respect to the investment made in subsidiary written off during the year by Rs. 4.27 crore.
  - c) The above adjustment resulted in the exceptional income of Rs. 1.47 crore

### 36) Micro and Small Scale Business Entities

Under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED) which came into force from October 2, 2006, certain disclosure are required to be made relating to MSME, On the basis of information and record available with the company, the following disclosure are made for the amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Principal amount due to any supplier as at the year end	NIL	NIL
Interest due on the principal amount unpaid at the year end to any supplier:	NIL	NIL
TOTAL	NIL	NIL



*[Signature]*  
*Pranod Kumar*

37) Disclosure as per regulation 34 (3) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015

a) Loan given to Subsidiary and outstanding (Rs. in Crores)

Name of the Company	Relationship	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2025	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2024
<b>NIL</b>			

b) Loan taken from Subsidiary and payable (Rs. In Crores)

Name of the Company	Relationship	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2025	Amount Outstanding as on 31.03.2024
<b>NIL</b>			

38) Related Party Disclosures: (in which some Directors are interested)

- i. Holding Company
  - a. Fedders Holding Limited
- ii. List of Key management personnel as defined under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, 'Related party disclosures:
  - a. Vishal Singhal Whole Time Director (w.e.f 06.10.2021)
  - b. Anil Kumar Kaushik Independent Director (w.e.f 06.10.2021)
  - c. Sanjeev Kumar Singhal Independent Director (w.e.f 09.06.2022)
  - d. Seema Rastogi Independent Director (w.e.f 29.12.2022)
  - e. Narender Kumar Mishra Chief Financial Officer (w.e.f 20.10.2021)
  - f. Sakshi Goel Company Secretary (w.e.f 09.06.2022 to 18.12.2024)
  - g. Pramod Kumar Company Secretary (w.e.f 16.04.2025)
  - h. Rakesh Kumar Singhal Director (w.e.f 29.12.2022)
  - i. Sonal Singhal Director (w.e.f 23.09.2022)
  - j. Ankit Mittal Additional Director (w.e.f 04.04.2025)
- iii. Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by key management personnel or their relatives;

**Rs. In Crores**

Name of Party	Nature of Transaction	Amount of Transaction	Closing Balance 31.03.2025
Bihari Ji Containers Private Limited	Purchase	0.19	
	Sales	11.73	9.42 Dr
	Loan Given	37.41	
	Loan Received back	6.40	32.57 Dr
	Interest	1.73	
Bihari Ji Containers Unit III Private Limited	Purchase	0.04	10.53 Dr
	Sales	22.80	
Vishal LPG Industries	Sales	15.25	19.90 Dr
	Purchase	0.17	
	Loan Given	22.98	
	Loan Received Back	15.10	17.36 Dr
	Interest On Loan	87.70	
Balaji Industries	Purchase	0.11	
	Sales	12.80	21.04 Dr
	Loan Given	10.57	



  
 Pramod Kumar  


	Loan Received Back	13.13	4.09 Dr
	Interest On Loan	0.24	
Sunny Iron & Steel Processors Private Limited	Loan Given	5.40	
	Loan Received Back	5.96	
	Interest On Loan	0.60	9.00 Dr
Raga Tradecon Private Limited	Transportation Charges	1.80	0.28
Tanya Singhal	Rent Paid	0.05	0.00
Shri Balaji Roadlines	Interest On Loan	0.18	2.00 Dr
Sunny Steel Processors	Loan Given	4.41	
	Loan Received Back	0.26	
	Interest On Loan	0.38	4.50 Dr

**B. Transactions during the period with Related Parties are as under:**

Name of Related Party	Rs. in Crores	
	2024-25 Amount	2023-24 Amount
<b>Key Management Personnel</b>		
<b>Managerial Remuneration Paid</b>		
- Mrs. Sonal Singhal	0.36	0.36
- Mr N.K. Mishra	0.06	0.06

**39) Additional Information:-**

**Value of Import (C.I.F) Value:**

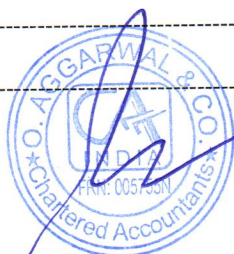
Particular	2024-25	2023-24
i) Raw Materials Components & Parts	0.00	0.00
ii) Capital Goods	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>

**Value of Raw Material consumed:**

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Percentage	Value	Percentage	Value
Import	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Indigenous	100.00	28.09	100.00	2.05
<b>Total</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>28.09</b>	<b>100.00</b>	<b>2.05</b>

**Remittance in Foreign Currency on account of:**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Import Raw Material components & parts	0.00	0.00
Travelling Expenses	0.00	0.00
Other Expenses	0.00	0.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>



*[Handwritten signature]*



*Pranod Kumar*

**Earning in Foreign Exchange:**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Export Sale	58.31	283.71
Total	58.31	283.71

**External Commercial Borrowings:-**

The Company has total ECB of USD NIL INR NIL (Last year USD NIL INR NIL) is out standing as on reporting date.

**40) Remuneration to Auditors:**

(Rs. in Crores)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Audit fees (Including Tax Audit Fees)	0.17	0.05
Total	0.17	0.05

41)

**(I) Primary Segment Reporting (Business Segment)**

After take over by the management, the company has no reportable segments, hence segment reporting under IND AS 108 is not applicable

**(II) Employee Benefit Expenses**

Since there is no employee with a continuous service for more than 5 years, hence no actuarial valuation for leave encashment and gratuity has been done.

**42) Capital Management**

For the purposes of Company's capital management, Capital includes equity attributable to the equity holders of the Company and all other equity reserves. The Company manages its capital to ensure that the company will be able to continue as going concerns while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings offset by cash and bank balances) and total equity of the company.

The Company reviews the capital structure of the Company on a semi-annual basis. As part of this review, the company considers the cost of capital and the risks associated with each class of capital.

The Company monitors capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt.



*Pranod Kumar*  
Pranod Kumar  
Feders Electric And Engineers  
FEEL  
Pranod Kumar

Particulars	(Rs. in crores)	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Debt	78.96	55.94
Cash and bank balances	71.33	1.54
<b>Net debt</b>	<b>7.63</b>	<b>54.40</b>
Total equity	612.64	329.64
<b>Equity and net debt</b>	<b>620.27</b>	<b>384.04</b>
<b>Gearing ratio (Net Debt/Capital and Net Debt)</b>	<b>1.23%</b>	<b>14.17%</b>

#### 43 Financial Instruments

##### a) Financial instruments by category

(Rs. in crores)

Financial assets	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Measured at amortized cost</b>		
a) cash and cash equivalent including bank balance	71.33	1.54
b) Loan	213.61	104.50
c) Other financial assets	20.91	7.34
d) Trade receivable	201.43	142.69
<b>Fair value through Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Investment in equity instrument & mutual fund	0.81	0.79
<b>Investment in Subsidiary at cost</b>		
Investment in Subsidiaries	0.00	0.00
<b>Investment Others</b>	<b>2.67</b>	<b>2.67</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>510.76</b>	<b>259.53</b>
<b>Financial liabilities</b>		
<b>Measured at amortized cost</b>		
a) Borrowing	0.00	0.00
b) Short term borrowing	78.96	55.94
b) Trade payable	5.98	3.38
c) Other financial liability	16.17	5.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.11</b>	<b>64.89</b>



*Prakash*  
*Pramod Kumar*  
 FEEL  
 Fedders Electric and Engineering Ltd.

b) Fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities

Particulars	Fair value hierarchy	Valuation technique(s) and key input(s)		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024		
Investment in equity and mutual fund	0.81	0.79	Level 1	Based on quoted market price in active markets
Borrowing	0.00	0.00	Level 2	Discounted estimated cash flow through the expected life of the borrowings

44 The fair values of current debtors, bank balances, current creditors and current borrowings are assumed to approximate their carrying amounts due to the short-term maturities of these assets and liabilities.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>i) Financial assets – Current</b>		
Trade receivables	201.43	142.69
Cash and Bank balances	71.34	1.54
Loans	213.61	104.50
Other Financial assets	20.91	7.34
<b>ii) Financial liabilities – Current</b>		
Borrowings	78.96	55.94
Trade payable	5.98	3.38
Other Financial liabilities (other than current maturity of long term borrowings)	16.17	5.57

45) Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables and cash and cash equivalents that are derived directly from its operations.

The Company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarized as below

a) 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: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity price risk.

i) Currency rate risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily



to the Company's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in foreign currency). The exchange rate between the rupee and foreign currencies has changed substantially in recent years and may fluctuate substantially in the future. Consequently, the results of the Company's operations are adversely affected as the rupee appreciates/ depreciates against these currencies

**ii) Interest rate risk**

Interest rate is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument 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 obligation at floating interest rates. The Company's borrowings outstanding as at March 31, 2025 is without interest and accordingly, are not expose to risk of fluctuation in market interest rate.

**iii) Commodity price risk**

The Company is affected by the price volatility of certain commodities. Its operating activities require the ongoing manufacture of pipe, pole and industrial and domestic air conditioners and therefore require a continuous supply of iron and copper and Aluminum being the major input used in the manufacturing. Due to the significantly increased volatility of the price of the Iron, Copper and aluminum, the Company has entered into various purchase contracts for these material for which there is an active market The Company's Board of Directors has developed and enacted a risk management strategy regarding commodity price risk and its mitigation. The Company partly mitigated the risk of price volatility by entering into the contract for the purchase of these material based on average price of for each month.

**b) Credit risk**

Credit Risk is the risk that the counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The maximum exposure to the credit risk at the reporting date is primarily from trade receivables. Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers.

Customer credit risk is managed subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment.

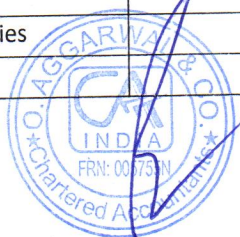
**c) Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time. The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and liquidity requirements. The Company closely monitors its liquidity position and deploys a robust cash management system. It maintains adequate source of financing through the use of short term bank deposits and cash credit facility. Processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company assessed the concentration of risk with respect to its debt and concluded it to be low.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Total	Carrying amount
<b>As at March 31, 2025</b>				
Borrowings	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Short term borrowings	78.96	-	78.96	78.96
Trade payable	5.98	-	5.98	5.98
Other financial liabilities	16.17	-	16.17	16.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>101.11</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>101.11</b>	<b>101.11</b>



*[Handwritten signature]*  
*[Handwritten signature]*



*[Handwritten signature: Prasad Kumar]*

Particulars	Within 1 year	1-5 years	Total	Carrying amount
<b>As at March 31, 2024</b>				
Borrowings	0.00	-	0.00	0.00
Short term borrowings	55.94	-	55.94	55.94
Trade payables	3.38	-	3.38	3.38
Other financial liabilities	5.57	-	5.57	5.57
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.89</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>64.89</b>	<b>64.89</b>

46) Dividend Paid and Proposed

(Rs. in crores)

Particulars	31.03.25	31.03.24
<b>Dividend declared and paid during the year:</b>		
Final Dividend paid	0.00	0.00
Corporate Dividend Tax on Final Dividend	0.00	0.00
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>

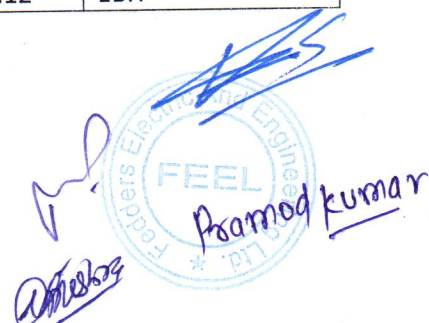
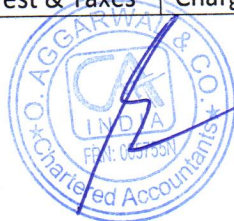
47) Deferred tax

Particulars	31-Mar-24	Recognized in Profit or loss	Recognized in other comprehensive income	31-Mar-25
<b>Deferred tax (liabilities)/assets in relation to:</b>				
Due to Depreciation	(11.99)	0.00	0.00	(11.99)
Others	(0.00)	0.00	0.00	(0.00)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(11.99)</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>0.00</b>	<b>(11.99)</b>

In the view of the management, there was no certainty to set off the loss or unabsorbed depreciation arising due to timing difference and hence no provision for deferred tax has been provided in respect of the same for the year under audit.

48) Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March'25	As at March'24	% of Change	REMARKS
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	5.42	4.69	(15.65)	-
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Long Term Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	-
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net profit Before Interest & Taxes	Fixed Interest Charges	6.55	21.21	69.12	Due to Decrease In EBIT



Return on Equity	Net Earning(PAT)	Shareholders Equity	0.06	0.27	76.38	Due to increases in Shareholder's Equity
Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Account Receivables	2.11	3.68	42.76	Due to increase in trade receivable and decrease in revenue
Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases of Services and Other Expenses	Accounts Payable	68.03	139.30	51.16	Due to increase in trade payable.
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	0.90	2.17	58.61	Due to increase in working capital
Net profit ratio,	Net profit	Revenue	0.09	0.17	45.67	due to decrease in turnover
Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Gross Capital Employed	0.08	0.28	72.30	due to decrease in turnover and profit
Return on investment	Net Profit After Interest And Taxes	Shareholders Funds or Investments	0.06	0.27	76.38	Due to increases in Shareholder's Equity

49) After takeover by the new management, the Fixed Assets taken is as per new management best estimate and physical verification/inspection done by the management and FAR has been maintained as per revised life of the assets as per management best estimate and any addition done after takeover by the new management has been duly maintained as per Schedule II of the Company Act. After the corporate insolvency resolution process, no intangible assets has been handed over to new management, accordingly the same has been impaired in the books of accounts in the year 2022. The Fixed Asset Register maintained by company is now comparable with the existing assets. The management verify the tangible recorded assets in fixed assets register in regular interval of time.

50) After the corporate insolvency resolution process, inventory taken in the books of accounts is as per the new management best estimate and physical verification/inspection done by the management's team and as per valuation done according to IND As-2.

#### 51) Ageing of Trade Receivable

Particulars	As at March 2025 (In Crore)	As at March 2024 (In Crore)
Disputed	0.00	0.00
Undisputed		
- Less Than 6 months	163.47	127.18
- 6 months – 1 year	29.39	11.56
- 1 year – 2 year	8.41	0.17
- 2 year – 3 years	0.00	0.00
- More than 3 years	0.17	3.78
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>201.43</b>	<b>142.69</b>



**52) Ageing of Trade Payable**

Particulars	As at March 2025 (In Crore)	As at March 2024 (In Crore)
Disputed	0.00	0.00
Considered Good		
- 0 – 1 year	5.13	7.74
- 1 year – 2 year	0.24	0.64
- 2 year – 3 years	0.61	0.00
- More than 3 years	0.00	0.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>5.98</b>	<b>3.38</b>

53) Previous year's figures re-grouped / re-arranged where found necessary. All the figures mentioned are in Rs. Crores except otherwise specifically mentioned therein.

54) Notes '1' to '53' form an integral part of accounts and are duly authorized.

Refer to our Report of even date.

For O. Aggarwal & Co.

Chartered Accountants,

Firm's Registration Number : 005755N

CA Om Prakash Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No. : 083862



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of  
Fedders Electric and Engineering Limited.

Vishal Singhal  
Managing Director  
DIN:03518795

Rakesh Kumar Singhal  
Director  
DIN:00063247

Narendra Kumar Mishra  
Chief Financial Officer

Pramod Kumar  
Company Secretary

Place: Sikandrabad, U.P.  
Date: 28.05.2025