

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To  
The Members  
M/s URJA BATTERIES LIMITED  
**Report on the Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **URJA BATTERIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India:

- (a) In the case of the Balance Sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024;
- (b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss, of the profits for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provision of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting the 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 control, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

### **Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in "**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 obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
  - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
  - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
  - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2024, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2024, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.





- f) With respect to the adequacy of internal control over financial reporting of the company and the operating effectiveness of such control refers to our separate report in "Annexure B".
- g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:
- 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 derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii) There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund.
  - iv) The reporting on disclosures relating to Specified Bank Notes is not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024.

**For U A A & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**FRN.: 023287N**

  
**Udit Aggarwal**  
**Partner**

**Membership No.529994**  
**Udin: 24529994BKFCI5340**

**Place: Delhi**  
**Date: 22.05.2024**



### Annexure –A to the Auditors Report

The Auditor's Report on the accounts of M/s URJA BATTERIES LIMITED the Company to which this Companies (Auditor's report) order, 2020 applies shall include a statement on the following matters, namely:

1. (a) (A) The company maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;  
  
(B) The company is not having any intangible assets; hence this clause is not applicable;  
  
(b) All the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and there is a regular programme of verification which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;  
  
(c) All the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company.  
  
(d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use of assets) or intangible asset of both during the financial year;  
  
(e) There is no any proceeding have been initiated or pending against company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
2. a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year, in our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. As informed to us, any discrepancies of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory were not noticed on such verification.  
  
(b) Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits exceeding 5 crores rupees, from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets during any point of time of the year.
3. (a) In our opinion and according to the information provided to us the company has not made investments and has not provided guarantees or granted unsecured loans or advances in the nature of loans hence this clause is not applicable;
4. The company has not provided any corporate guarantees within the meaning of section 185 & 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 hence this clause doesn't apply.
5. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amount which is deemed to be deposits from the public.
6. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company.
7. a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income-tax, GST, value added tax, duty of customs, service tax, cess and other material statutory dues if applicable have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company with the appropriate authorities. As explained to us, the Company did not have any dues on account duty of excise.





- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the records of the companies examined by us, there are no disputed dues of GST, income tax, custom duty, service tax, wealth tax, Value added tax, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited
8. No transactions are recorded in the accounts have been disclosed or surrendered before the tax authorities as income during the year.
9. (a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender; hence this clause is not applicable;
- (b) The company has not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender, hence this clause is not applicable;
- (c) The company has not obtained any term loan; hence this clause is not applicable;
- (d) The company has not raised any short term fund; hence this clause is not applicable;
- (e) The company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence this clause is not applicable;
- (f) The company has not raised company has raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies; hence this clause is not applicable.
10. (a) The Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments); hence this clause is not applicable;
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year; hence this clause is not applicable
11. a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no material fraud by the Company or on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government; hence this clause is not applicable.
12. (a) The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence compliance of Net Owned Funds to Deposits in the ratio of 1: 20 to meet out the liability is not applicable to the company;
- (b) The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence maintaining ten percent unencumbered term deposits as specified in the Nidhi Rules, 2014 to meet out the liability is not applicable to the company;
- (c) The Company is not a Nidhi Company hence this clause is not applicable to the company.
13. According to the information and explanation given to us and based on the our examination of the records of the company, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.





14. (a) The Central Government has not prescribed to appoint internal auditor under section 138 of the Act, for any of the services rendered by the Company; (b) This clause is not applicable to the company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him as restricted in section 192 of Companies Act, 2013; hence this clause is not applicable.
16. (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- (b) The Company is not has conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities; hence this clause is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India; hence this clause is not applicable. (d) The Company does not have any CIC.
17. The company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately.
18. There is no resignation of statutory auditors during the year; hence this clause is not applicable.
19. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company and financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, we were in the opinion that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report. There was no any liability in the books of the company for those payable within one year from the date of balance sheet date.
20. (a) The company has not any other than ongoing projects, therefore provision of section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company; (b) This clause is not applicable to the company.
21. There are no any qualifications or adverse remarks given by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports, hence this clause is not applicable to the company.

**For U A A & Associates**  
**Chartered Accountants**

**FRN.: 023287N**

**Udit Aggarwal**  
**Partner**

**Membership No.529994**

**Udin: 24529994BKFCKI5340**

**Place: Delhi**

**Date: 22.05.2024**



## **Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report**

### **Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 financial reporting of **URJA BATTERIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as at March 31, 2024, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's responsibility for internal financial controls**

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

#### **Auditors' responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the standards on auditing, issued by 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. 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 financial reporting were 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 financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over 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 in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial control system over financial reporting.

#### **Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for





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

#### **Limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting**

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management of 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 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.

#### **Opinion**

The Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial control system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants**

**FRN.: 023287N**



**Udit Aggarwal  
Partner**

**Membership No.529994  
Udin:24529994BKFCKI5340**

**Place: Delhi**

**Date: 22.05.2024**



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
**BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024**  
487/63, 1 st Floor National Market, Peera Grahi, New Delhi, India, 110087

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-current assets</b>			
Property, Plant and equipments	3	320,326	336,639
<b>Financial assets</b>			
Deferred tax assets (net)	4	1,989	2,460
Other non-current assets	5	-	29,860
<b>Total non-current assets</b>		<u>322,314</u>	<u>368,958</u>
<b>Current assets</b>			
Inventories	6	1,468,120	909,788
<b>Financial assets</b>			
-Trade receivables	7	214,165	209,957
-Cash and cash equivalents	8	373	94
Other current assets	9	96,976	18,824
<b>Total current assets</b>		<u>1,779,633</u>	<u>1,138,663</u>
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<u><u>2,101,947</u></u>	<u><u>1,507,621</u></u>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
Equity share capital	10	1,094,500	594,500
Other equity		25,154	173
<b>Total equity</b>		<u>1,119,654</u>	<u>594,673</u>
<b>LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Non-current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial liabilities</b>			
- Borrowings	11	285,014	328,585
<b>Total non-current liabilities</b>		<u>285,014</u>	<u>328,585</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
-Borrowings	12	198,791	303,877
-Trade payables			
A) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	13	22,920	191,315
B) Total outstanding dues of other than micro and small enterprises	14	12,302	30,934
-Other financial liabilities	15	463,266	58,237
Other current liabilities		697,279	584,363
<b>Total current liabilities</b>		<u>697,279</u>	<u>584,363</u>
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<u><u>2,101,947</u></u>	<u><u>1,507,621</u></u>

**Material accounting policies**

**Notes to the financial statements**

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

**As per our report of even date attached.**

For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 023287N

Udit Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No: 529994  
UDIN: 24529994BKFCKI5340  
Place: New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**  
**Urja Batteries Limited**  
CIN: U31500DL2009PLC187973

Yogesh Kumar Goyal  
Director  
DIN- 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal  
Director  
DIN- 07627568



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
**STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**  
487/63, 1 st Floor National Market, Peera Grahi, New Delhi, India, 110087

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

	Note	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	16	8,68,262	8,28,635
Other income	17	21,292	63,047
<b>Total income</b>		<b>8,89,554</b>	<b>8,91,682</b>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Purchase of material	18	10,95,760	6,44,493
Changes in inventories	19	(5,58,331)	(56,400)
Employee benefit expense	20	1,31,361	1,11,171
Financial costs	21	69,460	82,531
Depreciation expense	3	25,483	28,355
Other expenses	22	1,00,370	62,430
<b>Total expenses</b>		<b>8,64,102</b>	<b>8,72,581</b>
<b>Profit before tax expenses</b>		<b>25,452</b>	<b>19,101</b>
<b>Tax expenses</b>			
(1) Current tax		471	411
(2) Deferred tax		-	-
<b>Profit for the year</b>		<b>24,981</b>	<b>18,690</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurement of the defined employee benefit plans		-	-
Income tax effect on the above		-	-
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss:			
<b>Other comprehensive income for the year, net of taxes</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<b>24,981</b>	<b>18,690</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>			
Equity shares of par value Rs. 10 each (absolute value)	25		
- Basic		0.40	0.31
- Diluted		0.40	0.31
<b>Material accounting policies</b>	2		
<b>Notes to the financial statements</b>	3-28		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements.			

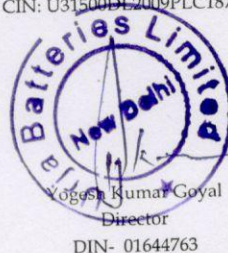
As per our report of even date attached.

For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 023287N

Udit Aggarwal  
Partner  
Membership No: 529994  
UDIN: 24529994BKFKCKI5340  
Place: New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Urja Batteries Limited  
CIN: U31500DL2009PLC187973



Mohan Jagdish Agarwal  
Director  
DIN- 07627568



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
**CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**  
487/63, 1 st Floor National Market, Peera Grahi, New Delhi, India, 110087

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>A. Cash flows from operating activities</b>	24,981	19,101
Profit before tax		
Adjustments for:	25,483	28,355
Depreciation expense	471	411
Deferred tax	609	-
Amortisations and written off	51,544	47,867
<b>Operating cash flow before working capital changes</b>		
<b>Movement in working capital:</b>		
(Increase)/ Decrease in current assets	(6,41,300)	3,73,203
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	1,12,916	(4,17,595)
<b>Cash generated from/(used in) operations</b>	(5,28,384)	(44,392)
Income taxes paid	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from operating activities (A)</b>	(4,76,840)	3,475
<b>B. Cash flows from investing activities</b>		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and equipments	20,690	(4,181)
<b>Net cash used in investing activities (B)</b>	20,690	(4,181)
<b>C. Cash flows from financing activities</b>		
Issue of share capital	5,00,000	-
Proceeds/ (Repayment) of Bank OD (net of receipts)	(43,571)	-
<b>Net cash used in financing activities (C)</b>	4,56,429	-
<b>Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalent (A + B + C)</b>	279	(705)
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	94	799
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	373	94

**Notes**

- Cash flow statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 specified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- Cash and cash equivalents at year end comprises:

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balances with Banks ( Only OD Account)	373	94
Cash on hand		

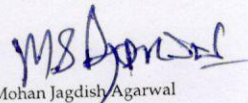
As per our report of even date attached.

For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No: 023287N

  
Udit Agarwal  
Partner  
Membership No: 529994  
UDIN: 24529994BKFCI5340  
Place: New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Urja Batteries Limited  
CIN: U31500DL2009PLC187973

  
Yogesh Kumar Goyal  
Director  
DIN- 01644763

  
Mohan Jagdish Agarwal  
Director  
DIN- 07627568



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
**Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31 March 2024**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

**A Equity share capital**

	Note	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022		5,94,500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023		5,94,500
Changes in equity share capital during the year	10	5,00,000
Balance as at 31 March 2024		10,94,500

**B Other equity**

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Other Comprehensive	Total equity
	Securities Premium	Retained earning		
Balance as on 1 April, 2022	4,92,500	(5,11,016)	-	(18,516)
Deferred tax asset recognised written off	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	18,690	-	18,690
Additions due to issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	4,92,500	(4,92,327)	-	173
Balance as on 1 April, 2023	4,92,500	(4,92,327)	-	173
Deferred tax asset recognised written off	-	-	-	-
Profit/ (loss) for the year	-	24,981	-	24,981
Additions due to issue of shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability/asset, net	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4,92,500	(4,67,346)	-	25,154

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

As per our report of even date attached.

For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 023287N

Udit Agarwal  
Partner  
Membership No: 529994  
UDIN: 24529994BKFCKI5340  
Place: New Delhi  
Date : May 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Urja Batteries Limited  
CIN: U27101 DL 2007 PL C187973

Rajesh Kumar Goyal  
Director  
DIN- 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal  
Director  
DIN- 07627568



**Note : 2**

**1.1 Corporate information**

Urja Batteries Limited ("the Company") was incorporated on 28th February 2009 under the company's act 1956. The company's registered office address is 487/63, 1st Floor National Market, Peera Grahi Delhi -110087 and Factory office address is Plot No.11, Sec.16, Hsiidc Industrial Complex, Bahadurgarh Distt. Jhajjar Haryana 124507. The Company is undertaking the business of manufacturing/trading of Batteries.

**1.2 Basis of Preparation**

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared on an accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for certain financial instruments (including derivative instruments) and defined benefit plans which have been measured at fair value. The accounting policies are consistently applied by the Company to all the period mentioned in the financial statements.

The financial statements ("Financial Statements") of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies' (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time.

**2 Summary of Material accounting policies**

**2.1 Current versus non-current classification**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The Company has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

**2.2 Fixed Assets**

**Tangible Assets**

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as at 1 April 2016 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of the property, plant and equipment. Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes interest on borrowings attributable to acquisition of qualifying assets up to the date the asset is ready for its intended use and other incidental expenses incurred up to that date. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All repair and maintenance are charged to statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipments have not been provided as Fixed Assets include only Land and Investment in Projects and the same are not depreciated.

When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful life. The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an tangible 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.

Research and development costs

Research costs are expensed as incurred. Development expenditure incurred on an individual project is recognized as an intangible asset when the Company can demonstrate all the following:

- The technical feasibility of completing the intangible asset so that it will be available for use or sale
- Its intention to complete the asset
- Its ability to use or sell the asset
- How the asset will generate future economic benefits
- The availability of adequate resources to complete the development and to use or sell the asset
- The ability to measure reliably the expenditure attributable to the intangible asset during development.

Following the initial recognition of the development expenditure as an asset, the cost model is applied requiring the asset to be carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization of the asset begins when development is complete and the asset is available for use. It is amortized on a written down basis over the period of expected future benefit from the related project. Amortization is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. During the period of development, the asset is tested for impairment annually.

**2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets**



*MS Jonsu*



For all non-financial assets, the Company assesses whether there are indicators of impairment. If such an indicator exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss, if any. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

The recoverable amount for an asset or CGU is the higher of its value in use and fair value less costs of disposal. If the recoverable amount of an asset or CGU is estimated to be less than its carrying amount the asset is considered impaired and the carrying amount of the asset or CGU is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows of the asset or CGU are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculations. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long-term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year. To estimate cash flow projections beyond periods covered by the most recent budgets/forecasts, the Company extrapolates cash flow projections in the budget using a steady or declining growth rate for subsequent years, unless an increasing rate can be justified. In any case, this growth rate does not exceed the long-term average growth rate for the products, industries, or country or countries in which the entity operates, or for the market in which the asset is used.

An assessment is made at each reporting date to determine whether there is an indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's or CGU's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been

## 2.4 Foreign Currency

### Functional and presentational currency

Items included in the financial statements of the Company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which it operates i.e. the "functional currency". The Company's Financial Statements are presented in INR, which is also the Company's functional currency as well as its presentation

### Transactions and balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company's functional currency at exchange rates prevailing at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange

differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in profit or loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

## 2.5 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized.

### (i) Sale of Goods:

Revenue from Sale of goods is recognised when the goods are delivered and titles have passed, at which time all the conditions are satisfied :  
The Company has transferred to the buyer the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods.

The Company retains neither continuing managerial involvement to the degree usually associated with ownership nor effective control over the goods sold.  
The amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the transaction will flow to the Company.  
The costs incurred or to be incurred in respect of the transaction can be measured reliably.

### (ii) Income from services:

Service revenue is recognised on completion of provision of services. Revenue, net of discount, is recognised on transfer of all significant risks and rewards to the customer and when no significant uncertainty exists regarding realisation of consideration.

Revenue from contracts priced on a time and material basis are recognised when services are rendered and related costs are incurred. Revenues from time bound fixed price contracts, are recognised over the life of the contract using the percentage of completion method, with contract costs determining the degree of completion. Foreseeable losses on such contracts are recognised when probable.

### (iii) Interest Income:

Interest income is recognised on an accrual basis using effective interest rate (EIR) method. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset or to the amortised cost of a financial liability. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of

## 2.6 Taxes on income

### Current tax

Provision for current tax is made as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity. Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the Tax Laws, which give future economic benefits in the form of adjustment to future income tax liability, is considered as an asset if there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as an asset in the Balance Sheet when it is probable that future economic benefit associated with it will flow to the company.

### Deferred tax



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Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

## 2.7 Financial Instruments

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

### Financial assets

#### Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value 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.

#### Subsequent measurement

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

- ▶ Debt instruments at amortised cost - The Company has cash & cash equivalents, security deposits, other bank balances, trade receivables, bank deposits for more than 12 months classified within this category.
- ▶ Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.
- ▶ Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) - The Company has investments classified within this category.
- ▶ Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) - The Company does not have any financial asset classified in this category.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

#### Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). The company has designated Investments as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the P&L.

### Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's consolidated balance sheet) when:

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

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

### Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g. deposits, trade receivables, unbilled revenue and bank balance.



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The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on

#### **Financial liabilities**

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables and employee related liabilities.

At the time of initial recognition, financial liabilities are classified as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings or trade and other payables (payables).

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

#### **Derecognition**

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

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **2.8 Provisions, Contingent Liabilities And Contingent Assets**

#### **Provisions:**

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

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

#### **Contingencies**

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

### **2.9 Cash and cash equivalents**

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet and for the purpose of cash flow statement comprise cash at banks.

### **2.1 Leases**

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- \* The contract involves the use of an identified asset - this may be specified explicitly or implicitly, and should be physically distinct or represent substantially all of the capacity of a physically distinct asset. If the supplier has a substantive substitution right, then the asset is not identified;
- \* The Company has the right to substantially all of the economic benefits from the use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
- \* The Company has the right to direct the use of the asset. The Company has this right when it has the decision making rights that are most relevant to changing how and for what purposes the asset is used.
- \* In rare cases where the decision about how and for what purpose the asset is used is predetermined, the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset if either:
  - The Company has the right to operate the asset; or
  - The Company designed the asset in a way that predetermines how and for what purposes it will be used.

As a practical expedient, Ind AS 116 permits a lessee not to separate non-lease components, and instead account for any lease and associated non-lease components as a single arrangement. The Company has not used this practical expedient. At inception or on reassessment of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprises of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, plus any initial direct costs incurred and estimated dilapidation costs, less any lease incentives received. The right-of-use asset is subsequently amortised using the straight-line method over the shorter of the useful life of the leased asset or the period of lease. If ownership of the leased asset is automatically transferred at the end of the lease term or the exercise of a purchase option is reflected in the lease payments, the right-of-use asset is amortised on a straightline basis over the expected useful life of the leased asset.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at commencement date, discounted using, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. It is re measured when there is a change in future lease payments. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for short-term leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases of low value assets. The Company associates the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Lease payments include fixed payments, i.e. amounts expected to be payable by the Company under residual value guarantee, the exercise price of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payment of penalties for terminating the lease if the lease term considered reflects that the Company shall exercise termination option. The Company also recognises a right of use asset which comprises of amount of initial measurement of the lease liability, any initial direct cost incurred by the Company and estimated dilapidation costs.

### **2.11 Earnings per Share**

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

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.



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**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024  
Note No. 3- Fixed Assets forming part of Balance Sheet as at 31st March-2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

Particulars	Gross Block				Depreciation				Net Block		
	As at 01.04.2023	Additions during the year	(Deletion) during the year	As at 31.03.24	As at 01.04.2023	Charged for the Current Year	Adj.	(Deletion) during the year	As at 31.03.24	Net Block as on 31.03.24	Net Block as on 31.03.23
<b>Tangible Fixed Assets</b>											
<b>Building</b>											
Factory Address Building	3,40,419	-	-	3,40,419	2,31,702	10,328	-	-	2,42,030	98,389	1,08,717
<b>Plant and Machinery</b>	4,89,361	7,829	-	4,97,189	4,19,275	13,663	-	-	4,32,938	64,251	70,086
<b>Equipments</b>											
Air Conditioners	3,585	340	-	3,925	3,215	125	-	-	3,340	585	370
CC Camera & Telephones	3,969	-	-	3,969	3,314	135	-	-	3,449	520	655
Computer Equipments	6,181	726	-	6,907	6,154	125	-	-	6,279	628	26
Other Equipments	332	275	-	607	304	48	-	-	352	255	28
<b>Furniture and Fixture</b>	24,324	-	-	24,324	22,427	491	-	-	22,918	1,405	1,897
<b>Vehicles</b>											
Motor Vehicles	824	-	-	824	824	-	-	-	824	0	-
Motor Vehicles	11,830	-	-	11,830	9,641	567	-	-	10,208	1,622	2,189
Other Fixed Asstes	32	-	-	32	28	1	-	-	28	3	4
<b>Sub-Total(A)</b>	<b>8,80,855</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,90,025</b>	<b>6,96,883</b>	<b>25,483</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,22,366</b>	<b>1,67,659</b>	<b>1,83,972</b>
<b>Free Hold Land</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>
<b>Sub-Total(B)</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>	<b>1,52,667</b>
<b>Total (A+B)</b>	<b>10,33,522</b>	<b>9,170</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,42,692</b>	<b>6,96,883</b>	<b>25,483</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>7,22,366</b>	<b>3,20,326</b>	<b>3,36,639</b>
<b>Previous year</b>	<b>10,18,744</b>	<b>11,008</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>10,29,752</b>	<b>6,36,882</b>	<b>31,646</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>6,68,528</b>	<b>3,61,224</b>	<b>3,81,862</b>



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URJA BATTERIES LIMITED  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
4 <b>Deferred tax assets (Net)</b>	2,460	2,871
Balance brought forward from previous year	-471	-411
Add: Deferred Tax Assets for the period on depreciation		
<b>Net deferred tax asset</b>	<b>1,989</b>	<b>2,460</b>

Note: Deferred tax asset has been recognised only to the extent of the deferred tax liabilities as this amount is considered to be virtually certain of realisation.

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
5 <b>Other non-current assets</b>	-	7329
Security Deposits- others	-	22531
Other advances	-	
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>29,860</b>

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
6 <b>Inventories</b>		
Raw materials	3,49,177	2,68,797
Work-in-progress	4,03,698	1,86,513
Finished goods	7,15,245	4,54,478
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,68,120</b>	<b>9,09,788</b>

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
7 <b>Trade receivables</b>		
Trade receivables	2,14,165	2,09,957
- Considered good	-	-
- Considered doubtful	-	-
Less: Transferred to bad debts		
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,14,165</b>	<b>2,09,957</b>

Trade receivables ageing schedule  
As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 Months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good	27,867	51,943	-	-	1,34,354	2,14,165
Undisputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>27,867</b>	<b>51,943</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,34,354</b>	<b>2,14,165</b>

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
8 <b>Cash and cash equivalents</b>		
Balances with Banks:	-	-
- in current accounts - Banks	373	94
Cash on hand		
<b>Total</b>	<b>373</b>	<b>94</b>

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
9 <b>Other current assets</b>		
Advances to supplier	22,805	-
Security Deposit	69,152	-
Prepaid expenses	3,518	1,800
Statutory dues	1,500	17,024
<b>Total</b>	<b>96,976</b>	<b>18,824</b>



*MS Aggarwal*



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

**10 Share capital**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>Authorised</b> 1,10,00,000 ('31 March 2023 : 60,00,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	11,00,000	6,00,000
<b>Issued, subscribed and paid-up</b> 1,09,45,000 ('31 March 2023 : 59,45,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each, fully paid-up	10,94,500	5,94,500
	<b>10,94,500</b>	<b>5,94,500</b>

**a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the commencement of the year	59,45,000	5,94,500	59,45,000	5,94,500
Add: Shares issued during the year	50,00,000	5,00,000	-	-
At the end of the year	<b>1,09,45,000</b>	<b>10,94,500</b>	<b>59,45,000</b>	<b>5,94,500</b>

**b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares**

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 proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. 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.

**c) Shareholding of equity**

	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
<b>Holding Company - Shareholding</b>				
Urja Global Limited	59,44,994	5,94,499	59,44,994	5,94,499
	59,44,994	5,94,499	59,44,994	5,94,499
<b>Corporate holding - Shareholding</b>				
Nandanvan Commercial Private Limited	50,00,001	5,00,000	1	0
	50,00,001	5,00,000	1	0
<b>Other Individual shareholdings</b>				
Individuals	5	1	5	1
	5	1	5	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,09,45,000</b>	<b>10,94,500</b>	<b>59,45,000</b>	<b>5,94,500</b>

**d) Particulars Shareholding of equity (%)**

Share Holding Equity	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of the total equity shares	Number of shares	% of the total equity shares
<b>Holding Company - Shareholding</b>				
Urja Global Limited	59,44,994	54.32%	59,44,994	99.9999%
	59,44,994	54.32%	59,44,994	99.9999%
<b>Corporate holding - Shareholding</b>				
Nandanvan Commercial Private Limited	50,00,001	45.68%	1	0.000017%
	50,00,001	45.68%	1	0.000017%
<b>Other Individual shareholdings</b>				
Individuals	5	0.00005%	5	0.00008%
	5	0.00005%	5	0.00008%
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,09,45,000</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>59,45,000</b>	<b>100%</b>



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**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
**Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

**11 Non-current borrowings**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>From Banks (Secured)</b>		
Term loans from Indian Overseas Bank	2,85,014	3,28,585
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,85,014</b>	<b>3,28,585</b>

**12 Current borrowings**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>Secured</b>		
Loans repayable on demand from Banks	1,98,791	3,03,877
- Overdraft facilities/Cash credit limit	1,98,791	3,03,877
<b>Total</b>		

Note: Indian Overseas Bank provides two types of loans. The first is a cash credit limit, payable on demand. The second is a working capital term loan repayable in 83 equal instalments. Prime security includes hypothecation of all paid stocks and book debts of the company, as well as hypothecation of the company's Plant & Machinery. Additionally, secondary collateral security involves the Factory Land & Building, registered under the name of Urja Batteries Limited, with personal guarantees from directors of the Urja Batteries Limited.

**13 Trade payables**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>For services and goods received</b>		
- Dues to micro and small enterprises	22,920	1,91,315
- Dues to other than micro and small enterprises	22,920	1,91,315
<b>Total</b>		

**Trade payables ageing schedule**  
**As at March 31, 2024**

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	22,920	-	-	-	22,920
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	-	22,920	-	-	-	22,920

**14 Other financial liabilities**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Audit fees payable	315	250
Salary payable	11,345	27,311
Statutory dues	642	3,373
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,302</b>	<b>30,934</b>

**15 Other current liabilities**

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Advance from customers	4,61,987	58,237
Security deposits	1,279	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,63,266</b>	<b>58,237</b>



*M. J. Jaiswal*

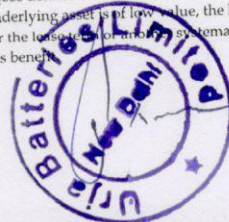


**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
<b>16 Revenue from operations</b>		
Sale of products:-	8,14,996	8,28,635
Revenue from sale of products	53,266	-
Sale of services		
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,68,262</b>	<b>8,28,635</b>
<b>17 Other income</b>		
Interest income	3,693	-
Misc incomes	17,600	63,046
Short and excess income	0	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>21,292</b>	<b>63,047</b>
<b>18 Purchases</b>		
Purchases	10,95,760	6,44,493
<b>Total</b>	<b>10,95,760</b>	<b>6,44,493</b>
<b>19 Changes in inventories of finished goods and work-in-progress</b>		
Inventories at the end of the year:		
Work-in-progress	4,03,698	1,86,513
Finished goods	7,15,245	4,54,478
Raw materials	3,49,177	268,797
<b>Total</b>	<b>14,68,119</b>	<b>9,09,788</b>
Inventories at the beginning of the year:		
Work-in-progress	1,86,513	152,023
Finished goods	4,54,478	3,73,537
Raw materials	2,68,797	3,27,828
<b>Total</b>	<b>9,09,788</b>	<b>8,53,388</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>-5,58,331</b>	<b>-56,400</b>
<b>20 Employee benefit expenses</b>		
Bonus expenses	1,712	-
Salary & wages expenses	1,21,288	1,03,632
Staff welfare expense	-	1,902
Contribution to provident fund, ESI & others	8,360	5,637
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,31,361</b>	<b>1,11,171</b>
<b>21 Finance costs</b>		
Interest expenses	31,218	38,227
- on Overdraft facilities	35,193	42,136
- on Bank loans	3,049	2,168
Bank charges		
<b>Total</b>	<b>69,460</b>	<b>82,531</b>
<b>22 Other expenses</b>		
Audit fees expense	350	250
Consumables	3,568	1,143
Conveyance expense	3,367	500
Festival expense	333	97
Freight & carriage	3,137	2,819
Insurance expense	2,898	1,349
Interest on income tax	1	-
Mat credit w/o	609	-
Office expense	4,733	603
Power & fuel	63,160	49,512
Professional expense	299	450
Rates, fee & taxes expense	5,183	-
Rent expense	3,000	-
Repair expense	8,754	3,125
Software expense	978	2,584
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,00,370</b>	<b>62,430</b>

\*\*Note: Rent expenses are under short-term leases as well as lease amounts less than those defined in IND AS 116, so, a lessee elects not to apply the requirements in paragraphs 22-49 to either short-term leases or leases for which the underlying asset is of low value, the lessee shall recognise the lease payments associated with those leases as an expense on either a straight-line basis over the lease term or another systematic basis. The lessee shall apply another systematic basis if that basis is more representative of the pattern of the lessee's benefit.



*MS. Gonsal*



**URIA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in hundred)

**23 Financial Ratios**

S No.	Ratio	Formula	Particulars		31-03-2024		31-03-2023		Ratio as on (in times)		Variation (in times)	Reason (If variation is more than 0.25)
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator	31-03-2024	31-03-2023		
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets / Current Liabilities	Current Assets = Inventories + Trade Receivable + Cash & Cash Equivalents + Loans + Other Current Assets + Contract Assets + Assets held for Sale + other Financial Assets	Current Liability + Short term borrowings + Trade Payables + Other financial Liability + Current tax (Liabilities) + Contract Liabilities + Provisions + Other Current Liability	17,79,632.68	6,97,275.14	11,58,663.00	5,84,363.11	1.56	1.19	0.31	Due to decrease in borrowings and payables
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Debt / Equity	Debt = long term borrowing and current maturities of long-term borrowings	Equity = Equity + Reserve and Surplus	4,83,805.36	11,19,654.25	6,32,462.00	5,94,673.36	0.43	1.06	-1.46	Due to increase in profit and reduction in borrowings.
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit after tax x 100 / Shareholder's Equity	Net Income = Net Profits	Shareholder's Equity	24,980.88	11,19,654.25	18,689.69	5,94,673.36	0.02	0.03	-0.41	Due to increase in profit.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold / Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold	(Opening Inventory + Closing Inventory)/2	5,37,428.39	11,88,953.77	5,88,093.00	8,81,587.50	0.45	0.67	-0.48	Due to increase in stock and cost of goods sold
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Sales / Average Trade Receivables	Net Credit Sales	(Opening Trade Receivables + Closing Trade Receivable)/2	8,68,261.75	2,12,060.77	8,28,635.00	4,24,177.50	4.09	1.95	0.52	Due to increase in revenue
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Net Credit Purchases / Average Trade Payable	Net Credit Purchases	(Opening Trade Payables + Closing Trade Payables)/2	10,95,759.58	1,07,117.56	6,44,493.00	3,84,896.50	10.23	1.67	0.84	Due to increase in purchases.
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue / Average Working Capital	Revenue	Average Working Capital = Average of Current assets - Current liabilities	8,68,261.75	10,82,353.54	8,28,635.00	5,54,299.89	0.80	1.49	-0.86	Due to increase in revenue and inventory.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit / Net Sales	Net Profit	Net Sales	24,980.88	8,68,261.75	18,689.69	8,28,635.00	0.03	0.02	0.22	-
(j)	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT / Capital Employed	EBIT = Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Total Assets - Current Liability	25,451.88	14,04,668.14	19,100.69	9,23,258.36	0.02	0.02	-0.14	-
(k)	Return on Investment	Net Profit / Net Investment	Net Profit	Net Investment = Net Equity	24,980.88	10,94,500.00	19,100.69	5,94,500.00	0.02	0.03	-0.41	Due to fresh issue of right shares.



*MSD*



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**  
Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

**24 Financial instruments**

**A Financial instruments by category**

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2024 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
<b>Assets:</b>					
Investments	-	-	-	-	14,68,120
Inventories	14,68,120	-	-	-	2,14,165
Trade receivables	2,14,165	-	-	-	373
Cash and cash equivalents	373	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>16,82,657</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>16,82,657</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Borrowings	4,83,805	-	-	-	4,83,805
Trade payables	22,920	-	-	-	22,920
Other financial liabilities	12,302	-	-	-	12,302
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,19,027</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>5,19,027</b>

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as of 31 March 2023 were as follows:

Particulars	Amortised cost	Fair value through profit or loss	Fair value through OCI	Total carrying value	Total fair value
<b>Assets:</b>					
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Inventories	9,09,788	-	-	-	9,09,788
Trade receivables	2,09,957	-	-	-	2,09,957
Cash and cash equivalents	94	-	-	-	94
Other financial assets	-	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>11,19,839</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>11,19,839</b>
<b>Liabilities:</b>					
Borrowings	6,32,462	-	-	-	6,32,462
Trade payables	1,91,315	-	-	-	1,91,315
Other financial liabilities	30,934	-	-	-	30,934
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,54,711</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>8,54,711</b>

**B Fair value hierarchy**

The management assessed that cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables and other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments. Also, since security deposits and borrowings are measured at fair value only on initial recognition, disclosure requirements for the valuation techniques, inputs used to develop those measurements and the level of the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurements are categorised in their entirety are not applicable.

Level 1 - Inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs are other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2024:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	Fair value measurement at the end of reporting period/year using		
		Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
<b>Assets:</b>				
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
<b>Total</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>

The following table presents fair value hierarchy of assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis as of 31 March 2023:



*MS Aggarwal*



Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	Fair value measurement at the end of reporting period/year using		
		Level-1	Level-2	Level-3
Assets:				
Investment in Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-

## 24 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS (Continued)

### C Financial risk management

#### Financial risk factors

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

#### Liquidity risk

The Company's principal sources of liquidity are cash and cash equivalents and the cash flow that is generated from operations. The Company has unsecured loans related parties and others. The Company believes that the working capital is sufficient to meet its current requirements. Accordingly, no liquidity risk is perceived.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant liabilities as at 31 March 2024 :

Particulars	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	21,217	1,703	-	-	-	22,920
Borrowings	1,98,791	-	2,85,014	-	-	4,83,805
Other financial liabilities	12,301.65	-	-	-	-	12,301.65
	<u>2,32,310.53</u>	<u>1,702.70</u>	<u>2,85,013.90</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>5,19,027.13</u>

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of significant liabilities as at 31 March 2023 :

Particulars	6 months or less	6-12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	-	1,91,315	-	-	-	1,91,315
Borrowings	3,03,877	-	3,28,585	-	-	6,32,462
Other financial liabilities	-	30,934	-	-	-	30,934
	<u>3,03,877</u>	<u>2,22,249</u>	<u>3,28,585</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>8,54,711</u>

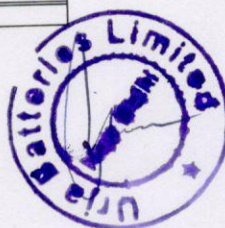
#### Credit risk

Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. The Company assess the impairment loss or gain through actual analysis of the Debtors balances individually on periodical basis.

#### Credit risk exposure

The allowance for lifetime expected credit loss on customer balances for the year ended 31 March 2024 and 31 March 2023 is

Particulars	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Balance at the beginning	-	-
Impairment loss recognised/reversed	-	-
Amounts written off*	-	-
Balance at the end	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>



*Ms. D. J. J. J.*



**URJA BATTERIES LIMITED**

**Notes to the financial statements (Continued) as at 31 March 2024**

(Currency: Indian Rupees in Hundred)

(Numbers of shares are in absolute value)

**Note No. 25 Earnings Per Share (EPS)**

**Basic earnings per share**

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

**Diluted earnings per share**

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders of the company (after adjusting for employee stock options) by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of Equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential Equity shares into Equity shares.

Particulars	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders	24,981	18,690
<b>Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares -</b>		
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	59,45,000	59,45,000
Number of equity shares outstanding as at the end of the year	1,09,45,000	59,45,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of basic EPS	62,18,973	59,45,000
<b>Effect of dilutive potential equity shares</b>		
- convertible instruments	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year for calculation of diluted earnings per share	62,18,973	59,45,000
Nominal value of equity shares (Rs.)	10	10
<b>Basic earnings per equity shares (Rs.) (absolute value)</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>
<b>Diluted earnings per equity shares (Rs.)</b>	<b>0.40</b>	<b>0.31</b>

**Note No. 26** There are no contingent lease/license fees payments.

**Note No. 27** Names of related parties and related party relationships.

<b>Holding Company</b>	Urja Global Limited
<b>Fellow Subsidiary Company</b>	Sahu Minerals and Properties Limited
<b>Fellow Subsidiary Company</b>	Urja Digital World Limited

**(b) Transactions with related parties**

Name of Related Party	Nature of Transaction	31st March, 2024	31st March, 2023
Urja Global Limited			
	Sale	7,39,543	9,11,695
	Receipt	12,43,090	14,74,075
	Payment	2,25,193	25,908

**Note No. 28 Prior Year Comparatives**

The previous year's figures are regrouped, rearranged, or recast wherever necessary to conform to this year's classification

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

In terms of our report attached

For U A A & Associates  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No. 023287N

Udit Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 529994

UDIN:24529994BKFCKI5340

Place: New Delhi

Date: May 22, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Urja Batteries Limited  
CIN: U35600DL2019PC187973

Yogesh Kumar Goyal  
Director  
DIN: 01644763

Mohan Jagdish Agarwal  
Director  
DIN: 07627568