

SANJAY C. SHAH & ASSOCIATES

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

301, M L Space, D.J. Road, Station Road, Above Bank of Baroda, Opp. Mc Donald's, Vile Parle West, Mumbai – 400056
Tel: 2628 1150 / 2628 1101. Fax: 2628 1101. E- Mail – sanjayshah@scsassociates.in, Website: www.scsassociates.in

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF

STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED

Opinion

I have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED, ("the Company")**, comprising the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the **"Financial Statements"**).

In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") prescribed under section 133 of the Act, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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



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Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in my professional judgment, were of most significance in my audit of the Financial Statements for the financial year ended 31st March, 2025. These matters were addressed in the context of my audit of the Financial Statements as a whole, and in forming my opinion thereon, and I do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

I have determined the matters described below to be key audit matters to be communicated in my report.

Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
<p>The Company has high volume of transactions each day recorded across various branches.</p> <p>Due to the Company's Revenue cycle, which is material to the Financial Statements and considering volume, this matter has been identified as a key audit matter for the current year's audit.</p> <p>(Refer Note No.3 (l) to the Financial Statements)</p>	<p>Our audit approach procedures included the following:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none">-Testing the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls associated with contracts with customers/vendors.-Analyzing contracts with customers/vendors from selected samples.-Testing of the approval mechanism, access and change controls associated with the tariff/rate masters.- Assessed the appropriateness of the related disclosures in the Financial Statements.



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Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and Sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information but does not include the Financial Statements, the Consolidated Financial Statements and my auditor's report thereon. The Company's annual report is expected to be made available to me after the date of this auditor's report.

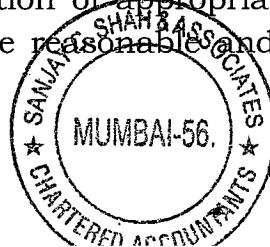
My opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and I do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with my audit of the Financial Statements, my responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements or my knowledge obtained during the course of my audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When I read the Company's annual report, if I conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, I am required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

Responsibility of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act. 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,



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implementation and maintenance of internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

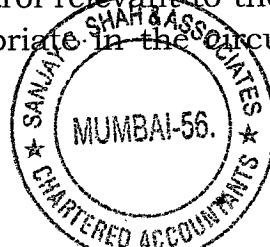
Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility for the audit of Financial Statements

My 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 my 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.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for my 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 control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under



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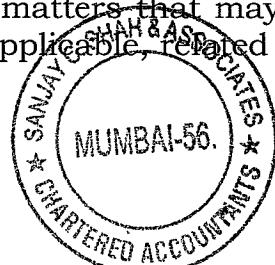
Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, I am also responsible for expressing my opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;'

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors;
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of Financial Statements 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 I conclude that a material uncertainty exists, I am required to draw attention in my auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify my opinion. My conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of my auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern;
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

I 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 controls that I identify during my audit.

I also provide those charged with governance with a statement that I 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 my independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020, ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, I give in Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

2.

A. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, I report that:

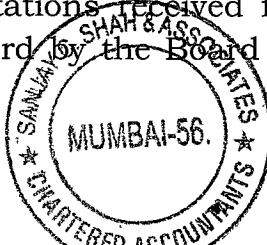
a. I have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of my knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of my audit;

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

c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Change in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows, dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;

d. In my opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under section 2013 of the Act;

e. On the basis of written representations received from the Directors as on 31st March, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the



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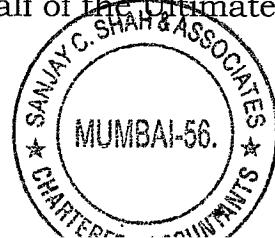
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Directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2025, from being appointed as a Director in terms Section 164 (2) Companies Act, 2013;

f. Reporting on the adequacy of Internal Financial Control Over Financial Reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, under section 143(3)(i) of the Act is not applicable in view of the exemption available to the Company in terms of the notification no. G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13 June 2017 issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, Government of India, read with general circular No. 08/2017 dated 25 July 2017;

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

- a) The Company does not have any pending litigation which would impact its financial position;
- b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any materials foreseeable losses;
- c) There were no amounts which was required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund;
- d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes 32 to financial statement, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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;



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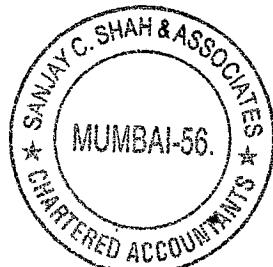
(ii) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes 32 to financial statement, no funds have been received by the company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

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

e) The Company has not declared or paid any dividends during the year and accordingly reporting on the compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable for the year under consideration.;

f) The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1st April 2023.

Based on my examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of my audit I did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.



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C. In my opinion and to the best of my information and according to the explanations given to me, the Company being a private company, section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration not applicable.

For Sanjay C Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 128148W



Shah

Sanjay C. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No. 39179

UDIN:- 25039179BMIWIE6603

Place:- Mumbai

Dated:- 30th May, 2025

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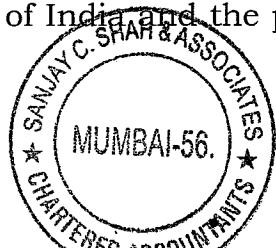
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ANNEXURE A TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to Paragraph 1 under the heading of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of my report of even date, I report that:

- (i) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and hence clause(i)(a),(b),(c),(d) and (e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 are not applicable to the Company.
- (ii) (a) The Company is primarily engaged in the business of rendering of Transportation Services. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventory. Thus, this para of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year. Thus, this para of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year, hence clause (iii)(a),(b),(c),(d),(e) and (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order 2020 are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section



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73 to 76 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder are applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of Cost records under Section 148 (1) of the Act, for any of the goods supplied or services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

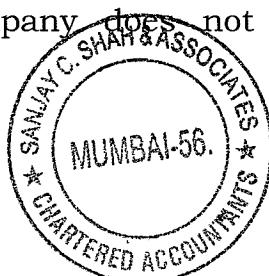
(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to me and the records of the Company examined by me, in my opinion, the Company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employee's state insurance, income-tax, sale-tax, wealth-tax, custom duty, excise duty, GST, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities .

However, according to the information and explanations given to me, there are no outstanding statutory dues which have remained outstanding as to last date of the financial period for a period more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me, there are no dues of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Value added tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.

(viii) In my opinion and according to the record of the Company examined by me and the information and explanation given to me, the company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanation given to me and on the basis of my examination of the books of account, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lenders, as Company does not having any borrowing during the year.



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(b) According to the information and explanation given to me and on the basis of my examination of the books of account, the company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institutions or other lender.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to me and on the basis of my examination of the books of account, the company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

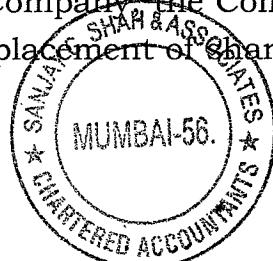
(d) According to the information and explanations given to me and overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, I report that no funds have been raised on short term basis by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to me and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, I report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to me and procedures performed by me, I report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries or associates as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanation given to me and on the basis of my examination of the books of account, the company has not raised money by way of initial Public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of my examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully



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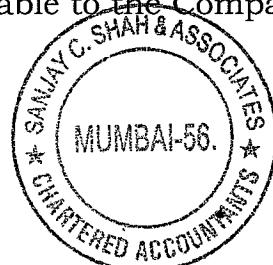
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or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to me, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, I report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to me, no report under sub-section (12) of the section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 was required to be filed by me in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to me, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to me, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to me, internal audit is not applicable to the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) In my opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act are not applicable to the Company.



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(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

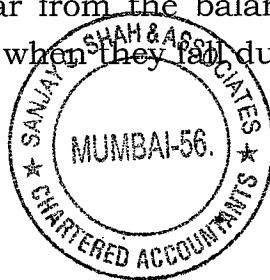
(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to me during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to me and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, my knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on my examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to my attention, which causes me to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the 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. I, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. I further state that my reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and I 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.



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(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to me, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

**For Sanjay C Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

Firm's Registration No. 128148W



Sanjay C. Shah

Proprietor

Membership No. 39179

UDIN:- 25039179BMIWIE6603

Place:-Mumbai

Dated:- 30th May, 2025

STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Balance Sheet as at March 31 2025 and March 31, 2024 (Rs. in Lacs)		
		NOTE	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I ASSETS				
Non-current assets				
a) Property, Plant and Equipment			-	-
b) Financial Assets				
i) Loans	4		108.10	108.27
ii) Other Financial Assets	5		0.82	0.82
c) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)			2.83	-
d) Other Non-Current Assets			-	-
Total Non-current assets			111.75	109.09
Current Assets				
a) Inventories			-	-
b) Financial Assets				
i) Trade Receivables	6		302.34	299.86
ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7		27.45	16.15
iv) Bank Balances other than (ii) above			-	-
c) Current Tax Assets (Net)	8		-	6.35
d) Other Current Assets	9		0.03	0.06
Total Current assets			329.82	322.42
TOTAL ASSETS			441.57	431.51
II EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
a) Equity Share Capital	10		1.00	1.00
b) Other Equity	11		273.36	207.54
Total Equity			274.36	208.54
Liabilities				
Non-current liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Other Financial Liabilities			-	-
b) Provisions			-	-
c) Other Non Current Liabilities			-	-
Total Non-current liabilities			-	-
Current Liabilities				
a) Financial Liabilities				
i) Trade Payable	12		24.38	0.28
Total outstanding dues of small enterprise and micro enterprise				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than small enterprise and micro enterprise			137.63	220.42
b) Other Current Liabilities	13		4.92	2.28
c) Provisions	14		0.29	-
Total Current liabilities			167.22	222.98
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			441.57	431.51

As per my report of Even date attached

**For Sanjay C. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

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Sanjay C. Shah

Barja, C. Shan
Bronxton, N.Y.

Proprietor: SACCOU
WILLIAM SACCOU 1600

UDIN:-25039179BMLWIE

Membership No. 039179

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

For STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd.

Parshottam Shah

Director

DIN: 09169058

DIN:-09469058

Kalpesh Shah

Director

DIN: 09469182

DIN: 09409182

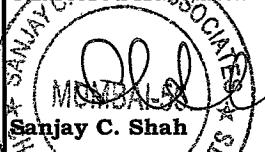
Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Statement of Profit and Loss for the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 (Rs. in Lacs)			
		NOTE	2025		2024
I	Revenue From Operations	15	1,214.35		817.66
II	Other Income	16	12.83		9.19
III	TOTAL INCOME (I + II)			1,227.18	
IV	EXPENSES:				
	a) Employee Benefit Expenses	17	11.52		6.53
	b) Finance Costs	18	10.54		-
	c) Other Expenses	19	1,116.61		774.26
	TOTAL EXPENSES			1,138.67	
V	PROFIT BEFORE TAX			88.51	
VI	TAX EXPENSE:				
	a) Current Tax	20	25.16		11.66
	b) Short Provision of Earlier Years		0.36		3.77
	c) Deferred Tax		(2.83)		-
	TOTAL TAX EXPENSE			22.69	
VII	PROFIT FOR THE YEAR (V - VI)			65.82	
VIII	OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME:				
	ITEMS THAT WILL NOT BE RECLASSIFIED TO PROFIT OR LOSS				
	(i) Remeasurement of defined employee benefit plans (net of tax);				-
	TOTAL OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME				-
IX	TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME (VII + VIII)			65.82	
	NO. OF PAID UP EQUITY SHARES (Face Value of Rs.10/- each)			0.10	0.10
X	Earnings per Equity Share (Face Value of Rs.10/- each)	21			
	Basic and Diluted Earning per Share (Rs.)			658.20	
	On the Basis of Profit for the Year				306.30
	Notes forming part of the Financial Statements				

As per my report of Even date

For Sanjay C. Shah & Associates

Chartered Accountants



Sanjay C. Shah

Proprietor

UDIN: 25039179BMLWIE6603

Membership No. 039179

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

For STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd.

Parshottam Shah

Director

DIN:-09469058

Kalpesh Shah

Director

DIN:-09469182

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

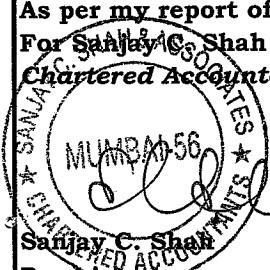
STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Statement of Cashflow for the year ended March 31, 2025 and 2024			
		2025		2024	
		Rs. in Lacs		Rs. in Lacs	
1	Cashflow from Operating Activities				
	Profit Before Tax		88.51		46.06
	Adjustments for :				
	Financial Costs	(10.54)		-	-
	Operating Profit before working capital changes		(10.54)		
	Decrease\ (Increase) in Trade Receivable	(2.48)	77.97		46.06
	Decrease\ (Increase) in Other Current Assets	0.03		0.22	
	Decrease\ (Increase) in Other Non Current Assets	0.17		(6.95)	
	Increase\ (Decrease) in Trade Payable and Other Current Liability	(56.05)		(154.54)	
	Cash Generated from Operations		(58.33)		(8.22)
	Less : Taxes Paid		19.64		37.84
	Net Cashflow from Operating Activities		18.89		33.48
			0.76		4.36
2	Cashflow from Investing Activities				
	Dividend Received	-		-	
	Net Cash Used in Investing Activities		-		-
3	Cashflow from Financing Activities				
	Increase / (Decrease) Short Term Borrowing	-		-	
	Financial Costs	10.54		-	
	Net Cashflow from Financing Activities		10.54		-
	Net increase / (Decrease) in cash and Cash Equivalents (1 + 2 + 3)		11.30		4.36
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		16.15		11.79
	Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note 7)		27.45		16.15

The Cash flow Statement has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS 7) Statement of Cash Flows.

As per my report of Even date attached

**For Sanjay C. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants**

For STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd.



Sanjay C. Shah
Proprietor
UDIN:-25039179BMIWIE6603
Membership No. 039179
Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

Parshottam Shah
Director
DIN:-09469058

**Kalpesh Shah
Director
DIN:-09469182**

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED**Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025****A Equity Share Capital**

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	Amt in Rs.	No. of Shares	Amt in Rs.
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

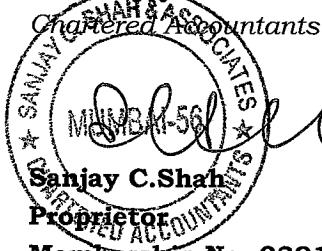
B Other Equity

(Rs. in Lacs)

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus		Other reserves Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Surplus (Profit and loss balance)		
Balance As at April 1, 2023	-	176.91	-	176.91
Add/(Less):				
Profit for the year	-	30.63	-	30.63
Ind AS adjustments	-		-	-
Balance at at March 31, 2024	-	207.54	-	207.54
Balance As at April 1, 2024	-	207.54	-	207.54
Transfer to General reserve	-	-	-	-
Add/(Less):				
Profit for the year	-	65.82	-	65.82
Ind AS adjustments	-		-	-
Balance at at March 31, 2025	-	273.36	-	273.36

z Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

As per my report of Even date attached

For Sanjay C Shah & Associates**For STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd.**

Proprietor

Membership No. 039179

UDIN:-25039179BMIWIE6603

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025

Parshottam Shah

Director

DIN:-09469058

Mumbai, 30th May, 2025




Parshottam Shah

Director

DIN:-09469182

STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

NOTE: -1

1) CORPORATE INFORMATION

STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd. is an entity incorporated in India. The registered office of the Company is located at Cabin No- TX1-107, Bhanti Solitaire, 1st Floor, Plot No 29, Sector 19 D, Behind Satra Plaza, Vashi, Navi Mumbai, Thane - 400705

STL Transworld Pvt.Ltd is primarily engaged in the business of rendering services related to transportation of goods.

2) BASIS OF PREPARATION

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time, on the historical cost basis on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

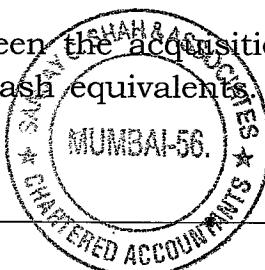
Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and the accounting policies are applied consistently to all the periods presented in financial statement 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.

The Company presents assets and liabilities in its Balance Sheet based on current/ non-current classification

a. Operating cycle

Operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the services, the



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current / non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

b. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is the Company's functional currency.

c. Key estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions in the application of accounting policies that affect the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Continuous evaluation is done on the estimation and judgments based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable.

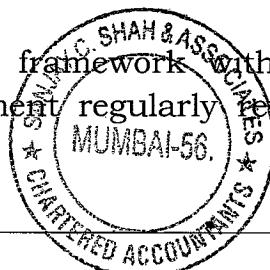
Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as follows:

- Determination of the estimated useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets and the assessment as to which components of the cost may be capitalized.
- Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment
- Allowance for expected credit loss
- Recognition and measurement and assumptions about discount rates, future salary increases, mortality rates involved in actuarial valuation of defined benefit obligations.
- Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

d. Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information, such as broker quotes or pricing services, is used to measure fair values, then the management assesses the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that such valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which such valuations should be classified.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

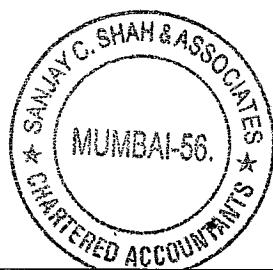
If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred

3) STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

a. Property, Plant and Equipment

i) Recognition and measurement

Owned assets (tangible/ intangible) are stated at cost of acquisition/installation/construction, less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment losses, if any, except freehold land which is carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

All costs, including borrowing costs relating to fixed assets which take substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use. When property, plant and equipment are revalued, any surplus on revaluation is credited to the Revaluation Reserve. The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the greater of the assets net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value at the weighted average cost of capital.

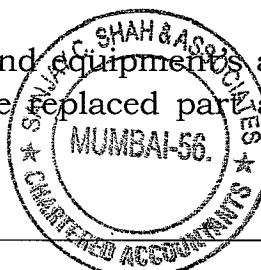
Leasehold Improvements are amortized over the lease period on straight line basis.

Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from financial statements on disposal and gains or losses arising from disposal are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

When Significant parts of Property, Plant and Equipment are required to be replaced, the Company derecognizes the replaced part and recognizes



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

the new part with its own associated useful life and it is depreciated accordingly.

iii) Depreciation

The Depreciable amount for Property, Plant and Equipment is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on Tangible fixed assets have been provided on the Written down Value method as per estimated useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

b. Investment Property

Investment property is the property that is not occupied by the Company and which is held to earn rentals or for capital appreciation, or both.

i) Recognition and measurement

Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

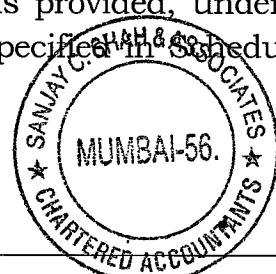
Investment properties are derecognized either when they have been disposed of or when they are permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefit is expected from their disposal. The difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of derecognition.

Though, the Company measures investment property using cost - based measurement, the fair value of investment property is disclosed in Notes.

The fair value is determined by Management based on prevailing fair market value of each property.

ii) Depreciation

Depreciation on Investment Property is provided, under the WDV Method, as per estimated useful life prescribed specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

c. Intangible Assets and Amortization

i) Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that future economic benefits that are attributable to assets will flow to the Company and the cost of the assets can be measured reliably. Gain or loss arising from derecognition of an intangible asset is recognised in the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Ammortisation

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful life on straight line method based on technical advice, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

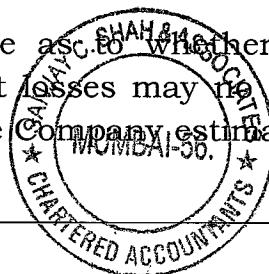
The estimated useful life of the Intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any.

The Expenditure incurred for development of various Software's are capitalized under the head "Intangible Assets". Company has estimated useful life of these Softwares as 10 years. Amortization has commenced when the Softwares are available for use.

d. Impairment of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The carrying amounts of PPE and Intangible Assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet Date. If there is any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors, impairment loss is provided to the extent the carrying amount of assets exceed their recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and risk specific to the assets.

An assessment is made at each reporting date as to whether there is any indication that previously recognized impairment losses may no longer exist or may have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

or cash-generating unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognized impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognized. 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 determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognized in the statement of profit and loss unless the asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal is treated as a revaluation increase.

e. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and call deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

f. Financial Instruments

Financial instruments are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

g. Financial Assets

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognized when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognized at fair value, in case of Financial assets which are recognized at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognized in the statement of profit and loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset.

ii) Subsequent measurement

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at

- amortised cost
- fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)
- fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI).



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their recognition, except if and in the period the Company changes its business model for managing financial assets.

iii) Trade Receivables and Loans

Trade receivables are initially recognised at fair value. The amounts due from customers are mutually decided based on services provided to them in practical scenario. Subsequently, these assets are held at amortised cost wherever required in case trade receivables are overdue, using the effective interest rate (EIR) method net of any expected credit losses. The EIR is the rate that discounts estimated future cash income through the expected life of financial instrument.

iv) Equity Instruments

All investments in equity instruments classified under financial assets are initially measured at fair value; the Company may, on initial recognition, irrevocably elect to measure the same either at FVOCI or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Fair value changes on an equity instrument are recognised as other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes excluding dividends, on an equity instrument measured at FVOCI are recognized in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Dividend income on the investments in equity instruments are recognised as 'other income' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

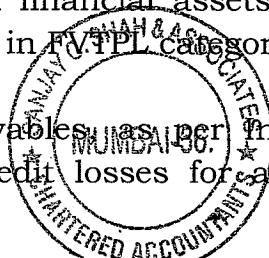
v) Derecognition of Financial Assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the contractual rights to receive the cash flows from the asset.

vi) Impairment of Financial Assets

Expected credit losses are recognized for all financial assets subsequent to initial recognition other than financial assets in FVTPL category.

For financial assets other than trade receivables as per Ind AS 109, the Company recognises 12 month expected credit losses for all originated or



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

acquired financial assets if at the reporting date the credit risk of the financial asset has not increased significantly since its initial recognition. The expected credit losses are measured as lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on financial asset increases significantly since its initial recognition. The Company's trade receivables do not contain significant financing component and loss allowance on trade receivables is measured at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall.

The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

h. Financial Liabilities

i) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss. In case of trade payables, they are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently, these liabilities are held at amortised cost, using the effective interest method.

ii) Subsequent measurement

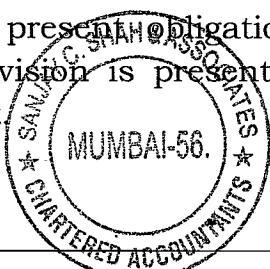
Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Financial liabilities carried at fair value through profit or loss are measured at fair value with all changes in fair value recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii) Derecognition

The Company derecognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired.

i. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation 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 when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date. The expenses relating to a provision is presented in the Statement of Profit and Loss net of any reimbursement.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows specific to the liability. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

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 the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is not recognized but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Commitments include the amount of purchase orders (net of advance) issued to parties for acquisition of assets.

Provisions, contingent assets, contingent liabilities and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

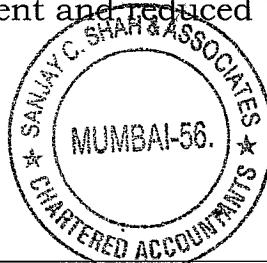
j. Revenue Recognition

Company earns revenue primarily from Services related to Transportation of Goods.

The Company recognizes revenue from contracts with customers based on a five-step model, such as to, identifying the contracts with a customer, identifying the performance obligations in the contract, determine the transaction price, allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract and recognize revenue when (or as) the entity satisfies a performance obligation at a point in time or over time.

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.

Revenue is recognised to the extent 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 excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and reduced by any rebates and trade discount allowed.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

i. Freight Charges

Revenue from Goods transport service is recognised as and when goods and documents are delivered.

Contract assets are recognised when there are excess of revenues earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only receipt of documents for proof of delivery is awaited, as per contractual terms.

ii. Trading Sales

Revenue from the sale of the goods is recognised when delivery has taken place and control of the goods has been transferred to the customer according to the specific delivery term that have been agreed with the customer and when there are no longer any unfulfilled obligations.

iii. Advertisement income is recognized when the related advertisement or commercial appears before the public.

iv. Interest Income

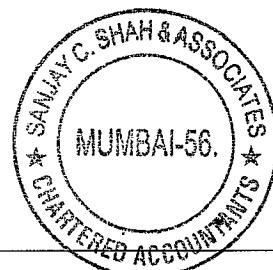
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable,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

v. Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when right to receive is established (provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably).

vi. Insurance Claim

Claims lodged with Insurance companies are accounted and credited to the relevant head as and when recognized by the insurance companies.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

k. Employee Benefits

a) Short Term Employee Benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short term employee benefits and are recognized in the period in which the employee renders the related service

b) Post-employment benefits

i. Defined Contribution Plans

The Company has defined Contribution Plans for post-employment namely Provident Fund which is recognized by the Income Tax Authorities. These funds are administered through Regional Provident Fund Commissioner and the Company's contribution thereto is charged to revenue every year. The Company's Contribution to State Plans namely Employee's State Insurance Fund is charged to revenue every year.

ii. Defined benefit plan

Gratuity liability is accounted on Cash basis.

c) Termination benefits

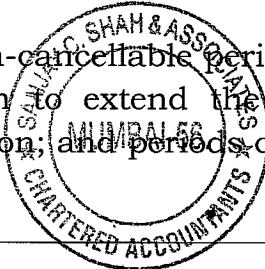
The Company does not have system of accumulation of unutilized privilege leave applicable to its employees and have no provision is made for the same.

All terminal benefits are recognized as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

l. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and periods covered by an



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option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

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.

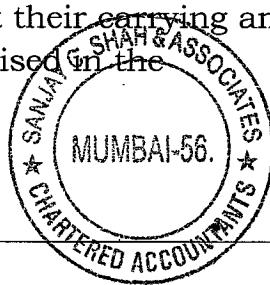
As a Lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative standalone price of the lease component and the aggregate standalone price of the non-lease components.

The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use asset is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability.

The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset.

The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment. Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



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NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate.

For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease-by-lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease.

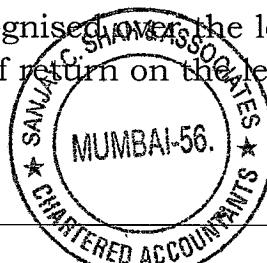
The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

The Company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the remeasurement in statement of profit and loss.

The Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 - Leases to short-term leases of all assets that have a lease term of 12 months or less and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value. The lease payments associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As a Lessor

At the inception of the lease the Company classifies each of its leases as either an operating lease or a finance lease. The Company recognises lease payments received under operating leases as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. In case of a finance lease, finance income is recognised over the lease term based on a pattern reflecting a constant periodic rate of return on the lessor's net investment in the lease.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

m. Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs that are attributable to acquisition or production of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes substantial period to get ready for its intended use/ sale. All Other borrowing costs are recognized as expenses in the period in which they are incurred.

n. Taxes on Income

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred taxes are recognised in statement of profit and loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

i) Current Tax

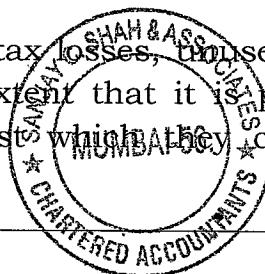
Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Advance taxes and provisions for current income taxes are presented in the balance sheet after off-setting advance tax paid and income tax provision arising in the same tax jurisdiction and where the Company intends to settle the asset and liability on a net basis.

ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax is recognized in respect of temporary differences arising between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves.

Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

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

o. Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average numbers of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for events of bonus issue; bonus element in a rights issue to existing shareholders; share split; and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) if any.

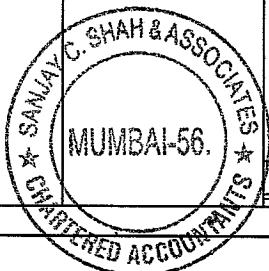
For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all potential equity shares.

p. Segments Reporting

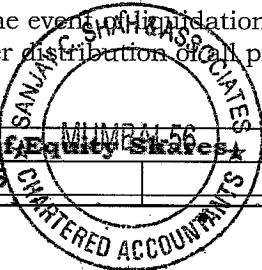
The Company is engaged in the business of rendering services related to transportation of goods, which is considered as a single operating segment in accordance with *Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments*. Accordingly, there is no separate reportable segment within the definition of Ind AS 10



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)		
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
4.0	Loans Unsecured, Considered good Inter-Corporate Deposits	108.10	108.27	
		108.10	108.27	
4.1	Company has charged Fixed Rate of Interest on Inter Corporate Deposits.			
5.0	Other Non-current Financial Assets Unsecured, Considered good Security Deposits	0.82	0.82	
6.0	Trade Receivables Unsecured Considered good Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts Unbilled Revenue	0.82 282.50 (7.81) 27.66 302.34	0.82 283.92 - 15.94 299.86	
6.1	Ageing for Trade Receivable-Billed outstanding as at 31st March 2025 is as follows			
6.2	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments Less than 6 months 6 months- 1 years 1-2 years 2-3 years More than 3 years	Undisputed- Considered Good 197.16 1.35 5.13 77.20 1.65 282.50	Particulars Undisputed- Credit Impaired - - - - - 282.50	
Ageing for Trade Receivable-Billed outstanding as at 31st March 2024 is as follows				
6.3	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments Less than 6 months 6 months- 1 years 1-2 years 2-3 years More than 3 years	Undisputed- Considered Good 200.85 1.88 81.19 - - 283.92	Particulars Undisputed- Provision for Doubt Debts - - - - - 283.92	
Trade Receivable from Related Parties				
7	Particulars Shreeji Translogistics Ltd. (Holding Company)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
Cash and Cash Equivalents				
7.1	Cash on Hand Balance With Banks In Current Accounts	5.42	5.42	
TOTAL		27.45	16.15	
There are no earmarked balances with banks				



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
7.2	There are no repatriation restrictions with regard to cash and bank balances available with the Company.		
8.0	Current Tax Assets Income Tax Refund due (Net of Provision for Tax) (2024 - Net of Provision for Tax of Rs. 11.66 lacs) TOTAL		6.35
9.0	Other Current Assets Unsecured, Considered good, unless otherwise stated Loans and Advances to Staffs TOTAL	0.03	0.06
10.0	Equity Share Capital Authorized Share Capital 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each (2024 - 10,000/- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each) Issued, Subscribed & Paid up Capital 10,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each Fully Paid Up (2024 - 10,000/- Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up) TOTAL	1.00	1.00
10.1	Statement of Changes in Equity for the years March 31, 2025 and 2024	1.00	1.00
	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
		Number of Shares	Rs. in Lacs
	Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00
	Add/(Less) :- Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
	Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	1.00
10.2	Reconciliation of number of Equity Shares for the years March 31, 2025 and 2024		
	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
		Number of Shares	Rs. in Lacs
	Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00
	Add/(Less) :- Changes in Equity Share Capital	-	-
	Equity Shares at the end of the year	10,000	1.00
10.3	Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares		
	The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held and carry a right to dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, in proportion to their shareholding.		
10.4	The Details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of Equity Shares		
	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)			
		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
		Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares
	Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	9,990	99.90%	9,990	99.90%
		9,990	99.90%	9,990	99.90%
10.5	Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2025:-				
	Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares
	Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	9,990	99.90%	9,990.00	99.90%
	Rajnikant C Shah	10	0.10%	10.00	0.10%
		10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
10.6	Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as at 31st March 2024:-				
	Particulars	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023	
		Number of Shares	% of Total Shares	Number of Shares	% of Total Shares
	Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	9,990	99.90%	9,990	99.90%
	Rajnikant C Shah	10	0.10%	10	0.10%
		10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%
11.0	Other Equity	Reserves and Surplus			
	Particulars		Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Equity
	Balance as at April 1st, 2024		-	207.54	207.54
	Profit for the year		-	65.82	65.82
	Balance as at April 1st, 2025		-	273.36	273.36
	Balance as at April 1st, 2023		-	176.91	176.91
	Profit for the year		-	30.63	30.63
	Balance as at April 1st, 2024		-	207.54	207.54

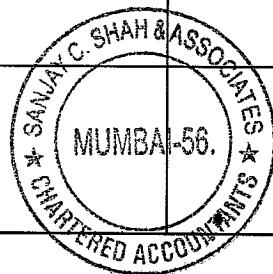


STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)

As at March 31, 2025 As at March 31, 2024

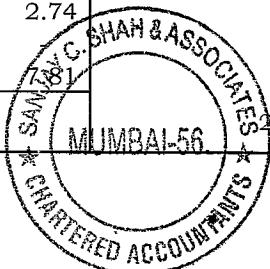
12.0	Retained Earnings : Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders etc.			
	Trade Payable Sundry Creditors for Goods & Services			
	a) For Other Than Disputed Dues			
	i. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise		24.38	0.28
	ii. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprise and small enterprise		137.63	220.42
	b) For Unbilled Payables (i.e. Accrued Expenses)		-	-
	TOTAL		162.01	220.70
12.1	Ageing for Trade Payables outstanding as at 31st March 2025 is as follows (Rs. In "Lacs")	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payments		
	Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years
	Trade Payable			
	MSME	139.26	-	-
	Others	22.75	-	-
	Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-
	Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-
	Total	162.01	-	-
12.2	Ageing for Trade Payables outstanding as at 31st March 2024 is as follows (Rs. In "Lacs")	Outstanding for following periods from due date of		
	Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	More than 3 years
	Trade Payable			
	MSME	201.90	-	-
	Others	18.80	-	-
	Disputed dues- MSME	-	-	-
	Disputed dues- Others	-	-	-
	Total	220.70	-	-
12.3	The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 for preceding Financial Years 2022-23. Hence the disclosure with regard to amounts unpaid as disputed or undisputed as at the yearend together with interest paid / payable under the said Act have not been given for preceding FY 2022-23.			
12.4	* MSME as per the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006			
12.5	Particulars		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	Due to Small and Micro Enterprises:-			
	a) Dues remaining unpaid to any supplier:-		24.38	0.28
	as Principal		-	-
	as Interest		-	-
	b) Amount of interest paid in terms of section 15 of the MSMED Act, 2006, along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year		-	-
	c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act, 2006.		-	-



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)		
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	
	c) Amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED Act,2006.		-	-
	d) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid.		-	-
	e) Amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006		-	-
12.6	Trade Payable from Related Parties			
	Particulars		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
12.7	Shreeji Translogistics Ltd. (Holding Company)		111.70	189.40
13.0	Other Current Liabilities			
	Others			
	a) Advance Received from Debtors		1.43	0.54
	b) Statutory Liabilities		3.49	1.74
	TOTAL		4.92	2.28
14.0	Current Provisions			
	Others			
	a) Provision for Tax (Net of TDS, Advance Tax, TCS of Rs. 24.87 lakhs)		0.29	-
	TOTAL		0.29	-



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
15	Revenue From Operations		
	a) Sale of Services	1,214.35	817.66
	b) Sale of Products	-	-
	c) Other Operating Revenue	-	-
		1,214.35	817.66
15.1	Sale of Services comprises of:		
	Freight and Other Incidental Services (Refer Note 26)	1,214.35	817.66
16	Other Income		
	From Others		
	Other Interest Income	9.00	9.19
	Sundry Balance Written Back (Net)	3.83	-
		12.83	9.19
17	Employee Benefit Expenses		
	Employers Contribution to PF and other Funds	0.45	0.67
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus	11.06	5.86
	Staff Welfare Expenses	-	-
		11.51	6.53
18	Financial Costs		
	Interest Paid (Refer Note 26)	10.54	-
		10.54	-
19	Other Expenses		
	Direct Cost		
	Loading, Unloading and Handling Charges	32.23	7.69
	Truck Hire and other Incidental Charges (Refer Note 26)	976.32	704.83
	Salaries, Wages and Bonus	78.16	41.98
		1,086.71	754.50
	Administrative and Marketing Expenses		
	Commission and Brokerage	14.79	12.09
	Conveyance and Petrol Expenses	0.06	-
	Interest on Late Payment of TDS	0.14	0.25
	Legal and Professional Fees	3.07	1.52
	Office Expenses	0.76	0.23
	Postage and Telegram Expenses	0.002	-
	Printing and Stationary Expenses	0.49	0.35
	Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.18
	Rent	2.74	2.62
	Sundry Balance Written Off (Net)	-	2.50
	Provision for Doubtful Debts(Net)	29.89	-
			19.74



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED		Notes forming part of Financial Statements (Rs. in Lacs)			
		As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
20	Tax Expenses		1,116.60		774.24
	The Reconciliation of estimated income tax expenses at Statutory income tax rate to income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss is as follow:				
	Profit before Tax		88.51		46.06
	Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate		25.168%		25.168%
	Expected Income Tax Expenses		22.28		11.59
	Tax effects of adjustment to reconcile expected Income Tax Expenses to reported Income Tax Expenses				
	Tax on Expenses not allowable (Net)		0.04		-
	Tax related to Earlier Years		0.36		3.77
	Other (Net)		0.02		0.07
	Total Income Tax Expenses		22.69		15.43
	Current Tax		25.16		11.66
	Tax related to Earlier Years		0.36		3.77
	Deferred Tax		(2.83)		-
			22.69		15.43
	The applicable statutory tax rate for the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 is 25.168%.				
21	Earning Per Share				
	Net Profit Attributable to Equity Shareholders for calculation of Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (A)		65.82		30.63
	Weighted-Average Number of Equity Shares for Computing Earnings Per Share		10,000		10,000
	Issue of Bonus Shares during the year		-		-
	Weighted-Average Number of Equity Shares for Computing Basic and Diluted Earnings Per Share (B)		10,000		10,000
	Basic Earning Per Share (A/B)		658.20		306.30
	Diluted Earning Per Share (A/B)		658.20		306.30



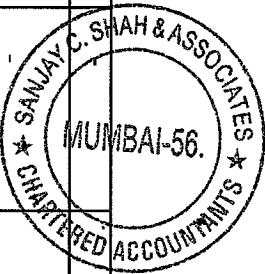
STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to the Financial Statements

22.0 Fair Value Measurement

A) Financial instruments by category

As per assessments made by the management, fair values of financial instruments carried either at Fair Value through Profit and Loss or amortised cost are not materially different from their carrying amounts since they are either short-term nature or the interest rates applicable are equal to the current market rate of interest.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025			As at 31st March 2024		
	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets						
Non - current assets						
Loan	-	-	108.10	-	-	108.27
Other financial assets	-	-	0.82	-	-	0.82
Current assets						
Trade receivables	-	-	302.34	-	-	299.86
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	27.45	-	-	16.15
Other Financial assets	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial assets	-	-	438.71	-	-	425.10
Financial liabilities						
Non-Current liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current liabilities						
Trade payables	-	-	162.01	-	-	220.70
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total financial liabilities	-	-	162.01	-	-	220.70



i) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the group has classified its financial instruments into three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	Notes	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Total Financial assets					
Investment in Equity Instruments of Other Companies					
March 31, 2025	(ii)	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	(ii)	-	-	-	-
Total Financial liabilities					
March 31, 2025	(ii)	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	(ii)	-	-	-	-

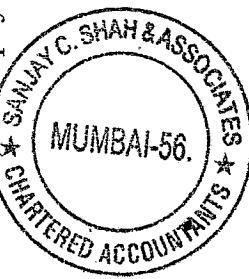
Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in Level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

ii) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, interest accrued on fixed deposits, loans, unbilled revenue, trade payables and others are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.



iii Risk management framework

The management of the Company has implemented a risk management system that is monitored by the Board of Directors. The general conditions for compliance with the requirements for proper and future-oriented risk management within the Company are set out in the risk management principles. These principles aim at encouraging all members of staff to responsibly deal with risks as well as supporting a sustained process to improve risk awareness. The guidelines on risk management specify risk management processes, compulsory limitations, and the application of financial instruments. The risk management system aims at identifying, analyzing, managing, controlling and communicating risks promptly throughout the Company. Risk management reporting is a continuous process and part of regular Group reporting. In addition, our Corporate Function Internal Auditing regularly checks whether Company complies with risk management system requirements.

The Company is exposed to credit, liquidity and market risks (foreign currency risk and interest risk) during the course of ordinary activities. The aim of risk management is to limit the risks arising from operating activities and associated financing requirements by applying selected derivative and non-derivative hedging instruments. In order to minimise any adverse effects on the financial performance of the Company, it has taken various measures. This note explains the source of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and impact of the same in the financial statements.

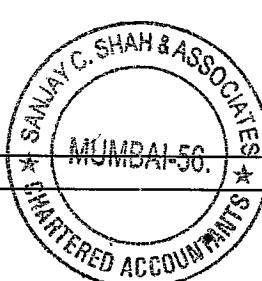
Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, loans, other financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis, external credit rating (wherever available)	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits and Bank Guarantee
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk	Recognised financial assets and liabilities not denominated in Indian rupee (INR)	Sensitivity analysis	Management follows established risk management policies.
Foreign currency risk	Financial assets and financial liabilities	Sensitivity analysis	Management follows established risk management policies.

Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Management has a credit policy in place and the exposure to credit risk is monitored on an ongoing basis to mitigate impairment loss on receivables. Credit evaluations are performed on all customers requiring credit over a certain amount. The Company does not secure its financial assets with collaterals.

Maximum exposure to the credit risk represents the carrying value of the financial assets other than cash and cash equivalents, Security Deposits and available for sale investments in mutual funds and listed equity as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Trade and other receivables		
- from related parties	2.53	-
- from others	272.15	283.92
- on account of unbilled revenue	27.66	15.94
Total	302.34	299.86



Capital Management**Risk Management**

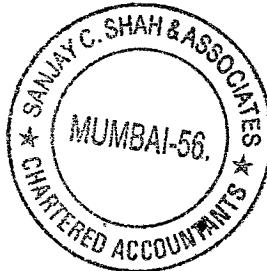
The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

- i.safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders
- ii.maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Borrowings	0.00	0
Less:- Cash and Cash Equivalents	27	16
Net Debts	27	16
Equity	274	209
Capital and Net Debt	302	225
Gearing Ratio	0.09	0.07

Cash and cash equivalents are neither past due nor impaired.

In case of other financial assets, there are no indicators as at March 31, 2025 that defaults in payment obligations will occur.

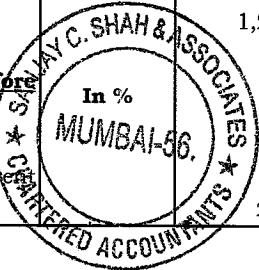


STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR THE PERIOD ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

(Rs. In Lacs)

NOTE No.	PARTICULARS	Unit of Measureme nt	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025 RS.		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024 RS.		Variation in %
23.0	ANALYTICAL RATIO						
1	Current Ratio = Current Assets / (Total Current Liabilities – Security Deposits payable on Demand – Current maturities of Long Term Debt)	In Times			1.97	1.45	36.41%
A	Current Assets		329.82		322.42		
B	Current Liabilities		167.22		222.98		
2	Debt-Equity Ratio = (Short Term Debt + Long Term Debt) / Shareholders' Equity	In Times					
A	Short Term Debt+Long Term Debt			N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
B	Shareholders Equity		274.36		208.54		
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio = EBID/ Total Debt Services	In Times		N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
A	EBID (Earning After Tax but before Interest and Dep.)		99.05		46.06		
B	Total Debt Services		-		-		
	Principal Repayment		-		-		
	Gross Interest on Loan		-		-		
4	Return on Equity Ratio= Net Income/Shareholders Equity	In %		23.99%		14.69%	63.34%
A	Net Profit after tax		65.82		30.63		
B	Shareholders Equity		274.36		208.54		
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	N.A.	N.A., as STL Transworld Pvt Ltd. is primarily engaged in the business of Transportation Service.				
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	In Times		0.25		0.46	-46.13%
A	Average Trade Receivable		301.10		376.39		
B	Revenue From Operation		1,214.35		817.66		
7	Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	In Times		0.17		0.38	-55.54%
A	Average Trade Payable		191.36		297.87		
B	Purchase and Labour Charges+Employee Benefit Expenses + Other Expenses		1,128.13		780.79		
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio= Revenue from Operation /Working Capital	In Times		7.47		8.22	-9.17%
A	Revenue From Operation		1,214.35		817.66		
B	Working Capital		162.60		99.44		
9	Net Profit Ratio= Profit before tax/ Revenue from Operation	In %		7.29%		5.63%	29.39%
A	Net Profit before tax		88.51		46.06		
B	Revenue From Operation		1,214.35		817.66		
10	Return on Capital Employed Ratio= Profit before Tax + Finance Cost /Capital Employed	In %		36.10%		22.09%	63.45%
A	Profit before tax+ Finance cost		99.05		46.06		
B	Capital Employed= Total Assets-Total Current Liabilities		274.35		208.53		



(Rs. In Lacs)

NOTE No.	PARTICULARS	Unit of Measureme nt	AS AT 31ST MARCH 2025 RS.		AS AT 31ST MARCH 2024 RS.		Variation in %
11	<u>Return on Investment Ratio</u>	In %		N.A.		N.A.	N.A.
A	Income from Investment		-		-		
B	Average Investment		-		-		

Note: Profit before/after tax includes Exceptional Items.**REASONS FOR VARIATION IN RATIO BY 25% OR MORE AS COMPARE TO PRECEEDING YEAR**

Variation in coverage, turnover and other profitability ratios is primarily due to increase in Turnover and profitability during the year ended March 31, 2025.

1 For Current Ratio

There is variance in current ratio due to decrease in outstanding trade payables (i.e. current liability) in current year as compared to preceding year

2 For Net Capital Turnover Ratio

There is increase in Turnover and profitability during the year ended March 31, 2025 as compared to preceding year and increase in working capital in current year as compared to preceding year.

3 For Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio

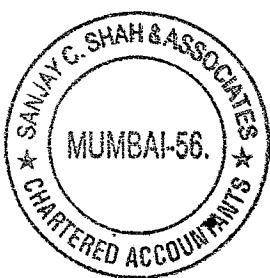
There is variance in trade receivable ratio due to increase in outstanding trade receivable in current year as compared to preceding year.

4 For Trade Payable Turnover Ratio

There is variance in trade payable ratio due to decrease in outstanding trade payables in current year as compared to preceding year

5 For Return on Capital Employed Ratio

There is variance in Capital Employed ratio as there is increase profit in the current year compare to preceding year.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

24) The Company has not provided for any Gratuity Liability as at the Balance Sheet Date in pursuance to Indian Accounting Standard 19, "Employee Benefit" issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs.

25) Debit & Credit balances in the accounts are subject to confirmation.

26) Related Party Disclosure; -

As per Ind AS 24 "Related party Disclosures", disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below

a. Name of the Related Parties and description of Relationships: -

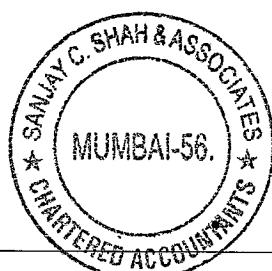
Key Management Personnel	1. Mr. Parshottam V Shah -Director 2. Mr. Kalpesh D Shah -Director
Holding Company	Shreeji Translogistics Ltd

b. Details of transaction with above mentioned Related Parties: -

(Rs. In "Lacs")

Description of the Nature of Transaction	Volume of Transaction during 2024-25	Volume of Transaction during 2023-24
Lorry Hire Charge Expenses		
Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	131.38	489.42
Freight and Other Incidental Services		
Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	9.78	00
Interest		
Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	10.54	00
Total	151.70	489.42

Note: - 1. The list of related parties mentioned above is as per the list provided by the Management. Further, only those parties are mentioned with whom there was a transaction in the financial year



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

c. Details of the amount due to or due from related parties as at: -

(Rs. In "Lacs")

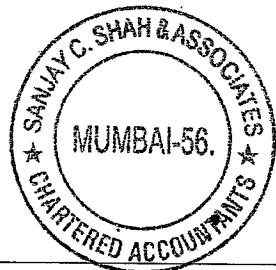
Description of the Nature of Transaction	Amounts outstanding as on 31st March 2025	
	March 2025	March 2024
Trade Payable (Net)		
Shreeji Translogistics Ltd	109.18	189.40
Total	109.18	189.40

Note :- Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties :

The sales/services to and purchases/services from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs vide cash/bank payment. There have been no guarantees received or provided for any related party receivables or payables.

- 27) The Company does not have any sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year.
- 28) Previous year's figures have been regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to conform the current year classification.
- 29) **Audit Trail**

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of account 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 accounting software. Further, there is no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software where such feature is enabled.



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

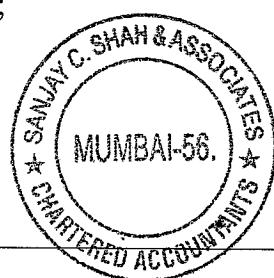
30) Events occurring after the Balance Sheet Date

The Company evaluates events and transactions that occur subsequent to the balance sheet date but prior to approval of the financial statements to determine the necessity for recognition and / or reporting of any of these events and transactions in the financial statements. As on 30th May, 2025, there are no material subsequent events to be recognized or reported.

31) The Company does not have sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions and hence requirement of filing of stock statements filed by the Company with such banks or financial institutions is not applicable.

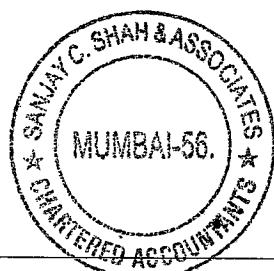
32) Additional regulatory and other information as required by the Schedule III to the Companies Act 2013: -

- a) The Company does not have any fixed assets and hence, there is no question of revaluation of its property;
- b) The Company has not granted any loan or advance in the nature of loan to promoters, directors, KMPs and other related parties that are repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment;
- c) The Company has not made any borrowings from banks and financial institutions, hence requirement of Registration, Modification and Satisfaction of charges relating to the year under review, is not applicable;
- d) The Company is not required to spend on Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) expenditure, since Neither Company's Networth is Rs.500 crore or more, Turnover is Rs.1000 crore or more nor and Net Profit is Rs.5 crore or more during immediately preceding year and hence provision of section 135 of the Act is not applicable.
- e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder;



STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

- f) The Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lenders;
- g) The Company does not have central data base of struck off companies in India and hence Company is unable to trace parties with whom it has entered in to transactions, which are struck off by Registrar of Companies.
- h) The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Shreeji Translogistics Ltd and does not have any subsidiary company and accordingly, compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 has been complied with for the year under consideration;
- i) There are no Scheme of Arrangements approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 during the year;
- j) The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- k) The company has also not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall (i) 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 (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- l) The Company do not have any transaction which are not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during any of the years;

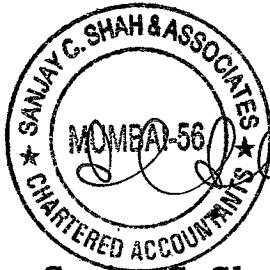


STL TRANSWORLD PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH 2025

m) The Company did not trade or invest in Crypto Currency or virtual currency during the financial year. Hence, disclosures relating to it are not applicable;

SIGNATURE TO NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

**For Sanjay C. Shah & Associates
Chartered Accountants**



Sanjay C. Shah

Proprietor

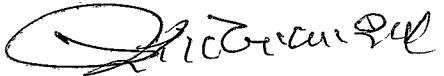
Membership No. 039179

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30th May, 2025

UDIN: 25039179BMINWIE6603

**For and on behalf of the Boards
STL Transworld Private Limited**

Parshottam Shah
Director
DIN: 09469058

Kalpesh Shah
Director
DIN: 09469182