

Shrishty Comtrade Private Limited CIN: U45200BR2009PTC014969 Regd Off: Murlichak, P.O- B V College, Jagdeo Path, Patna-800014 Profit and Loss Account for the year ended on 31st March, 2025					
				Amount in Hundred(₹)	Amount in Hundred(₹)
	Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024	
I.	Revenue from operations	21	1,64,251.49	1,79,815.19	
II.	Other income	22	130.92	37.88	
III.	Total Revenue(I+II)		1,64,382.41	1,79,853.07	
IV.	Expenses:				
	Direct Exp		19,790.00	54,592.63	
	Purchase of Traded Goods	23	1,31,583.13	1,77,387.08	
	Changes in inventories of finished goods, by-products and work in progress	24	15,628.11	83,973.40	
	Employee benefits expense	25	14,367.69	10,523.59	
	Finance costs	26	10.25	1,511.27	
	Depreciation and amortization expense		906.65	660.56	
	Other expenses	27	11,720.42	16,027.76	
	Total expenses (IV)		1,62,750.04	1,76,729.49	
V.	Profit before tax (III-IV)		1,632.37	3,123.58	
VI.	Tax expense :				
	Current tax		522.71	837.91	
	Deferred tax		55.84	14.08	
	Income tax relating to earlier years				
			578.55	823.83	
VII.	Profit for the year		1,053.82	2,299.75	



VIII. Earnings per equity share (Nominal value per share Rs. /-)			
- Basic (Rs.)		16.47	35.93
- Diluted (Rs.)		16.47	35.93
Number of shares used in computing earning per share			
- Basic (Nos.)		64.00	64.00
- Diluted (Nos.)		64.00	64.00
Significant accounting policies and estimates	1		
The accompanying notes 1 to 37 are an integral part of the financial statement.			

As per our report of even date attached.

For G Gunjan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN-029128C

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

CA Gaurav Gunjan

M.N. 446918

Partner

UDIN 25446918BMJQT16416

Place: Patna

Dated: 30-09-2025

Sangeeta Singh

Birendra Kumar

Director

DIN:02779424

Sangeeta Singh

Director

DIN: 02779578

Shrishty Comtrade Private Limited

Note No : 21

(Amount In Hundred)

Revenue From Operations		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>Sale Of Goods</i>		
<i>Sale Of Flats</i>	1,64,251.49	1,79,815.19
<i>Other Operating Revenues</i>		-
	1,64,251	1,79,815

Note No : 22

Other Income		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<u>Interest Income</u>	-	-
<i>Fixed Deposits With Banks</i>	38.75	30.38
<i>Income tax Refunds</i>	-	-
<i>Interest On Advances</i>	-	-
<u>Dividend Income</u>	-	-
<i>Net Gain on Sale of Investments</i>	-	-
<u>Other Non- Operating Income</u>	-	-
<i>Rent</i>	-	-
<i>Profit On Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment</i>	-	-
<i>Other Income</i>	92.17	7.50
	131	38

Note No : 23

Purchase Of Traded Goods		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>Purchases</i>	1,31,583.13	1,77,387.08
	1,31,583	1,77,387



Note No : 24

Changes in Inventory of Finished goods, Work in Progress & Stock-in-Trade			
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>(Increase)/ Decrease in Stocks</i>		-	-
<i>Closing WIP</i>		2,75,163.71	2,59,535.40
<i>Finished Goods</i>		-	-
TOTAL(A)		2,75,163.71	2,59,535.40
<i>Less : Opening WIP</i>		2,59,535.60	1,75,562.00
<i>Finished Goods</i>		-	-
TOTAL(B)		2,59,535.60	1,75,562.00
TOTAL (B-A)		- 15,628	- 83,973

Note No : 25

Employee Benefit expenses			
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>Salaries & Wages</i>		14,368	10,524
<i>Contribution to Provident & Other Funds</i>		-	-
<i>Staff Welfare Expenses</i>		-	-
		14,368	10,524

Note No : 26

Finance Costs			
Particulars		As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>Interest Expenses</i>		-	1,500.00
<i>Other Borrowing Costs</i>		-	-
<i>Bank Charges</i>		10	11
		10	1,511



Note No : 27

Other Expenses		
Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
<i>Payment to Auditors</i>		
<i>As auditor</i>		
<i>- Audit Fee</i>	200.00	-
<i>Bank Charges</i>		-
<i>Interest On TDS</i>	1.29	138.86
<i>Conveyance & Travelling</i>		-
<i>Site Expenses</i>	2,755.22	4,919.28
<i>Manpower services Charges</i>	2,132.94	1,769.35
<i>Electricity Expenses</i>	632.35	995.06
<i>Rate & Taxes</i>	625.82	845.19
<i>Advertisement</i>	270.00	510.00
<i>Repair & Maintenance</i>	124.49	59.20
<i>Miscellaneous Expenses</i>	215.81	157.00
<i>Professional tax</i>	25.00	25.00
<i>Legal & Professional Expenses</i>	1,840.00	-
<i>Consultancy Charges</i>		1,468.60
<i>Interest Exp.</i>		-
<i>Round off</i>		0.22
<i>Telephone & Internet</i>	391.50	-
<i>Commission</i>	1,150.00	3,940.00
<i>Printing & Stationary</i>	21.00	-
<i>Software Development Fee</i>	135.00	-
<i>Rent</i>	1,200.00	1,200.00
	11,720	16,028



NOTE: 28: Earning Per Share (EPS)

Particulars	Year Ended	
	31.03.2025	31.03.2024
Net Profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	1,053.82	2,299.75
Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	64.00	64.00
Basic and Diluted Earnings per share	16.47	35.93
Face Value per equity share	100/-	100/-

NOTE: 29: Disclosures

The following disclosures shall be made where Loans or Advances in the nature of loans granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties , either severally or jointly with any other person:

Type Of Borrowers	Amount Of Loan or Advance in the nature of loan Outstanding	Percentage to the Loans & Advances in the nature of Loans
Promoters		
Directors		
KMPs		
Related Parties		

NOTE: 30: Contingent Liability & Capital Commitments

- a) Company do/ do not have any Contingent Liability for the year under review,
- b) Company do / do not have any Capital Commitments for the year under review.

NOTE: 31: Segment Reporting

The geographical segment of the company is the primary the reporting segment ie operating in India and the business segment is the secondary segment.



NOTE: 32 : Immovable Property Not Held In Company's Name

Relevant Line Item in the Balance Sheet	Description of Items Of Property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds held in the name of	holder is a promoter/ director, OR relative of Promoter/ Director OR employee of promoter/director	Property Held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
<<Not Applicable>>						

Note: 33: Details Of Benami Property

No cases pending, no disclosure required

Note : 34: Registration Of Charges or Satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

No charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period. No disclosure is required

Note : 35: Undisclosed Income

No cases pending, no disclosure required

Note : 36: Details of Crypto / Virtual Currency

Company has not traded into crypto or any virtual currency. No disclosure is required to be made.

As per Reports of even Date

For G Gunjan & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN-029128C

CA Gaurav Gunjan

M.N. 346918

Partner

UDIN 25446918BA 0

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Birendra Kumar

Director

DIN:02779424



Sangeeta Singh

Director

DIN: 02779578

Place:

Patna

Dated:

30-09-2025

Shrishty Comtrade Private Limited			
Regd Off: Murlichak, P.O- B V College, Jagdeo Path, Patna-800014			
<u>Provision for Tax</u>	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024
PBT		1,632.37	3,123.58
Add Depreciation as per Cos Act		906.65	660.56
Less Depreciation as per IT Act		528.60	-
Taxable Income		2,010.41	3,222.72
Rate of Income Tax	26%	522.71	837.91

<u>Provision for DT(A)/L</u>	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024
WDV as per Cos Act		1,668.60	1,982.44
WDV as per IT Act		2,788.76	3,317.37
Timing Gap		1,120.16	-
Rate of Income Tax		26%	26%
DT(A)/L		291.24	-
Recognised in Balance Sheet in last Year		347.08	-
Impact into P/L		55.84	14.08



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

Company Overview

Shrishty Commtrade Private limited is a Private limited company (CIN: U45200BR2009PTC014969) incorporated on 04-11-2009 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with the Registrar of companies, Patna, Bihar. Its registered office is Murlichak, P O- B V College, Jagdeo Path, Patna-800014

Note - 1. Significant accounting policies

1.1 Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the company have been prepared under the historical cost convention, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles in India (Indian GAAP) on an accrual basis. The company has prepared these financial statements to comply in all material respects with the accounting standards notified under the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable and the guidance notes, standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard required a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

1.2 Use Of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Indian GAAP requires the management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent liabilities, at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based on the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future periods.

1.3 Fixed Assets, Intangible assets and capital work in progress

Fixed assets are stated at cost, after reducing accumulated depreciation and impairment up to the date of the Balance Sheet. Direct costs are capitalized until the assets are ready for use and include financing costs relating to any borrowing attributable to acquisition of construction of those fixed assets which necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use. Capital work in progress includes the cost of fixed assets that are not yet ready for their intended use. Intangible assets, if any, are recorded at the consideration paid for acquisition of such assets and are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and impairment.



1.4 Depreciation

Depreciation on fixed assets is determined based on the estimated useful life of the assets using the written down value method as prescribed under the schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Individual assets costing less than Rs. 5000.00 or less are depreciated within a year of acquisition. Depreciation on assets purchased/sold during the period is proportionately charged. Leasehold land is amortized on a straight line basis over the period of lease. Intangible assets, if any, are amortized over their useful life on a straight line method.

1.5 Employee benefits

Short Term benefits are recognized as an expense at the undiscounted amount in the statement of Profit and Loss of the year in which related service is rendered. Retirement benefits in form of gratuity, leave encashment etc. will be accounted for on accrual basis. The company has not incurred any liabilities in this respect till the end of the year. Provisions of Employees' Provident Fund and Miscellaneous Provisions Act and Payment of gratuity act are not applicable to the company. However, there is no liability accrued in this respect as on the end of the financial year.

1.6 Government grants

Grants and subsidies from the government are recognized when there is reasonable assurance that (i) the company will comply with the conditions attached to them, and (ii) the grant/subsidy will be received. When the grants or subsidy related to revenue, it is recognized as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognized as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset. Government grants of the nature of promoters' contribution are credited to capital reserve and treated as a part of the shareholders' fund.

1.7 Investments

Investments, which are readily realizable and intended to be held for not more than one year from the date on which such investments are made, are classified as current investments. All other investments are classified as long term investments. Current investments are carried in the financial statements at lower of cost and fair value determined on an individual investment basis. Long term investments are carried at cost. However, provision for diminution in value is made to recognize a decline other than temporary in the value of the investments. On disposal of an investment, the difference between its carrying amount and net disposal proceeds is charged or credited to the statement of profit and loss.



1.8 Inventories

As company is engaged in the business of Service value of inventory is not significant, no proper policy has been made for such valuation.

1.9 Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured. The following specific recognition criteria must also be met before revenue is recognized:

Sale of goods

Revenue from sale of goods is recognized when all the significant risks and rewards of ownership of the goods have been passed to the buyer, usually on delivery of the goods. The company collects sales taxes and value added taxes (VAT) on behalf of the government and, therefore, these are not economic benefits flowing to the company. Hence, they are excluded from the revenue.

Income from Job work/Services

Revenue from Job work/ Services is recognized when the contractual obligation is fulfilled and goods/services are delivered to the contractee.

Interest

Interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable rate of interest. Interest income is included under the head "Other Income" in the statement of profit and loss.



1.10 Income Taxes

Tax expenses comprise current and deferred tax. Current Income tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred Income taxes reflect the impact of timing differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable timing differences. Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible timing differences only to the extent that there is reasonable certainty that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. In situations where the company has unabsorbed depreciation or carry forward tax losses, all deferred tax assets are recognized only if there is virtual certainty supported by convincing evidences that they can be realized against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date.

Minimum Alternate Tax paid in a year is charged to the statement of profit and loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent that there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the company recognizes MAT credit as an asset in accordance with the guidance note on accounting for credit available in respect of minimum alternate tax under the income tax act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The company reviews the "MAT credit entitlement" at each reporting date.



1.11 Provisions and contingent liabilities

The company recognizes a provision when there is a present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a present obligation that cannot be estimated reliably or a possible or present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. Where there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

1.12 Earning Per Share

Earning per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss after taxes for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

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

1.13 Cash Flow Statement

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

