

Independent Auditors' Report

To
The Members,
Chennai Biomining Limited

Report on the Audit of the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Chennai Biomining Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (Including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity, and the Statement Cash Flow for the period then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Management Discussion and Analysis and Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect 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, we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure -A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in Equity and the statement of Cash flows and dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, relevant rules issued there under.
 - (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B"; and
 - (g) The company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration during the year. Hence, with respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

- (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv.
 - a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - c) Based on such audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
 - v. No dividend has been declared or paid during the year by the Company; and
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which 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 softwares. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the Company was incorporated on 20th December 2024 hence preservation of audit trail is not applicable for this year.

For A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0049378



(A.S.Naidu)
Partner

Membership No. 208582
UDIN: 25208582BMJBXW4611



Annexure- A to the Independent Auditors' Report:

The Annexure referred to the independent auditors' report to the members of the company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that:

- (i) (a) A) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not having any Property, Plant & Equipment, hence paragraph 3 (i)(a)(A) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.

B) The Company has no Intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not having any Property, Plant & Equipment, hence paragraph 3(i)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not having any immovable properties, hence paragraph 3 (i)(c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not having any Property, Plant & Equipment, hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder hence paragraph 3 (i)(e) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not having any Inventory, hence paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. five crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made / provided / granted any investments, guarantee / security, loans, or loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year by the company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a), (b), (c), (d), (e) and (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) The company has not granted/made/given any loans, investments, guarantees, and security under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and no order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any tribunal. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to the company.

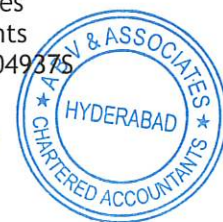
- (vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us the company has been generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities and no undisputed amounts payable were outstanding as at 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the company examined by us, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues as at 31st March, 2025 which have not been deposited on account of a dispute.
- (viii) The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (ix) (a) The Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable
- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us the company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) The Company has not raised any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.
- (e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any amount by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3 (x)(a) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, during the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) under section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(x) (b) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the company or no fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by [cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us] in Form ADT - 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) The whistle blower mechanism is not applicable to the Company, as represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) The company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv)(a)&(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause 3(xv) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a),(b) and (c) of the order is not applicable.
- (d) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xvii) The company has incurred cash losses in the financial year of Rs.0.22 Millions, as the company was incorporated during this year reporting for the immediately preceding financial year dose not arise.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) The provisions of section 135 are not applicable to the company based on the threshold limits prescribed under section 135 of the said Act and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14-05-2025

for A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.0049375


(A.S.Naidu)
Partner



Membership No. 208582
UDIN: 25208582BMJBXW4611

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditors' Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Chennai Biomining Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

for A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0049376



(A.S. Naidu)
Partner

Membership No. 208582
UDIN: 25208582BMJBXW4611



Place: Hyderabad
Date: 14-05-2025

Chennai Biomining Limited
CIN:U39000TN2024PLC175571
Level 4,Diamond Dune, 323, Poonamallee High Road
Aminjikarai, Chennai, Egmore Nungambakkam, TamilNadu - 600 030
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(INR in Millions)

	Particulars	Notes	As at 31 March 2025
I.	Assets		
(1)	Non-current assets		
	(a) Deferred tax assets, net	3	0.06
	Total non-current assets		0.06
(2)	Current assets		
	Financial assets		
	i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.79
	ii) Bank balances other than above		-
	Total current assets		0.79
	Total assets		0.85
II.	Equity and liabilities		
(1)	Equity		
	Equity share capital	5	1.00
	Other equity	6	(0.16)
	Total equity		0.84
(2)	Liabilities		
	Current liabilities		
	Financial liabilities		-
	Other current liabilities	7	0.01
	Total current liabilities		0.01
	Total liabilities		0.01
	Total equity and liabilities		0.85
	Material accounting policies and notes to accounts	1 to 16	

As per our report of even date
For A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0049375

A.S.Naidu
Partner
Membership Number : 208582



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chennai Biomining Limited

Divakar Marri
Director
DIN:06865376

Eshwar Reddy Purmandla
Director
DIN:01892327

(Handwritten signatures of Divakar Marri and Eshwar Reddy Purmandla)



Place : Hyderabad
Date: 14-05-2025

Chennai Biomining Limited
CIN:U39000TN2024PLC175571
Level 4,Diamond Dune, 323, Poonamallee High Road
Aminjikarai, Chennai, Egmore Nungambakkam, TamilNadu - 600 030
Statement of Profit and Loss from the Period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025

(INR in Millions)

	Particulars	Notes	For the period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025
I.	Income		
	Revenue from contracts with customers		-
	Total income (I)		-
II.	Expenses		
	Other expenses	8	0.22
	Total expenses (II)		0.22
III.	Profit/(Loss) before tax (III=I-II)		(0.22)
IV.	Tax Expense (IV)		
	Current Tax		-
	Deferred Tax expense/(income)		(0.06)
V.	Profit/(loss) for the period (V=III-IV)		(0.16)
VI.	Other comprehensive income		
	<i>Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss</i>		-
	Re-measurement (losses)/gains on defined benefit plans		-
	Income Tax effect		
	Other comprehensive income/(expenses) for the period (net of taxes)(VI)		-
VII.	Total comprehensive income for the period (net of taxes) (VII=V+VI)		(0.16)
	Earnings per share (Face value of Rs.10/- each)		
	Basic & Diluted earnings per share Rs.		(1.64)
Material accounting policies and notes to accounts		1 to 16	

As per our report of even date
For A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0049375

A.S.Naidu
Partner

Membership Number : 208582

Place : Hyderabad
Date: 14-05-2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chennai Biomining Limited

Divakar Marri
Director
DIN:06865376

Eshwar Reddy Purmandla
Director
DIN:01892327



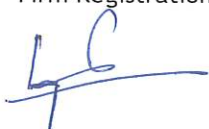
Statement of cash flow for the Period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025

	Particulars	For the period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025
A.	Cash flows from operating activities	
	Profit/(Loss) before tax	(0.22)
	Adjustments to:	
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	-
		(0.22)
	Working capital adjustments:	
	Increase / (decrease) in other current liabilities	0.01
	Cash generated from operating activities	(0.21)
	Income tax (paid) / refund (net)	-
	Net cash from operating activities (A)	(0.21)
B.	Cash flows from investing activities	
	Interest received	-
	Net cash from investing activities (B)	-
c.	Cash flows from financing activities	
	Proceeds from issue of Equity shares	1.00
	Net cash flow used in financing activities (C)	1.00
	Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	0.79
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	0.79

a) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) - Statement of Cash Flow.

Particulars	For the period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025
b) Cash & cash equivalent comprises of	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with Banks	
- Current accounts	0.79
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	0.79

As per our report of even date
For A B V & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 0049375



A.S.Naidu
Partner
Membership Number : 208582



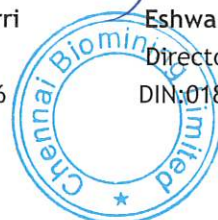
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chennai Biomining Limited



Divakar Marri
Director
DIN:06865376



Eshwar Reddy Purmandla
Director
DIN:01892327



Place : Hyderabad
Date: 14-05-2025

Statement of changes in equity for the Year ended 31 March 2025

a. Equity share capital

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	Number of Shares (in Millions)	Amount
Balance as at the 20 December 2024	-	-
Issued during the year	0.10	1.00
Balance as at the 31 March 2025	0.10	1.00

b. Other equity

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at the 20 December 2024	-	-
Profit or loss	(0.16)	(0.16)
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income	(0.16)	(0.16)
Balance as at the 31 March 2025	(0.16)	(0.16)

As per our report of even date

For A B V & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0049375



A.S.Naidu

Partner

Membership Number : 208582

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chennai Biomining Limited


Divakar Marri

Director

DIN:06865376



Eshwar Reddy Purmandla

Director

DIN:01892327



Place : Hyderabad

Date: 14-05-2025

1. Material Accounting Policies & Notes annexed to and forming part of the financial Statements

Chennai Biomining Limited (the 'Company') is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at Level 4, Diamond Dune, 323, Poonamallee High Road, Aminjikarai, Chennai, Egmore Nungambakkam, TamilNadu - 600030.

2.1 Basis for preparation of financial statements:

a) Compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As)

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind As) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

b) Use of estimates and judgment

In preparing these financial statements, management has made judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively.

c) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest Millions (two decimals) , unless otherwise stated.

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment & Depreciation

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labor, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located. If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Expenses incurred relating to project, net of income earned during the project development stage prior to its intended use, are considered as pre-operative expenses and disclosed under Capital Work - in - Progress.

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

Assets are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less cost of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units).

Depreciation on the fixed assets has been provided based on useful lives as prescribed under part C of the schedule II of the companies act, 2013.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Depreciation on additions/ (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from/ (upto) the date on which asset is ready for use/ (disposed off).

2.3 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company's non-financial assets, other than deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the CGU (or the asset).

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

2.4 Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

2.5 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are amortized over the estimated useful lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method are reviewed at least at each financial year end. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as change in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite useful lives is recognized in profit or loss.

2.6 Provisions

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (other than employee benefits) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

2.7 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government.

2.8 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs incurred for obtaining assets which takes substantial period to get ready for their intended use are capitalized to the respective assets wherever the costs are directly attributable to such assets and in other cases by applying weighted average cost of borrowings to the expenditure on such assets. Other borrowing costs are treated as expense for the year.

Transaction costs in respect of long-term borrowings are amortized over the tenor of respective loans using effective interest method.

2.9 Tax Expenses

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognized in the comprehensive income or in equity. In which case, the tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or equity.

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. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax is also recognized in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits.

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

2.10 Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

i) Right-of-use assets

The Company recognizes right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognized, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets.

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

ii) Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognizes lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses (unless they are incurred to produce inventories) in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

iii) Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases of machinery and equipment (i.e., those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to those items that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low-value assets are recognized as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted for on a straight-line basis over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognized as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

2.11 Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits is expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised as an expense during the period when the employees render the services.

Post-Employment Benefits

(i) Defined Benefit Plan

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods discounting that amount and deducting the fair value of any plan assets.

The calculation of defined benefit obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary. Re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses, the return on plan assets (excluding interest) and the effect of the asset ceiling (if any, excluding interest), are recognised in OCI.

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service ('past service cost' or 'past service gain') or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in profit or loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

The company pays gratuity and leave encashment to its employees under defined benefit plans.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company makes specified monthly contributions towards Government administered provident fund scheme. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees.

2.12 Earnings per equity share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owner of the company.
- By the weighted number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

2.13 Financial Instruments

i. Financial assets

A. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition.

a) Financial assets carried at amortized cost (AC)

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial

asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

b) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost, are measured at fair value through profit or loss e.g. investments in mutual funds. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net in the Statement of Profit and Loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises.

c) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose Objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial Liabilities

A. Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value.

B. Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

3. Deferred tax Asset (net)

(Rs in Millions)

	As at 31 March 2025
Deferred tax asset	
MAT credit entitlement	-
	-
Deferred tax liability	
Property, plant and equipment	-
Investments	-
Carry forward losses and others	(0.06)
	(0.06)
Deferred tax assets /(liabilities), net	0.06

Reconciliation of effective Tax Rate

	As at 31 March 2025	
Profit Before Tax		(0.22)
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate	26.00%	(0.06)
Effect of:		
Non-deductible expenses / incomes not taxable	-1.17%	0.00
Effective tax rate	24.83%	(0.06)

4. Cash and cash equivalents

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025
A. Cash and cash equivalents	
Cash on hand	-
Balances with banks:	
- in current accounts	0.79
	0.79
B. Bank balances other than above	
- deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-
	-
	0.79

5. Equity Share capital

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	Equity shares	
	Number of shares (in Millions)	Amount (in Millions)
(i) Authorised share capital		
Equity Share Capital		
As at 20 December 2024	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	1.00	10.00
As at 31 March 2025	1.00	10.00
(ii) Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital		
Equity shares of Rs. 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 20 December 2024	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) during the year	0.10	1.00
As at 31 March 2025	0.10	1.00

A. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

a. The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs. 10/- each. Each equity share holder is entitled to one vote per equity share held. The company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The interim dividend proposed by the board of directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuring Annual General Meeting.

b. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

B. Shareholders holding more than 5% of equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares (in Millions)	% of Holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up Ramky Infrastructure Limited	0.10	100%

C. Details of shareholding by Holding Company

	As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares (in Millions)	% of Holding
Ramky Infrastructure Limited - Equity shares	0.10	100%

D. Shares held by the promoter

As at 31 March 2025

Promoter Name	Class of Equity Shares	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Ramky Infrastructure Limited	Equity shares of Rs.10 each	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100%	100%

6. Other equity

(INR in Millions)

	As at 31 March 2025
Retained earnings	
Opening balance	-
Add: (Loss)/ Profit for the year	(0.16)
Total other Equity	(0.16)

7. Other current liabilities

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2025
Expenses payable	0.01
	0.01

8. Other expenses

(INR in Millions)

Particulars	For the period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025
Preliminary expenses	0.21
Audit fee	0.01
	0.22

(i) Details of payments to auditors

Particulars	For the period ended 20 December 2024 to 31 March 2025
Statutory audit fee	0.01
Other services	-
Total	0.01

9 Related party transactions

A. List of related parties and nature of relationship

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of relationship
1	Ramky Infrastructure Limited	Holding Company
2	Eshwar Reddy Purmandla	Independent Director
3	M. Divakar	Director
4	Saheer Harun	Director

B. Transactions with related parties during the year ended

(Rs in Millions)

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	31 March 2025
1	Ramky Infrastructure Limited	Equity share capital	1.00

C. Balance outstanding at the end of the year

S. No.	Name of the related party	Nature of transactions	31 March 2025
1	Ramky Infrastructure Limited	Equity share capital	1.00

10. Ratio Analysis and its elements

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	Reason for variance
Current ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	78.75	
Debt- Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0.00	
Debt Service Coverage ratio	Earnings for debt service = Net profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses	Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments	0.00	
Return on Equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes - Preference Dividend	Average Shareholder's Equity	-19.65%	
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	0.00	
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Net credit sales = Gross credit sales - sales return	Average Trade Receivable	0.00	The Company was incorporated on 20th December 2024 and hence previous year ratios are not applicable
Trade Payable Turnover Ratio	Net credit purchases = Gross credit purchases - purchase return	Average Trade Payables	0.00	
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	Working capital = Current assets - Current liabilities	0.00	
Net Profit ratio	Net Profit	Net sales = Total sales - sales return	0.00	
Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital Employed = Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	-26.62%	

11. Auditors Remuneration:

PARTICULARS	2024-25 Rs. in Millions
Auditors' Remuneration	0.01

Total	0.01
	=====

12. Earnings per share (EPS):

The details of number of Equity shares used in calculating Basic and Diluted earnings per share are set out below:

(Numbers in Millions)	
Particulars	Year ended 31-03-2025
Weighted average Equity shares for computing Basic EPS	0.10
Add : Dilutive effect of potential Equity shares	-
Weighted average Equity shares for computing Diluted EPS	0.10
Profit (loss) attributable to equity shareholders(basic)	(0.16)
Profit (loss) attributable to equity shareholders(Diluted)	(0.16)
Basic earnings per share	(1.64)
Diluted earnings per share	(1.64)

13. Financial instruments Valuation

- a) All financial instruments are initially recognized at cost and subsequently re-measured at fair value as given below in the table:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025 Carrying Amount	(Rs.in millions) Level of Input used		
		1	2	3
Financial Assets				
At Amortized Cost				
Cash and Bank Balances	0.79	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
At Amortized Cost				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	-	-	-

* Excludes Investments measured at cost.

- The financial instruments are categorized into three levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below
- Level1 inputs - Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date.
- Level2 inputs - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly.
- Level3 inputs - Unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

b) Financial Risk Management

In course of its business, the company is exposed to certain financial risk such as market risk (Including currency risk and other price risks), credit risk and liquidity risk that could have significant influence on the company's business and operational/financial performance. The Board of directors reviews and approves risk management framework and policies for managing these risks and monitor suitable mitigating actions taken by the management to minimize potential adverse effects and achieve greater predictability to earnings.

c) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. The company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties, a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregated value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

d) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as pre requirements. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk is minimal.

14. Other Statutory Information:

- a) The Company do not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- b) Transactions with struck off companies: Nil
- c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- e) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall: 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 The Company have not received any fund from any persons or entities, 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.
- f) The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- g) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

15. There are no dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises as on 31-03-2025.

16. The Company was incorporated on 20th December 2024 and hence previous year figures are not applicable.

For A B V & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 0049375



A.S.Naidu

Partner

Membership Number : 208582



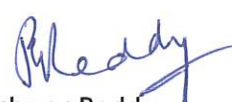
**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Chennai Biomining Limited**



Divakar Marri

Director

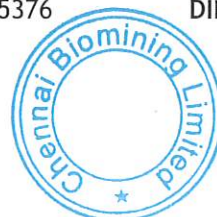
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**Eshwar Reddy
Purmandla**

Director

DIN:01892327



Place : Hyderabad

Date : 14-05-2025