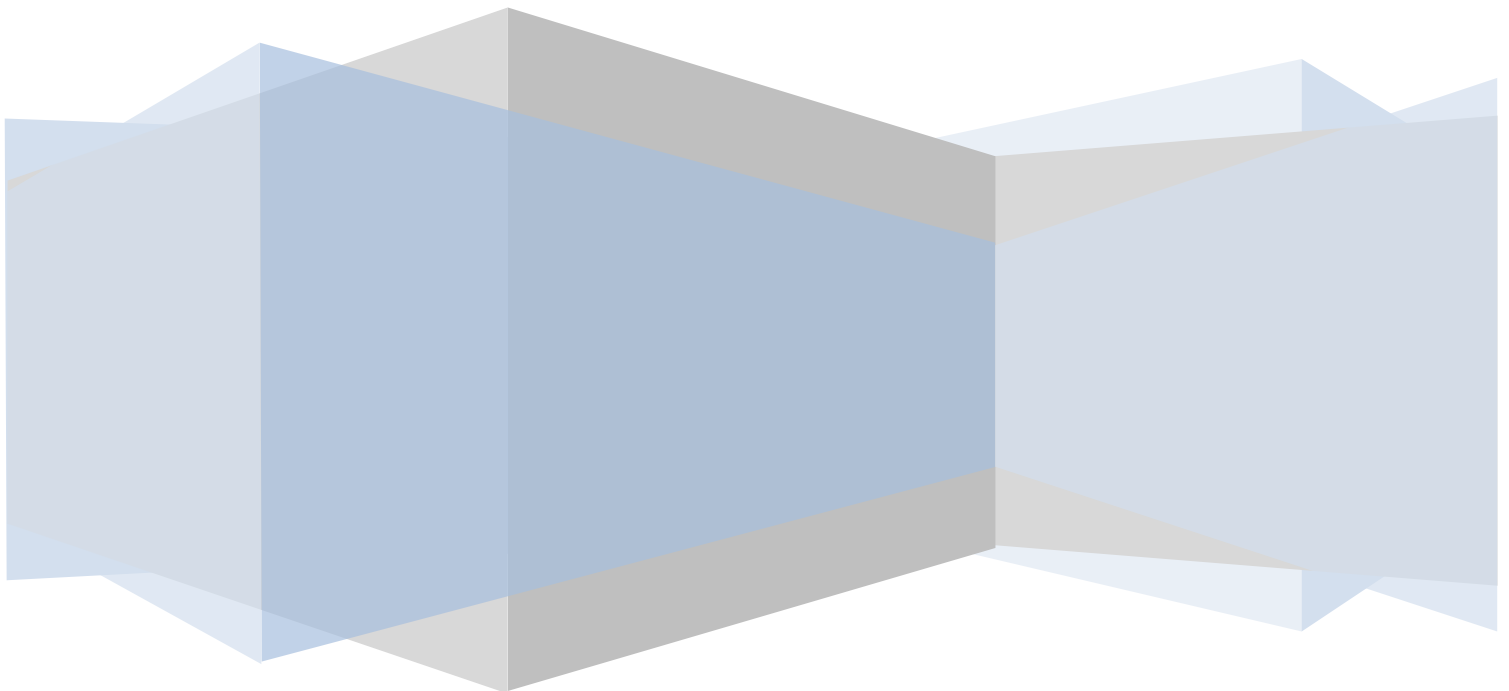


Mayurbhanj Trades & Agencies Limited

Annual Report – 2025



Mayurbhanj Trades & Agencies Limited
CIN: L24117WB1979PLC032322

BOARD OF DIRECTORS
Whole-Time Director & CFO

Mr. Harendra Singh

Non- Executive Non-Independent
Mrs. Sushmita Sharma

Independent Directors

Mr. Satrajit Paul
Mr. Atanu Mukherjee
(Tenure Completed)

Company Secretary & Compliance Officer
Ms. Megha Agarwal

AUDITORS

M/s G Basu & Company
Chartered Accountants
Basu House 3, Chowringhee Approach
Road, Kolkata -700072
Phone: 22126253/8016
E-Mail: s.lahiri@gbasu.in

REGISTRAR & SHARE TRANSFER AGENT

C. B. Management Services Private Limited
P-22 Bondel Road
Kolkata- 700019
Call : +91 33 40116700,2280 6692/93/94/2486
Fax : +91 33 2287 0263

LISTING DETAILS

1. The Calcutta Stock Exchange Limited
2. Metropolitan Stock Exchange of India Limited

REGISTERED OFFICE

7, Waterloo Street, 2nd
Floor Kolkata- 700 069
Phone: +91-33-2248 0602
E-mail: info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com
Website: www.mayurbhanjtrades.in

MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED

CIN: L24117WB1979PLC032322

REGISTERED OFFICE: 7, Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata - 700069

PHONE: + 91-33-2248 0602; **E-MAIL:** info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com

WEBSITE: www.mayurbhanjtrades.in

NOTICE OF 46th ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the 46th Annual General Meeting (AGM) of the Members of Mayurbhanj Trades and Agencies Limited will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata -700069 on Friday, September 26, 2025 at 12.30 P.M. to transact the following business:

ORDINARY BUSINESS:

1. To receive, consider and adopt the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.
2. To re-appoint Mrs. Sushmita Sharma (DIN: 00596256) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.

SPECIAL BUSINESS:

3. Appointment of Secretarial Auditors of the Company and to fix their remuneration

To consider and, if thought fit, to pass, with or without modification, the following resolution as an **Ordinary Resolution:**

“RESOLVED THAT on the recommendation of Audit Committee and Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on September 3, 2025 and pursuant to the provisions of Section 179, 204 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, if any, and Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, read with Regulation 24A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, Ms. Pooja Bansal (CP No.: 18524 & Membership No.: 50458), Practicing Company Secretary be and is hereby appointed as the Secretarial Auditor of the Company for a term of 5(five) consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of this 46th Annual General Meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of the 51st AGM to be held in the year 2030 to conduct Secretarial Audit of the Company and to avail any other services, certificates, or reports as may be permissible under applicable laws for the period beginning from the Financial Year 2025-26 till the Financial Year 2029-30, at such remuneration and on such terms and conditions including remuneration as may be mutually decided between the Board, based on the recommendation of the Audit Committee, and the Secretarial Auditor.”

RESOLVED FURTHER THAT the Board be and is hereby authorized to do all such acts, deeds, matters and things as may be considered necessary, desirable or expedient to give effect to this resolution and for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto.”

Registered Office:
7, Waterloo Street,
2nd Floor
Kolkata- 700069
September 3, 2025

By order of the Board
For Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies Ltd

Sd/-
(Harendra Singh)
Whole-time Director & CFO
(DIN- 06870959)

Notes:

1. An Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102 of the Companies Act, 2013 (as amended) (“Act”) and Secretarial Standard on General Meetings–2 (“SS-2”), issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (‘ICSI’) setting out the material facts relating to Special Businesses under Item 3 and 4 of the Notice to be transacted at the Meeting which the Board of Directors have considered and decided to include as Special Business is annexed hereto. The said Statements also contain the recommendation of the Board of Directors of the Company in terms of Regulation 17(11) of the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (as amended) (“Listing Regulations”). Additional disclosures, pursuant to the requirements of SS-2 and Regulation 36(3) of the Listing Regulations, in respect of the directors seeking appointment / re-appointment form part of this Notice for convening the 46th Annual General Meeting (AGM/ Meeting) of the Company (“Notice”).
2. Pursuant to the General Circular No. 09/2024 dated September 19, 2024, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs and circular issued by SEBI vide circular no. SEBI/ HO/ CFD/ CFDPoD-2/ P/ CIR/ 2024/ 133 dated October 3, 2024 (“SEBI Circulars”) and other applicable circulars and notifications issued (including any statutory modifications or re-enactment thereof for the time being in force and as amended from time to time, companies are allowed to hold the Annual General Meeting (‘AGM’) through VC/OAVM, without the physical presence of the Members, is permitted. In compliance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 (‘the Act’), SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, as amended (‘the Listing Regulations’), MCA Circulars and SEBI Circulars, the AGM of the Company is being held through VC/ OAVM which does not require physical presence of members at a common venue. The proceedings of the AGM will be deemed to be conducted at the Registered Office of the Company which shall be the deemed Venue of the AGM.
3. A statement giving relevant details of the director seeking re-appointment under Item No. 2 of the accompanying notice, as required under SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 is annexed herewith as Annexure-I.
4. Pursuant to the Circular No. 14/2020 dated April 08, 2020, issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs, the facility to appoint proxy to attend and cast vote for the members is not available for this AGM. However, the Body Corporates are entitled to appoint authorised representatives to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM and participate there at and cast their votes through e-voting.

Proxies, in order to be effective, must be received at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata - 700069 not less than forty-eight hours before the commencement of the AGM.

A person can act as a proxy on behalf of members not exceeding 50 and holding in the aggregate not more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights. A member holding more than 10% of the total share capital of the Company carrying voting rights may appoint a single person as proxy and such person shall not act as a proxy for any other person or shareholder.

During the period beginning 24 hours before the time fixed for the commencement of the meeting and ending with the conclusion of the meeting, a member would be entitled to inspect the proxies lodged with the Company, at any time during the business hours of the Company, provided that not less than three days of notice in writing is given to the Company.

5. The Members can join the AGM in the VC/OAVM mode 15 minutes before and after the scheduled time of the commencement of the Meeting by following the procedure mentioned in the Notice. The facility of participation at the AGM through VC/OAVM will be made available for 1000 members on first come first served basis. This will not include large Shareholders (Shareholders holding 2% or more shareholding), Promoters, Institutional Investors, Directors, Key Managerial Personnel, the Chairpersons of the Audit Committee, Nomination and Remuneration Committee and Stakeholders Relationship Committee, Auditors etc. who are allowed to attend the AGM without restriction on account of first come first served basis.

6. Pursuant to Section 113 of the Companies Act, 2013, corporate members are requested to send a certified copy of the Board Resolution/Authorization together with specimen signature authorizing their representative, intending to attend and vote at the AGM.
7. The attendance of the Members attending the AGM through VC/OAVM will be counted for the purpose of reckoning the quorum under Section 103 of the Companies Act, 2013.
8. Members are requested to bring their copies of Annual Report to the Meeting. In order to enable us to register your attendance at the venue of the Annual General Meeting, members are requested to please bring their folio number/demat account number/DP ID-Client ID to enable us to provide a duly filled attendance slip for your signature and participation at the meeting.
9. In terms of Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 20 of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014 (as amended) the Secretarial Standard on General Meetings (SS-2) issued by the ICSI and Regulation 44 of SEBI (Listing Obligations & Disclosure Requirements) Regulations 2015 (as amended), and the Circulars issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs from time to time the Company is providing facility of remote e-Voting to its Members in respect of the business to be transacted at the AGM and for which purpose the Company has engaged the services of Central Depository Services (India) Limited (CDSL). The Board of Directors of the Company has appointed CS Md. Shahnawaz (COP No. 15076), Practicing Company Secretary as the Scrutinizer for this purpose. The detailed instructions for e-voting are given as a separate attachment to this notice. The e-voting period begins on **Tuesday, September 23, 2025 at 9.00 AM and ends on Thursday, September 25, 2025 at 5.00 PM**. The Members who have cast their vote by remote e-voting prior to the AGM may also attend the AGM but shall not be entitled to cast their vote again.
10. Voting rights will be reckoned on the paid-up value of shares registered in the name of the Members as on **September 19, 2025 (cut-off date)**. Only those Members whose names are recorded in the Register of Members of the Company or in the Register of Beneficial Owners maintained by the Depositories as on the cut-off date will be entitled to cast their votes by remote e-voting.
11. In case of joint holders attending the meeting, only such joint holder who is higher in the order of names will be entitled to vote.
12. The Register of Directors and Key Managerial Personnel and their shareholding, maintained under Section 170 of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.
13. The Register of Contracts or Arrangements in which Directors are interested, maintained under Section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013, will be available for inspection by the members at the AGM.
14. The Register of Members of the Company will remain closed from **Saturday, September 20, 2025 to Friday, September 26, 2025 (both days inclusive)** for the purpose of Annual General Meeting.
15. Additional Information pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), on Director seeking re-appointment at this AGM is furnished herewith annexure to the Notice. The director has furnished consent for his re-appointment as required under the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder.
16. In line with the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) Circular No. 17/2020 dated April 13, 2020, the Notice calling the AGM has been uploaded on the website of the Company at www.mayurbhanjtrades.in. The Notice can also be accessed from the websites of the Stock Exchange i.e., MSEI at www.msei.in.
17. Pursuant to Section 72 of the Companies Act, 2013, members are entitled to make a nomination in respect of shares held by them. Members desirous of making a nomination are requested to send their requests in Form No. SH-13, to the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. Further, members desirous of cancelling/varying nomination are requested to send their requests in Form

No. SH-14, to the Registrar and Transfer Agent of the Company. These forms will be made available on request by the Registrar and Transfer Agent /Company.

18. The Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI) has mandated the submission of Permanent Account Number (PAN) by every participant in securities market. Members holding shares in electronic form are, therefore, requested to submit their PAN to their depository participants with whom they are maintaining their demat accounts. Members holding shares in physical form can submit their PAN to the Company or its Registrar and Share Transfer Agent, M/s. C. B. Management Services Private Limited.
19. Members seeking any information with regard to the accounts or any matter to be placed at the AGM are requested to write to the Company on or before September 19, 2025, through email on info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com. The same will be replied by the Company suitably.
20. Members whose shareholding is in electronic mode are requested to direct change of address notifications and updates of savings bank account details to their respective Depository Participant(s).
21. In case any member is desirous to receive communication from the Company in electronic form, they may register their email address with Company or with their depository participant or send their consent at the Registered Office of the Company along with their folio no. and valid email address for registration. As a measure to save our natural resources, we request shareholders to update their email address with their Depository Participants / Registrar and Share Transfer Agent to enable the Company to send communications electronically.
22. Pursuant to the provisions of the Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI), a map of the AGM venue along with the landmark is enclosed in the "ANNEXURE" to this Notice for quick reference of the members.
23. AGM has been convened through VC/OAVM in compliance with applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 read with MCA Circular issued from time to time.

Registered Office:
7, Waterloo Street,
2nd Floor
Kolkata- 700069

By order of the Board
For Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies Ltd
Sd/-

September 3, 2025

(Harendra Singh)
Whole-time Director & CFO
(DIN- 06870959)

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR REMOTE E-VOTING AND JOINING GENERAL MEETING ARE AS UNDER:-

Dear Member,

In compliance with Regulation 44, SEBI Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements, 2015 and Section 108 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the applicable rules, the Company is pleased to provide e-voting facility to all its Members, to enable to cast their vote electronically instead of dispatching the physical postal ballot form by post. The Company has engaged the services of CDSL for the purpose of providing e-voting facility to all its members.

1. The procedure with respect to **remote e-voting** is provided below:





- (i) The voting period begins on **Tuesday, September 23, 2025 (9.00 A.M.)** and ends on **Thursday, September 25, 2025 (5.00 P.M.)**. During this period shareholder of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off date (record date) of **Friday, September 19, 2025**, may cast their vote electronically. The e- voting module shall be disabled by

- CDSL for voting thereafter.
- (ii) Shareholders who have already voted prior to the meeting date would not be entitled to vote at the meeting venue.
 - (iii) In terms of SEBI circular no. SEBI/HO/CFD/CMD/CIR/P/2020/242 dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are advised to update their mobile number and email Id in their demat accounts in order to access e-Voting facility.

Pursuant to above said SEBI Circular, Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meetings for Individual shareholders holding securities in Demat mode CDSL/NSDL is given below:

Type of shareholders	Login Method
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) Users who have opted for CDSL Easi / Easiest facility, can login through their existing user id and password. Option will be made available to reach e-Voting page without any further authentication. The URL for users to login to Easi / Easiest are https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/home/login or visit www.cdslindia.com and click on Login icon and select New System My easi. 2) After successful login the Easi / Easiest user will be able to see the e-Voting option for eligible companies where the evoting is in progress as per the information provided by company. On clicking the evoting option, the user will be able to see e-Voting page of the e-Voting service provider for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. Additionally, there is also links provided to access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers i.e. CDSL/NSDL/KARVY/LINKINTIME, so that the user can visit the e-Voting service providers' website directly. 3) If the user is not registered for Easi / Easiest, option to register is available at https://web.cdslindia.com/myeasi/Registration/EasiRegistration 4) Alternatively, the user can directly access e-Voting page by providing Demat Account Number and PAN No. from a e-Voting link available on www.cdslindia.com home page or click on https://evoting.cdslindia.com/Evoting/EvotingLogin. The system will authenticate the user by sending OTP on registered Mobile & Email as recorded in the Demat Account. After successful authentication, user will be able to see the e-Voting option where the e-voting is in progress and also able to directly access the system of all e-Voting Service Providers.

<p>Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode with NSDL</p>	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1) If you are already registered for NSDL IDeAS facility, please visit the e-Services website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Services is launched, click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be re-directed to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 2) Existing IDeAS user can visit the e-Services website of NSDL Viz. https://eservices.nsdl.com either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. On the e-Services home page click on the “Beneficial Owner” icon under “Login” which is available under ‘IDeAS’ section , this will prompt you to enter your existing User ID and Password. After successful authentication, you will be able to see e-Voting services under Value added services. Click on “Access to e-Voting” under e-Voting services and you will be able to see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider i.e. NSDL and you will be re-directed to e-Voting website of NSDL for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 3) If the user is not registered for IDeAS e-Services, option to register is available at https://eservices.nsdl.com. Select “Register Online for IDeAS “Portal or click at https://eservices.nsdl.com/SecureWeb/IdeasDirectReg.jsp 4) Visit the e-Voting website of NSDL. Open web browser by typing the following URL: https://www.evoting.nsdl.com/ either on a Personal Computer or on a mobile. Once the home page of e-Voting system is launched, click on the icon “Login” which is available under ‘Shareholder/Member’ section. A new screen will open. You will have to enter your User ID (i.e. your sixteen digit demat account number hold with NSDL), Password/OTP and a Verification Code as shown on the screen. After successful authentication, you will be redirected to NSDL Depository site wherein you can see e-Voting page. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting. 5) Shareholders/Members can also download NSDL Mobile App “NSDL Speede” facility by scanning the QR code mentioned below for seamless voting experience.
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	<p>NSDL Mobile App is available on</p> <p>  App Store  Google Play </p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;">   </div>
Individual Shareholders (holding securities in demat mode) login through their Depository Participants	<p>You can also login using the login credentials of your demat account through your Depository Participant registered with NSDL/CDSL for e-Voting facility. After Successful login, you will be able to see e-Voting option. Once you click on e-Voting option, you will be redirected to NSDL/CDSL Depository site after successful authentication, wherein you can see e-Voting feature. Click on company name or e-Voting service provider name and you will be redirected to e-Voting service provider website for casting your vote during the remote e-Voting period or joining virtual meeting & voting during the meeting.</p>

Important note: Members who are unable to retrieve User ID/ Password are advised to use Forget User ID and Forget Password option available at abovementioned website.

Helpdesk for Individual Shareholders holding securities in demat mode for any technical issues related to login through Depository i.e. CDSL and NSDL

Login type	Helpdesk details
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with CDSL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact CDSL helpdesk by sending a request at helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 1800-21-09911
Individual Shareholders holding securities in Demat mode with NSDL	Members facing any technical issue in login can contact NSDL helpdesk by sending a request at evoting@nsdl.co.in or call at toll free no.: 022-4886 7000

(iv) Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for **Physical shareholders and shareholders other than individual holding securities in Demat mode and shareholders holding securities in physical mode.**

1. The shareholders should log on to the e-voting website www.evotingindia.com.
2. Click on “Shareholders” module.
3. Now Enter your UserID
 - a. For CDSL: 16 digits beneficiary ID,
 - b. For NSDL: 8 Character DP ID followed by 8 Digits Client ID,
 - c. Members holding shares in Physical Form should enter Folio Number registered with the Company.
4. Next enter the Image Verification as displayed and Click on Login.
5. If you are holding shares in demat form and had logged on to www.evotingindia.com and voted on an earlier voting of any company, then your existing password is to be used.
6. If you are a first time user follow the steps given below:

	For Physical shareholders and other than individual shareholders holding shares in Demat
PAN	<p>Enter your 10-digit alpha-numeric *PAN issued by Income Tax Department (Applicable for both demat shareholders as well as physical shareholders)</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Members who have not updated their PAN with the Company/Depository Participant are requested to use the first two letters of their name and the 8 digits of the sequence number in the PAN field. In case the sequence number is less than 8 digits enter the applicable number of 0's before the number after the first two characters of the name in CAPITAL letters. Eg. If your name is Ramesh Kumar with sequence number 1 then enter RA00000001 in the PAN field.
Dividend Bank Details OR Date of Birth (DOB)	<p>Enter the Dividend Bank Details or Date of Birth (in dd/mm/yyyy format) as recorded in your demat account or in the company records in order to login.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> If both the details are not recorded with the depository or company please enter the member id / folio number in the Dividend Bank details field as mentioned in instruction (v).

- (v) After entering these details appropriately, click on “SUBMIT” tab.
- (vi) Members holding shares in physical form will then directly reach the Company selection screen. However, members holding shares in demat form will now reach ‘Password Creation’ menu wherein they are required to mandatorily enter their login password in the new password field. Kindly note that this password is to be also used by the demat holders for voting for resolutions of any other company on which they are eligible to vote, provided that company opts for e-voting through CDSL platform. It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential.
- (vii) For Members holding shares in physical form, the details can be used only for e-voting on the resolutions contained in this Notice.
- (viii) Click on the EVSN for **MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED** on which you choose to vote.
- (ix) On the voting page, you will see “RESOLUTION DESCRIPTION” and against the same the option “YES/NO” for voting. Select the option YES or NO as desired. The option YES implies that you assent to the Resolution and option NO implies that you dissent to the Resolution.
- (x) Click on the “RESOLUTIONS FILE LINK” if you wish to view the entire Resolution details.
- (xi) After selecting the resolution, you have decided to vote on, click on “SUBMIT”. A confirmation box will be displayed. If you wish to confirm your vote, click on “OK”, else to change your vote, click on “CANCEL” and accordingly modify your vote.
- (xii) Once you “CONFIRM” your vote on the resolution, you will not be allowed to modify your vote.
- (xiii) You can also take a print of the votes cast by clicking on “Click here to print” option on the Voting page.
- (xiv) If a demat account holder has forgotten the login password then Enter the User ID and the image verification code and click on Forgot Password & enter the details as prompted by the system.
- (xv) **Additional Facility for Non – Individual Shareholders and Custodians –For Remote Voting only.**
 - Non-Individual shareholders (i.e., other than Individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) and Custodians are required to log on to www.evotingindia.com and register themselves in the “Corporates” module.
 - A scanned copy of the Registration Form bearing the stamp and sign of the entity should be emailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
 - After receiving the login details a Compliance User should be created using the admin login and password. The Compliance User would be able to link the account(s) for which they wish to vote on.
 - The list of accounts linked in the login should be mailed to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com and on approval of the accounts they would be able to cast their vote.
 - A scanned copy of the Board Resolution and Power of Attorney (POA) which they have issued in favour of the Custodian, if any, should be uploaded in PDF format in the system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

- Alternatively, Non-Individual shareholders are required to send the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. together with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer and to the Company at the email address viz; info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com, if they have voted from individual tab & not uploaded same in the CDSL e-voting system for the scrutinizer to verify the same.

PROCESS FOR THOSE SHAREHOLDERS WHOSE EMAIL/MOBILE NO. ARE NOT REGISTERED WITH THE COMPANY/DEPOSITORIES.

1. For Physical shareholders - please provide necessary details like Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self-attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self-attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to Company/RTA email id.
2. For Demat shareholders -, Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP)
3. For Individual Demat shareholders – Please update your email id & mobile no. with your respective Depository Participant (DP) which is mandatory while e-Voting & joining virtual meetings through Depository.
4. If you have any queries or issues regarding attending AGM & e-Voting from the CDSL e-Voting System, you can write an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or contact at 022-23058738 and 022-23058542/43.
5. All grievances connected with the facility for voting by electronic means may be addressed to Mr. Rakesh Dalvi, Sr. Manager, (CDSL) Central Depository Services (India) Limited, A Wing, 25th Floor, Marathon Futurex, Mafatlal Mill Compounds, N M Joshi Marg, Lower Parel (East), Mumbai - 400013 or send an email to helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com or call on 022-23058542/43.

GENERAL INSTRUCTIONS

- a) The voting period begins from Tuesday, September 23, 2025 from 9.00 A.M., and ends on Thursday, September 25, 2025 at 5.00 P.M. During this period, shareholders of the Company, holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form, as on the cut-off/entitlement date of September 19, 2025 may cast their vote electronically. The e-voting module shall be disabled by CDSL for voting thereafter. Once the vote on a resolution is cast by the shareholder by electronic means, the shareholder shall not be allowed to change it subsequently or cast his vote by any other means.
- b) Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) are required to send scanned copy (PDF/JPG Format) of the relevant Board Resolution/ Authority letter etc. with attested specimen signature of the duly authorized signatory(ies) who are authorized to vote, to the Scrutinizer by e-mail to msassociates16@gmail.com with a copy marked to evoting@cdslindia.com. Institutional shareholders (i.e. other than individuals, HUF, NRI etc.) can also upload their Board Resolution / Power of Attorney / Authority Letter etc. by clicking on "Upload Board Resolution / Authority Letter" displayed under "e-Voting" tab in their login.
- c) It is strongly recommended not to share your password with any other person and take utmost care to keep your password confidential. Login to the e-voting website will be disabled upon five unsuccessful attempts to key in the correct password. In such an event, you will need to go through the “[Forgot User Details/Password?](#)” or “[Physical User Reset Password?](#)” option available on www.evoting.cdslindia.com to reset the password.
- d) Members of the Company holding shares either in physical form or in dematerialized form as on the cut- off/entitlement date of **September 19, 2025** may cast their vote electronically.
- e) In case of any queries, you may refer the Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) for Shareholders and e-voting user manual for Shareholders available at the download section of www.evoting.cdslindia.com or call on.: 1800-21-09911 or send a request helpdesk.evoting@cdslindia.com.
- f) **CS Md. Shahnawaz, a Practicing Company Secretary** (C.P. No. 15076 and Membership No. 21427) of **M Shahnawaz & Associates**, has been appointed as the Scrutinizer to scrutinize the e-voting process in a fair and transparent manner.

- g) The Scrutinizer shall within a period not exceeding two (2) working days from the conclusion of the e-voting period unblock the votes in the presence of at least two (2) witnesses not in the employment of the Company and make a Scrutinizer's Report of the votes cast in favour or against, if any, forthwith to the Chairman of the Company.
- h) Results shall be declared on or after the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Company. This Notice as well as the Results declared along with the Scrutinizer's Report shall be placed on the Company's website and on the website of CDSL within two (2) days of passing of the resolutions at the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Company and shall be communicated to the Stock Exchange(s).

Process for those shareholders whose email ids are not registered with the depositories for procuring user id and password and registration of e mail ids for e-voting for the resolutions set out in this notice:

1. In case shares are held in physical mode please provide Folio No., Name of shareholder, scanned copy of the share certificate (front and back), PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) by email to info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com.
2. In case shares are held in demat mode, please provide DPID-CLID (16 digit DPID + CLID or 16 digit beneficiary ID), Name, client master or copy of Consolidated Account statement, PAN (self attested scanned copy of PAN card), AADHAR (self attested scanned copy of Aadhar Card) to info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com. If you are an Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode, you are requested to refer to the login method explained at **step 1 (A) i.e. Login method for e-Voting and joining virtual meeting for Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode.**
3. Alternatively shareholder/members may send a request to evoting@cdslindia.com for procuring user id and password for e-voting by providing above mentioned documents.
4. In terms of SEBI circular dated December 9, 2020 on e-Voting facility provided by Listed Companies, Individual shareholders holding securities in demat mode are allowed to vote through their demat account maintained with Depositories and Depository Participants. Shareholders are required to update their mobile number and email ID correctly in their demat account in order to access e-Voting facility.

THE INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR e-VOTING ON THE DAY OF THE AGM ARE AS UNDER:-

1. The procedure for e-Voting on the day of the AGM is same as the instructions mentioned above for remote e-voting.
2. Only those Members/ shareholders, who will be present in the AGM through VC/OAVM facility and have not casted their vote on the Resolutions through remote e-Voting and are otherwise not barred from doing so, shall be eligible to vote through e-Voting system in the AGM.
3. Members who have voted through Remote e-Voting will be eligible to attend the AGM. However, they will not be eligible to vote at the AGM.
4. The details of the person who may be contacted for any grievances connected with the facility for e-Voting on the day of the AGM shall be the same person mentioned for Remote e-voting.

INSTRUCTIONS FOR MEMBERS FOR ATTENDING THE AGM THROUGH VC/OAVM ARE AS UNDER:

1. Member will be provided with a facility to attend the AGM through VC/OAVM through the CDSL e-Voting system. Members may access by following the steps mentioned above for Access to CDSL e-Voting system. After successful login, you can see link of "VC/OAVM" placed under "Join meeting" menu against company name. You are requested to click on VC/OAVM link placed under Join Meeting menu. The link for VC/OAVM will be available in Shareholder/Member login where the EVEN of Company will be displayed. Please note that the members who do not have the User ID and Password for e-Voting or have forgotten the User ID and Password may retrieve the same by following the remote e-Voting instructions mentioned in the notice to avoid last minute rush.
2. Members are encouraged to join the Meeting through Laptops for better experience.
3. Further Members will be required to allow Camera and use Internet with a good speed to avoid any

- disturbance during the meeting.
4. Please note that Participants Connecting from Mobile Devices or Tablets or through Laptop connecting via Mobile Hotspot may experience Audio/Video loss due to Fluctuation in their respective network. It is therefore recommended to use Stable Wi-Fi or LAN Connection to mitigate any kind of aforesaid glitches.
 5. Shareholders who would like to express their views/have questions may send their questions in advance mentioning their name demat account number/folio number, email id, mobile number at info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com. The same will be replied by the company suitably.

Registered Office:
7, Waterloo Street,
Ltd
2nd Floor
Kolkata– 700069

September 3, 2025

By order of the Board
For Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies

Sd/-

(Harendra Singh)
Whole-time Director & CFO
(DIN- 06870959)

Explanatory Statement pursuant to Section 102(1) of the Companies Act, 2013

Item No. 3

Pursuant to the provisions of Sections 179 and 204 and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, read with the Rule 9 of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014 and Regulation 24A of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015, (including any statutory modification(s), enactment(s) or re-enactment(s) thereof, for the time being in force) made thereunder and based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee and the Board of Directors at their respective meetings held on September 3, 2025 Ms. Pooja Bansal (CP No.: 18524 & Membership No.: 50458) has been appointed as the Secretarial Auditor for the 1st term of five consecutive years to hold office from the conclusion of this 46th Annual General Meeting (AGM) till the conclusion of the 51st AGM to be held in the year 2030 to conduct Secretarial Audit for the period beginning from the Financial Year 2025-26 through the Financial Year 2029-30, subject to shareholders approval.

Ms. Pooja Bansal has given her consent to act as secretarial auditor of the Company and confirmed that her aforesaid appointment (if approved) would be within the limits specified by Institute of Company Secretaries of India. Furthermore, in terms of the amended regulations, Ms. Pooja Bansal has provided a confirmation that she has subjected herself to the peer review process of the Institute of Company Secretaries of India and hold a valid peer review certificate.

Based on the recommendations of the Audit Committee, the Board of Directors have approved and recommended the aforesaid proposal for approval of members taking into account the eligibility, experience, independent assessment & expertise in providing secretarial audit related services, competency of the staff and Company's previous experience based on the evaluation of the quality of audit work done by them in the past.

None of the Directors and Key Managerial Personnels or their relatives, are concerned or interested in this Resolution.

The Board recommends the Ordinary Resolution as set out at item 4 of the Notice of the 46th AGM for approval of the members.

DETAILS OF DIRECTORS SEEKING RE-APPOINTMENT AT THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING

[Pursuant to Regulation 36 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 and Clause 1.2.5 of Secretarial Standard -2 on General Meetings]

Name of the Director	Mrs. Sushmita Sharma
DIN	00596256
Date of Birth	28/12/1977
Age	46 years
Date of Appointment	31/03/2015
Qualification	Post Graduate
Experience and Expertise	Mrs. Sharma is having more than 16 years of experience in the field of marketing and management
Number of Meetings of the Board attended during the financial year (2024-25)	Attended 4 out of 4
List of Directorship/ Membership /Chairmanship of Committees of other Board (Excluding Mayurbhanj Trades and Agencies Ltd)	1. S R Movers Private Limited 2. Charnock Health Enterprises Private Limited 3. Borgo Designs (OPC) Private Limited
Shareholding in the Company	8,300 shares

Relationship with other Directors, Manager and other Key Managerial Personnel of the Company	None
Terms and Conditions of appointment or re-appointment along with details of remuneration, if any to be paid and the remuneration last drawn	She will be a non-executive non-independent director on the Board. She will not be entitled to any remuneration.
Justification for choosing the appointees for appointment as Independent Directors	Not Applicable

MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED

CIN: L24117WB1979PLC032322

REGISTERED OFFICE: 7, WATERLOO STREET, 2ND FLOOR, KOLKATA - 700069

PHONE: +91-33-2248 0602; **E-MAIL:** Info.Mayurbhanj@Gmail.Com

WEBSITE: WWW.MAYURBHANJTRADES.IN

ATTENDANCE SLIP

Folio / DP ID & Client Id No.	
Name	
Address	
Joint Holder's Name	
No. of Shares	

I hereby record my presence at the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Company being held on **Friday, September 26, 2025 at 12.30 P.M.** at the Registered Office of the Company at 7, Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata - 700069.

Signature of the Shareholder/Proxy Present

--

1. Shareholder / Proxy holder wishing to attend the meeting must bring the Attendance Slip to the meeting and handover the same at the entrance duly signed.
2. Shareholder / Proxy holder desiring to attend the meeting may bring his / her copy of the Annual Report for reference at the meeting.

Note: PLEASE CUT HERE AND BRING THE ABOVE ATTENDANCE SLIP TO THE MEETING.

MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED
CIN: L24117WB1979PLC032322
REGISTERED OFFICE: 7, WATERLOO STREET, 2ND FLOOR, KOLKATA - 700069
PHONE: +91-33-2248 0602; E-MAIL: info.mayurbhanj@gmail.com
WEBSITE: WWW.MAYURBHANJTRADES.IN

PROXY FORM
[Pursuant to Section 105(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 and
Rule 19(3) of the Companies (Management and Administration) Rules, 2014]

FOLIO/DP ID AND CLIENT ID:	
NAME OF THE MEMBER:	
REGISTERED ADDRESS:	
ADDRESS:	E MAILID:

I/ We, being the member(s) of Mayurbhanj Trades and Agencies Ltd. holding _____ shares of the Company, hereby appoint Name:-

_____ Address:- _____

Email Id:- _____ Signature:- _____

or failing him/her

Name:- _____ Address:- _____

Email Id:- _____ Signature:- _____

or failing him/ her

Name:- _____ Address:- _____

Email Id:- _____ Signature:- _____

as my/ our proxy to attend and vote (on a poll) for me/us and on my/our behalf at the 46th Annual General Meeting to be held on **Friday, September 26, 2025 at 12.30 P.M.** at 7, Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor, Kolkata – 700069, and at any adjournment thereof in respect of resolutions as are indicated below:

Resolut ion Nos.	Description of Resolution	Vote (Please mention no. of shares)		
		For	Against	Absent
Ordinary Business				
1	Ordinary Resolution: Approval of the Audited Financial Statements of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, and the Reports of the Board of Directors and Auditors thereon.			
2	Ordinary Resolution: To re-appoint Mrs. Sushmita Sharma (DIN: 00596256) who retires by rotation and, being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment.			
Special Business				

3	Ordinary Resolution To Appoint Ms. Pooja Bansal as Secretarial Auditor of the Company for the 1 st term of 5 (five) consecutive years.						
Signed this _____ day of _____, 2025; Member's Folio. /DP ID/ Client Id No _____ Signature of Shareholder: _____; Signature of the Proxy: _____ _____							Affix Revenue Stamp

Notes:

- a. Proxy need not to be a member of the Company
- b. The proxy form in order to be effective should be duly signed by the Member across the Revenue Stamp and should reach at the registered office of the Company, not less than 48 hours before the commencement of the Meeting.
- c. Corporate Members intending to send their authorised representative(s) to attend the meeting are requested to send a certified copy of the Board resolution authorizing their representatives to attend the meeting and vote on their behalf at the meeting.
- d. It is optional to indicate your preference. If you leave the for, against and abstain column blank against any or all resolutions, your proxy will be entitled to vote in the manner as he/she may think appropriate.

Route map for the location of the venue of the 46th Annual General Meeting of the Company pursuant to the provisions of the Secretarial Standard-2 issued by the Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI)



Board's Report

To
The Members of the Company,

Your Directors have pleasure in presenting their 46th Annual Report on the business and operations of the Company together with the Audited Accounts of the Company for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

FINANCIAL SUMMARY

Key highlights of financial performance for the Company for the financial year 2024-25 are tabulated below:

Particulars	(Rs. In lakhs)	
	FY2025	FY2024
Revenue from Operations	51.83	71.34
Other Income	2.54	2.66
Profit before Tax	6.26	5.93
Profit after Tax	4.26	3.93
Earnings Per Share (In Rs.)	2.13	1.97

Our Company does not have any subsidiary company during the year under review.

DIVIDEND

In order to consolidate the Company's financial position, your directors consider it prudent not to recommend dividend for the year under review.

TRANSFER TO RESERVES

During the financial year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not transferred any sum to the general reserve.

STATE OF COMPANY AFFAIRS

The Company is engaged in the business of trading in agricultural product mainly in potatoes, and 95.33 % of the total revenue of the Company is derived from these activities.

The Company is presently reasonably positioned in West Bengal and Bihar, and also in the process of expanding its business presence other states in Eastern India. The Company being engaged in the business of trading of agro products, its operation is significantly affected by the weather conditions. Adverse weather condition, reduces the production of farmers, thereby resulting lesser availability of crops and consequently have negative impact on the financial performance of the Company. The Company has good relationship with the farmers to ensure regular supply of agro produce for its business.

The operational performance of the Company during the period under review was satisfactory. We intend to achieve sustainable and profitable growth through our consistent effort.

CHANGES IN THE NATURE OF BUSINESS

During the year under review, there has been no change in the nature of business of the Company.

MATERIAL CHANGES AND COMMITMENTS

There are no material changes affecting the financial position of the Company occurred subsequent to the close of the financial year of the Company to which the balance sheet relates till the date of this report.

SIGNIFICANT AND MATERIAL ORDERS PASSED BY THE REGULATORS OR COURTS OR TRIBUNALS

There are no significant and material orders passed by the regulators or courts or tribunals impacting the going concern status and company's operations in future.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEMS

The Company has an Internal Control System, commensurate with the size, scale and Complexity of its operations. To maintain its objectivity and independence, the Internal Audit function reports to the Chairman of the Audit Committee of the Board & to the Whole-time Director of the Company. M/s. Rajesh R L Agarwal & Co. (FRN: 327361E), Practicing Chartered Accountant, is the internal auditor of the Company.

The Internal Auditor monitors and evaluates the efficacy and adequacy of internal control system in the Company, its compliance with operating systems, accounting procedures and policies of the Company.

SUBSIDIARY/ASSOCIATE/JOINT VENTURE COMPANIES:

The Company does not have any subsidiaries or joint ventures or associates as on March 31, 2025. Hence, the statement containing the salient feature of the financial statement of associate companies in Form AOC-1 is not applicable to the Company.

Further, none of the companies have ceased to be a subsidiary, joint venture or associate company during FY 2025.

BUY BACK OF SECURITIES

The Company has not bought back any of its securities during the year under review.

DEPOSITS

The Company has not accepted any deposits from public and as such, no amount on account of principal or interest on public deposits was outstanding as on the date of the balance sheet.

SHARE CAPITAL

The paid-up Equity Share Capital of the Company was Rs. 20 lakhs as on March 31, 2025. During the year under review, the Company has not issued any shares or any convertible instruments and there is no outstanding instrument pending conversion as on March 31, 2025.

TRANSFER IN DEMAT

As per Regulation 40 of SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015 (Listing Regulations), as amended, securities of listed companies can be transferred only in dematerialized form with effect from April 1, 2019, except in case of request received for transmission or transposition of securities. In view of this and to eliminate all risks associated with physical shares and for ease of portfolio management, members holding shares in physical form are requested to consider converting their holdings to dematerialized form. Members can contact the Company or Company's Registrars and Transfer Agents, C. B. Management Services Private Limited for assistance in this regard.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS AND KEY MANAGERIAL PERSONNEL

The Board of Directors comprises of four directors, two of them are Independent Directors, one is Executive Director and one is Non-Executive/ Non-Independent woman director.

The composition of the Board is as follows:

Name	DIN	Category
Mr. Harendra Singh	06870959	Whole-Time Director & CFO (Executive) Liable to retirement
Mrs. Sushmita Sharma	00596256	Non-executive Non-independent/Woman Liable to retirement
Mr. Atanu Mukherjee*	05103888	Independent Not liable to retirement
Mr. Satrajit Paul	07183911	Independent Not liable to retirement

*Mr. Atanu Mukherjee (DIN: 05103888), on completion of his second term as Non-Executive Independent Director of the Company ceased to be a Director of the Company w.e.f. the close of the business hour on 30th March, 2025.

Mrs. Sushmita Sharma (DIN: 00596256), who retires by rotation, and being eligible, offers herself for re-appointment. The resolution seeking approval of members for re-appointment of Mrs. Sushmita Sharma has been included in the Notice of annual general meeting.

During the year, the non-executive and independent directors of the Company had no pecuniary relationship or transactions with the Company.

The KMPs of the Company are:

1. Mr. Harendra Singh, appointed as Whole-time Director & CFO
2. Ms. Megha Agarwal, Company Secretary

DECLARATIONS BY INDEPENDENT DIRECTORS

In accordance with the provisions of Section 149(7) of the Companies Act, 2013, each of the Independent Directors has confirmed to the Company that he or she meets the criteria of independence laid down in Section 149(6) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Regulation 16(1)(b) of the SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements), Regulations 2015 (the Listing Regulations) as amended.

In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all Independent Directors of the Company fulfills the conditions specified in the Act and Rules made thereunder.

BOARD EVALUATION

Pursuant to the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, performance evaluation of all Board members, annual performance evaluation of its own performance, as well as the evaluation of the working of its Committees of the Board has been carried out. This evaluation is led by the Chairman of the Nomination and Remuneration Committee with specific focus on the performance and effective functioning of the Board. The evaluation process also considers the time spent by each of the Board members, core competencies, personal characteristics, accomplishment of specific responsibilities and expertise.

BOARD MEETING

During the year under review 6 (Six), Board Meetings were convened and held on May 10, 2024, May 25, 2024, June 21, 2024, August 14 2024, November 14, 2024 and February 13, 2025. The intervening gap between the Meetings was within the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

One meeting of the Independent Directors was held on February 13, 2025 without the presence of non-independent directors and management executives.

AUDIT COMMITTEE

The Audit Committee of the Board as on March 31, 2025, comprises of:

- a. Mr. Atanu Mukherjee*, Chairman
- b. Mr. Satrajit Paul, Member
- c. Mrs. Sushmita Sharma, Member

During the year under review, 4 meetings of Audit Committee were convened and held on May 25, 2024, August 14 2024, November 14, 2024 and February 13, 2025.

** Mr. Atanu Mukherjee (DIN: 05103888) ceased from the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 30th March, 2025.*

During the year under review, there has been no instance where the recommendations of the Audit Committee have not been accepted by the Board.

The terms of reference, role and scope of Audit Committee are in line with those prescribed under Section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013. The Audit Committee of the Company is entrusted with the responsibility, inter alia, to supervise the Company's internal control and financial reporting process.

NOMINATION & REMUNERATION COMMITTEE

The Nomination & Remuneration Committee of the Board comprises of:

- a. Mr. Atanu Mukherjee*, Chairman
- b. Mr. Satrajit Paul, Member
- c. Mrs. Sushmita Sharma, Member

** Mr. Atanu Mukherjee (DIN: 05103888) ceased from the post of Independent Director w.e.f. 30th March, 2025.*

The terms of reference of the Committee are as under:

- The Committee shall identify persons who are qualified to become directors and who may be appointed as Key Managerial Persons in accordance with criteria laid down, recommend the board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every director's performance.
- This Committee is empowered to review and recommend the Board of Directors, remuneration and commission of directors and other senior executives of the Company.

The Board has, on the recommendation of the Nomination & Remuneration Committee framed a policy for selection and appointment of Directors, Senior Management and their remuneration. The policy is annexed herewith as **Annexure 1**.

During the year under review, one meetings of Nomination & Remuneration Committee were convened and held on March 30, 2025.

VIGIL MECHANISM / WHISTLE BLOWER POLICY

The Company has adopted a vigil mechanism named Whistle Blower Policy for directors and employees to report genuine concerns which shall provide adequate safeguards against victimization of persons who use such mechanism. Under this policy, we encourage our employees to report any reporting of fraudulent financial or other information to the stakeholders, any conduct that results in violation of the Company's Code of Business Conduct, to management (on an anonymous basis, if employees so desire).

Likewise, under this policy, we have prohibited discrimination, retaliation or harassment of any kind against any employees who, based on the employee's reasonable belief that such conduct or practice have occurred or are occurring, reports that information or participates in the said investigation.

No individual in the Company has been denied access to the Audit Committee or its Chairman.

RISK MANAGEMENT POLICY

The Company has in place a Business Risk Management Framework. The risk management framework commensurate with the size of the Company's operation and provides for, inter alia, identification of elements of risk, pro-active approach for its minimization and mitigation.

The Board has been regularly informed about risk assessment and minimization procedures. The main objective of this policy is to ensure sustainable business growth with stability.

The Company being engaged in the business of trading of agro products, its operation is significantly affected by the weather conditions. Adverse weather condition, reduces the production of farmers, thereby resulting lesser availability of crops and consequently have negative impact on the financial performance of the Company. The Company has good relationship with the farmers to ensure regular supply of agro produce for its business.

CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 relating to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) are not applicable to the Company.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS

A separate section on Management Discussion and Analysis is enclosed herewith as **Annexure – 2**.

SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT:

Pursuant to the provisions of section 204 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014, Ms. Pooja Bansal, Company Secretary in Practice, has conducted the Secretarial Audit of the Company. The Report of the Secretarial Audit is annexed herewith as **Annexure - 3**.

The Secretarial Audit Report is self-explanatory and, therefore, do not call for any further comments. There is no qualification, reservation or adverse remark made by Secretarial Auditor in his report.

SECRETARIAL STANDARDS

During the year under review, the Company has duly complied with the applicable provisions of the Secretarial Standards on Meetings of the Board of Directors (SS-1) and General Meetings (SS-2) issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India (ICSI).

MAINTENANCE OF COST RECORDS AND COST AUDIT

The requirement of maintenance of cost records as specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013, and audit of cost records were not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

STATUTORY AUDITORS & AUDITORS REPORT

In the Annual General Meeting (AGM) held on September 30, 2024, M/s. G Basu & Company (Firm Regn. No. 301174E), Chartered Accountants have been reappointed for a 2nd term as Statutory Auditors of the Company for a period of 5 years to hold office from the conclusion of 45th AGM until the conclusion of the 50th AGM, at such remuneration as may be decided by the Board of Directors of the Company.

The Company has received a certificate from the Statutory Auditors in compliance with the provisions of Section 139(1) of the Companies Act, 2013, stating that they are not disqualified from being continuing as Statutory Auditors and that their appointment is within the limits prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made there under.

Further, the report of the Statutory Auditors along with notes to Schedules is enclosed to this report and are self-explanatory and therefore do not call for any further comments.

The Auditor's Report does not contain any qualification, reservation or adverse remark.

DETAILS OF FRAUD REPORTED BY THE AUDITORS

During the year under review, the Statutory Auditors and Internal Auditor have not reported any instances of fraud committed in the Company by its officers or employees to the Audit Committee under section 143(12) and Rule 13 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 of the Companies Act, 2013.

DETAILS OF DIFFERENCE BETWEEN AMOUNT OF THE VALUATION

There was no one time settlement by the Company with the Banks or Financial Institutions during the year under review, thus, the details of difference between amount of the valuation done at the time of one-time settlement and the valuation done while taking loan from the Banks or Financial Institutions along with the reasons thereof are not applicable.

DIRECTOR'S RESPONSIBILITY STATEMENT

Pursuant to Section 134(3)(c) of the Companies Act, 2013, your Directors confirm that:

- a) in the preparation of the annual accounts, the applicable accounting standards had been followed along with proper explanation relating to material departures;
- b) they have selected such accounting policies and applied them consistently and made judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent so as to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company at the end of the financial year and of the profit and loss of the company for that period;
- c) they have taken proper and sufficient care for the maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of this Act for safeguarding the assets of the company and for preventing and detecting fraud and other irregularities;
- d) the annual accounts have been prepared on a going concern basis; and
- e) they have laid down internal financial controls to be followed by the company and that such internal financial controls are adequate and were operating effectively.
- f) proper systems had been devised to ensure compliance with the provisions of all applicable laws and that such systems were adequate and operating effectively.

CORPORATE GOVERNANCE AND MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION & ANALYSIS REPORTS

As per the provisions of Regulation 15(2) of the Listing Regulations, effective from December 1, 2015, the Company having paid-up equity share capital not exceeding Rs.10 crores and Net Worth not exceeding Rs.25 crores, as on the last day of the previous financial year, are exempted from the provisions of the Corporate Governance. The paid-up capital of the Company as at March 31, 2025, is Rs. 20 lakhs and Net Worth is Rs. 256.25 lakhs, being less than the threshold as mentioned here in before for applicability of the provisions of the Corporate Governance. Hence, the provisions of Corporate Governance as specified in Listing Regulations are not applicable to the Company.

DISCLOSURE AS PER SEXUAL HARASSMENT OF WOMEN AT WORKPLACE (PREVENTION, PROHIBITION AND REDRESSAL) ACT, 2013

The Company has zero tolerance for sexual harassment at workplace and has adopted a policy on prevention, prohibition and redressal of sexual harassment at workplace in line with the provisions of Sexual Harassment of Women at Workplace (Prevention, Prohibition and Redressal) Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder. During the financial year 2024-25, no complaint had been received and that there is no complaint pending at the beginning and at the end of the year 2024-25.

GREEN INITIATIVES IN CORPORATE GOVERNANCE

Ministry of Corporate Affairs has permitted Companies to send copies of Annual report, Notices, etc., electronically to the email IDs of shareholders. We request the shareholders to get their email id registered either with the Company to receive the soft copies of documents and communications from the Company. In case, any shareholder would like to receive physical copies of these documents, the same shall be forwarded upon receipt of written request in this respect.

EXTRACT OF ANNUAL RETURN

Pursuant to Section 92(3) read with Section 134(3) (a) of the Companies Act, 2013, the Annual Return for the year ending on March 31, 2025, is available on the Company's website at www.mayurbhanjtrades.in

STATEMENT IN RESPECT OF ADEQUACY OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROL WITH REFERENCE TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

There are adequate internal control procedures commensurate with the size of the Company and nature of its business. The management has put in place effective Internal Control Systems to provide reasonable assurance for Safeguarding Assets from unauthorized access and Maintenance of Proper Accounting Records and Adequacy & Reliability of the information used for carrying on Business Operations.

Further, the Company has taken adequate steps to ensure proper authorization of financial transactions and to prevent possibilities of frauds or other irregularities.

CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, TECHNOLOGY ABSORPTION AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE EARNING & OUTGO

The information on conservation of energy, technology absorption and foreign exchange earnings and outgo stipulated under Section 134(3)(m) of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 8 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, is not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

PARTICULARS OF LOANS, GUARANTEES OR INVESTMENTS

There were no Loans and Guarantees made by the Company, however the Company had made Investments under Section 186 of The Companies Act, 2013 during the year under review and the same is disclosed in the notes to the Financial Statements provided in this Annual Report.

PROVISION OF MONEY BY COMPANY FOR PURCHASE OF ITS OWN SHARES BY EMPLOYEES OR BY TRUSTEES FOR THE BENEFIT OF EMPLOYEES

The Company has not made any provision of money for purchase of its own shares by employees or by trustees for the benefit of employee as mentioned in Rule 16(4) of the Companies (Share Capital and Debentures) Rules, 2014.

PARTICULARS OF CONTRACTS OR ARRANGEMENTS WITH RELATED PARTIES U/S 188(1)

During the year under review, the Company has not entered into any contract or arrangement falling under ambit of Section 188 of the Companies Act, 2013. Hence, disclosure of particulars of contract or

arrangement with related parties in Form AOC-2 is not applicable to the Company.

MANAGERIAL REMUNERATION AND PARTICULARS OF EMPLOYEES

The particulars of Managerial remuneration as stated in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014 is annexed herewith is forming part of the Board's Report as **Annexure 4**.

The Company has not employed any individual whose remuneration falls within the purview of the limits prescribed under the provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rules 5(2) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Amendment Rules, 2016, as amended.

DISCLOSURE UNDER INSOLVENCY AND BANKRUPTCY CODE, 2016 (31 OF 2016)

During the year under review, neither any application was made nor any proceeding is pending against the Company under the Insolvency and Bankruptcy Code, 2016.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company has always provided a congenial atmosphere for work to all sections of society. It has provided equal opportunities of employment to all irrespective to their caste, religion, color, marital status and sex. The Company believes that human capital of the Company is its most valuable assets and its human resource policies are aligned towards this objective of the Company.

The relation amongst its employees remained harmonious and the year under review remained free from any labor unrest.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Your Directors take this opportunity to thank the Regulatory and Government Authorities, Bankers, Business Associates, Shareholders and the Customers of the Company for their continued support to the Company. The Directors express their deep sense of appreciation towards all the employees and staff of the Company and wish the management all the best for achieving greater heights in the future.

**By order of the Board
For Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies Ltd**

**Regd. Office
7, Waterloo Street,
2nd Floor
Kolkata-700069
Date: May 30, 2025**

**Sd/-
Harendra Singh
Whole-Time Director &CFO
(DIN-06870959)**

**Sd/-
Sushmita Sharma
Director
(DIN-00596256)**

Nomination and Remuneration Policy**PURPOSE**

Pursuant to Section 178 of the Companies Act, 2013 and Regulation 19 of SEBI (LODR) Regulations, 2011 as amended from time to time, the Board of Directors of every listed company shall constitute the Nomination and Remuneration Committee, to guide the Board on various issues on appointment, evaluate performance, remuneration of Directors, Key Managerial Personnel and Senior Management.

OBJECTIVES

- To recommend to the Board the Remuneration payable to the Directors, Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) and Senior Management.
- To guide / recommend to the Board appointment and removal of Directors, KMP and Senior Management of the Company.
- To evaluate the performance of every member of the Board / KMP / member of Senior Management and provide necessary report to the Board for their further performance evaluation by the Board.
- To recommend reward(s) payable to the KMP and Senior Management linked directly to their effort, performance, dedication and achievement relating to the Company's operations.
- To attract, retain, motivate and promote talent and to ensure long term sustainability of talented managerial persons and create competitive advantage.
- To do such other acts / deeds as may be prescribed by the Central Government.

ROLE OF COMMITTEE

The Committee shall:

- Formulate the criteria for determining qualifications, positive attributes and independence of a director and recommend to the Board a policy, relating to the remuneration of the directors, key managerial personnel and other employees;
- Formulation of criteria for evaluation of independent directors and the Board;
- Devising a policy on Board diversity;
- Identify persons who are qualified to become directors or who may be appointed in senior management in accordance with the criteria laid down, recommend to the Board their appointment and removal and shall carry out evaluation of every director's performance. Our Company shall disclose the remuneration policy and the evaluation criteria in its annual report;
- Analysing, monitoring and reviewing various human resource and compensation matters;
- Determining our Company's policy on specific remuneration packages for executive directors including pension rights and any compensation payment, and determining remuneration packages of such directors;
- Determine compensation levels payable to the senior management personnel and other staff (as deemed necessary), which shall be market-related, usually consisting of a fixed and variable component;
- Reviewing and approving compensation strategy from time to time in the context of the then current Indian market in accordance with applicable laws;
- Perform such functions as are required to be performed by the compensation committee under the Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits) Regulations, 2014;

Framing suitable policies and systems to ensure that there is no violation, by an employee of any applicable laws in India or overseas, including:

- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015; or
- The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Fraudulent and Unfair Trade Practices relating to the Securities Market) Regulations, 2003;
- Determine whether to extend or continue the term of appointment of the independent director, on the basis of the report of performance evaluation of independent directors;
- Evaluating the current composition, organization and governance of the Board and its committees

as well as determining future requirements and making recommendations to the Board for approval;

- Determining on an annual basis, desired qualifications along with the expertise, characteristics and conduct searches for potential Board members with corresponding attributes. Thereafter, evaluation and proposal of nominees for election to the Board. In performing these tasks, the committee shall have the sole authority to retain and terminate any search firm to be used to identify director candidates;
- Evaluation and recommendation of termination of membership of individual directors in accordance with the Board's governance principles for cause or for other appropriate reasons;
- Making recommendations to the Board in relation to the appointment, promotion and removal of the senior management personnel at such level(s);
- Reviewing, amending, modifying and approving all other human resources related policies of our Company from time to time;
- Reviewing and recommending to the Board, manpower plan/ budget and sanction of new senior management positions from time to time in the future;
- Reviewing and recommending to the Board, matters relating to revision of compensation/ salary and long term wage settlements;
- Consideration and approval of employee stock option schemes and to administer and supervise the same;
- Decision on matters such as quantum of and milestones for grant, eligibility of employees who shall be entitled to grant of options, vesting period and conditions thereof, termination policies etc;
- Periodically reviewing and re-examining the terms of reference and making recommendations to our Board for any proposed changes;
- Authorization to obtain advice, reports or opinions from internal or external counsel and expert advisors;
- Ensuring proper induction program for new directors, key managerial personnel and senior management and reviewing its effectiveness along-with ensuring that on appointment, they receive a formal letter of appointment in accordance with guidelines provided under the Companies Act, 2013;
- Developing a succession plan for our Board and senior management and regularly reviewing the plan;
- Consideration and determination of the nomination and remuneration policy based on performance and also bearing in mind that the remuneration is reasonable and sufficient to attract, retain and motivate members of the Board and such other factors as the Committee shall deem appropriate;
- Ensuring that it proactively maintains a balance between fixed and incentive pay reflecting short-and long-term performance objectives appropriate to the working of the Company; and
- Perform such other activities as may be delegated by the Board of Directors and/or are statutorily prescribed under any law to be attended to by such committee.

APPOINTMENT CRITERIA AND QUALIFICATIONS:

The Committee shall identify and ascertain the integrity, qualification, expertise and experience of the person for appointment as Director, KMP or Senior Management level and recommend to the Board his / her appointment and while doing so, take note of the following: -

- The person should possess adequate qualification, expertise and experience for the position he / she is considered for appointment. The Committee has discretion to decide whether qualification, expertise and experience possessed by a person are sufficient / satisfactory for the concerned position.
- The Company shall not appoint or employ at the same time a managing director and a manager.
- The Company shall not appoint or continue the employment of any person as Managing Director / Manager / Whole-time Director who is below the age of twenty-one years or has attained the age of seventy years.
- Provided that the appointment of a person who has attained the age of seventy years or term of such person holding this position may be extended beyond the age of seventy years with the approval of shareholders by passing a special resolution based on the explanatory statement annexed to the notice for such motion indicating the justification for extension of appointment beyond seventy years.
- At the time of appointment of a Director it should be ensured that number of Boards on which such Director serves as a Director, including an alternate directorship, is restricted to twenty companies (including not more than ten public companies).
- An independent director shall possess appropriate skills, experience and knowledge in one or more fields of finance, law, management, sales, marketing, administration, research, corporate governance, technical operations or other disciplines related to the Company's business. Any vacancy in the office of independent director shall be filled by appointment of a new independent director within a period of not more than 180 days: Provided that where the company fulfills the requirement of independent directors in its Board even without filling the vacancy, the requirement of replacement by / appointment of a new independent director within the period of 180 days shall not apply.

TERM / TENURE A) MANAGING DIRECTOR / WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR / MANAGER:

Managing Director/Whole-time Director/Manager:

The Company shall appoint or re-appoint any person as its Managing Director or Whole-time Director or Manager for a term not exceeding five years at a time.

Independent Director:

An Independent Director shall hold office for a term up to five consecutive years and will be eligible for re-appointment on passing of a special resolution by the Company and disclosure of such appointment in the Board's report.

No Independent Director shall hold office for more than two consecutive terms, but such Independent Director shall be eligible for appointment after expiry of three years of ceasing to become an Independent Director.

Provided that an Independent Director shall not, during the said period of three years, be appointed in or be associated with the Company in any other capacity, either directly or indirectly.

At the time of appointment of Independent Director it should be ensured that number of Boards on which such Independent Director serves is restricted to seven listed companies as an Independent Director and three listed companies as an Independent Director in case such person is serving as a Whole-time Director of a listed company or such other number as may be prescribed under the Act.

Evaluation

The Committee shall carry out evaluation of performance of every Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel at regular interval (yearly).

Removal

Due to reasons for any disqualification mentioned in the Act or under any other applicable Act, rules and regulations thereunder, the Committee may recommend to the Board with reasons recorded in writing, removal of a Director, KMP or Senior Management Personnel subject to the provisions and compliance of the Act and the rules made thereunder.

Retirement

The Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall retire as per the applicable provisions of the Act and the prevailing policy of the Company. The Board will have the discretion to retain the Director, KMP, Senior Management Personnel in the same position/ remuneration or otherwise even after attaining the retirement age, for the benefit of the Company.

POLICY RELATING TO THE REMUNERATION FOR THE WHOLE-TIME DIRECTOR, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:

General

The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. to the Whole-time Director, KMP and Senior Management Personnel will be determined by the Committee and recommended to the Board for approval. The remuneration / compensation / commission etc. shall be subject to the prior/post approval of the shareholders of the Company and the Central Government, if required.

The remuneration and commission to be paid to a Managerial Personnel shall be in accordance with the percentage/slabs/ conditions laid down in the Act.

Increments to the existing remuneration/ compensation structure may be recommended by the Committee to the Board which should be within the slabs approved by the Shareholders in the case of Whole-time Director / Managing Director/Manager.

Where any insurance is taken by the Company on behalf of its Managing Director, Whole-time Director, Manager, Chief Executive Officer, Chief Financial Officer, the Company Secretary and any other employees for indemnifying them against any liability, the premium paid on such insurance shall not be treated as part of the remuneration payable to any such personnel. Provided that if such person is proved to be guilty, the premium paid on such insurance shall be treated as part of the remuneration.

REMUNERATION TO WHOLE-TIME / EXECUTIVE / MANAGING DIRECTOR, KMP AND SENIOR MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL:

Fixed pay

The Whole-time / Managing Director / KMP and Senior Management Personnel shall be eligible for a monthly remuneration as may be approved by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee. The breakup of the pay scale and quantum of perquisites including, employer's contribution to P.F, pension scheme, medical expenses, club fees etc. shall be decided and approved by the Board / the Person authorized by the Board on the recommendation of the Committee and approved by the shareholders, wherever required.

Minimum Remuneration

If, in any financial year, the Company has no profits or its profits are inadequate, the Company shall pay remuneration to its Whole-time / Managing Director / Manager in accordance with the provisions of Schedule V of the Act and if it is not able to comply with such provisions, with the previous approval of the Central Government, if required.

REMUNERATION TO NON- EXECUTIVE / INDEPENDENT DIRECTOR:

Commission

Commission may be paid on profits within the monetary limit approved by the shareholders, subject to the limit not exceeding 1% of the net profits of the Company computed as per the applicable provisions of the Act.

Sitting Fees

The Non- Executive / Independent Director may receive remuneration by way of fees for attending the meetings of Board or Committee thereof.

Provided that the amount of such fees shall not exceed Rs. One Lakh per meeting of the Board or Committee or such amount as may be prescribed by the Central Government from time to time

Provided further that for Independent Directors and Women Directors, the sitting fee shall not be less than the sitting fee payable to other directors.

Stock Options

An Independent Director shall not be entitled to any stock option of the Company.

Reimbursement of expenses

An Independent Director may receive reimbursement of expenses for participation in the Board and other meetings of the Company. Policy relating to the loans / advances to employees of the Company Loans / advances to the employees shall be granted in accordance with their conditions of service and shall be as per the prevailing policy of the Company.

MEMBERSHIP

The meeting of the Committee shall be held at such regular intervals as may be required.

COMMITTEE MEMBERS' INTERESTS

A member of the Committee is not entitled to be present when his or her own remuneration is discussed at a meeting or when his or her performance is being evaluated.

The Committee may invite such executives, as it considers appropriate, to be present at the meetings of the Committee.

VOTING

Matters arising for determination at Committee meetings shall be decided by a majority of votes of Members present and voting and any such decision shall for all purposes be deemed a decision of the Committee.

In the case of equality of votes, the Chairman of the meeting will have a casting vote.

MINUTES OF COMMITTEE MEETING

Proceedings of all meetings must be minute, tabled at the subsequent Board and Committee meeting and shall be signed by the Chairman of the Committee within 30 days from the date of conclusion of such meeting.

REVIEW / AMENDMENT

The Board of Directors can amend this Policy, as and when deemed fit. In case of any amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. issued by the relevant authorities, not being consistent with the provisions laid down under this Policy, then such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc. shall prevail upon the provisions hereunder and this Policy shall stand amended accordingly from the effective date as laid down under such amendment(s), clarification(s), circular(s) etc.

MANAGEMENT DISCUSSION AND ANALYSIS REPORT

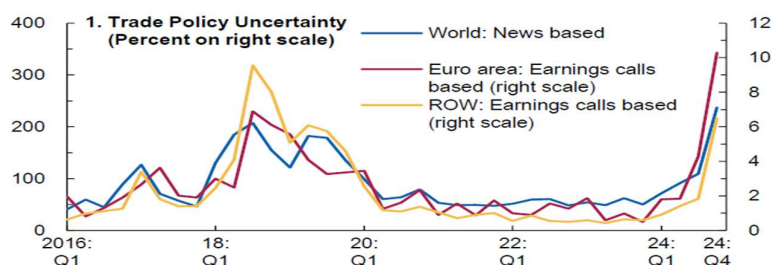
FY2025 represents the fiscal year 2024-25, from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025, and analogously for FY2024 and previously such labelled years.

GLOBAL ECONOMY

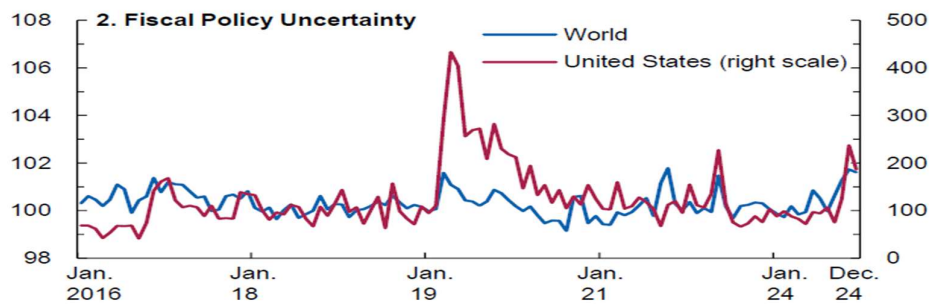
The global economy is holding steady, although the degree of grip varies widely across countries. Global GDP growth in the third quarter of 2024 was 0.1 percentage point below that predicted in the October 2024 WEO, after disappointing data releases in some Asian and European economies. Growth in China, at 4.7 percent in year-over-year terms, was below expectations. Faster-than-expected net export growth only partly offset a faster-than-expected slowdown in consumption amid delayed stabilization in the property market and persistently low consumer confidence. Growth in India also slowed more than expected, led by a sharper-than-expected deceleration in industrial activity. Growth continued to be subdued in the euro area (with Germany's performance lagging that of other euro area countries), largely reflecting continued weakness in manufacturing and goods exports even as consumption picked up in line with the recovery in real incomes. In Japan, output contracted mildly owing to temporary supply disruptions. By contrast, momentum in the United States remained robust, with the economy expanding at a rate of 2.7 percent in year-over-year terms in the third quarter, powered by strong consumption.

Where inflation is proving more sticky, central banks are moving more cautiously in the easing cycle while keeping a close eye on activity and labor market indicators as well as exchange rate movements. A few central banks are raising rates, marking a point of divergence in monetary policy.

Global financial conditions remain largely accommodative, again with some differentiation across jurisdictions (see box below) Equities in advanced economies have rallied on expectations of more business friendly policies in the United States. In emerging market and developing economies, equity valuations have been more subdued, and a broad-based strengthening of the US dollar, driven primarily by expectations of new tariffs and higher interest rates in the United States, has kept financial conditions tighter.



Economic policy uncertainty has increased sharply, especially on the trade and fiscal fronts, with some differentiation across countries (see box below). Expectations of policy shifts under newly elected governments in 2024 have shaped financial market pricing in recent months. Bouts of political instability in some Asian and European countries have rattled markets and injected additional uncertainty regarding stalled progress on fiscal and structural policies. Geopolitical tensions, including those in the Middle East, and global trade frictions remain elevated.

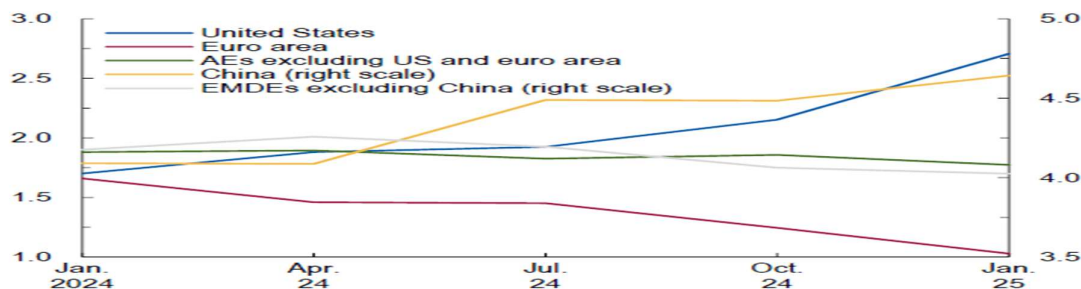


The Outlook

Energy commodity prices are expected to decline by 2.6 percent in 2025, more than assumed in October. This reflects a decline in oil prices driven by weak Chinese demand and strong supply from countries outside of OPEC+ (Organization of the Petroleum Exporting Countries plus selected non-member countries, including Russia), partly offset by increases in gas prices as a result of colder-than-expected weather and supply disruptions, including the ongoing conflict in the Middle East and outages in gas fields. Nonfuel commodity prices are expected to increase by 2.5 percent in 2025, on account of upward revisions to food and beverage prices relative to the October 2024 WEO, driven by bad weather affecting large producers. Monetary policy rates of major central banks are expected to continue to decline, though at different paces, reflecting variations in growth and inflation outlooks. The fiscal policy stance is expected to tighten during 2025–26 in advanced economies including the United States and, to a lesser extent, in emerging market and developing economies.

Global growth is expected to remain stable, albeit lackluster. At 3.3 percent in both 2025 and 2026, the forecasts for growth are below the historical (2000–19) average of 3.7 percent and broadly unchanged from October. The overall picture, however, hides divergent paths across economies and a precarious global growth profile (see the box below). Among advanced economies, growth forecast revisions go in different directions. In the United States, underlying demand remains robust, reflecting strong wealth effects, a less restrictive monetary policy stance, and supportive financial conditions. Growth is projected to be at 2.7 percent in 2025. This is 0.5 percentage point higher than the October forecast, in part reflecting carryover from 2024 as well as robust labor markets and accelerating investment, among other signs of strength. Growth is expected to taper to potential in 2026.

Figure 2. Evolution of 2025 Growth Forecasts (Percent)



Source: IMF staff calculations.

Note: The x-axis shows the months the *World Economic Outlook* is published. AEs = advanced economies; EMDEs = emerging market and developing economies.

In the euro area, growth is expected to pick up but at a more gradual pace than anticipated in October, with geopolitical tensions continuing to weigh on sentiment. Weaker-than-expected momentum at the end of 2024, especially in manufacturing, and heightened political and policy uncertainty explain a downward revision of 0.2 percentage point to 1.0 percent in 2025. In 2026, growth is set to rise to 1.4 percent, helped by stronger domestic demand, as financial conditions loosen, confidence improves, and uncertainty recedes somewhat.

In other advanced economies, two offsetting forces keep growth forecasts relatively stable. On the one hand, recovering real incomes are expected to support the cyclical recovery in consumption. On the other hand, trade headwinds—including the sharp uptick in trade policy uncertainty—are expected to keep investment subdued.

OVERVIEW OF THE INDIAN ECONOMY

India is poised to lead the global economy once again, with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) projecting it to remain the fastest growing major economy over the next two years. According to the April 2025 edition of the IMF's World Economic Outlook, India's economy is expected to grow by 6.2 per cent in 2025 and 6.3 per cent in 2026, maintaining a solid lead over global and regional peers.

The April 2025 edition of the WEO shows a downward revision in the 2025 forecast compared to the January 2025 update, reflecting the impact of heightened global trade tensions and growing uncertainty. Despite this slight moderation, the overall outlook remains strong. This consistency signals not only the strength of India's macroeconomic fundamentals but also its capacity to sustain momentum in a complex international environment. As the IMF reaffirms India's economic resilience, the country's role as a key driver of global growth continues to gain prominence.

(Source: India: Fastest-Growing Major Economy, Ministry of Finance, Posted On: 23 APR 2025 4:40PM by PIB Delhi)

The recent GDP growth figures of 5.4% year over year¹ for the second quarter of fiscal year 2024 to 2025 probably caught markets off guard (it was significantly below the Reserve Bank of India's projection of 6.8%). Slower growth in the first half of the fiscal (6%) led the RBI to bring down the annual projection to 6.6% (down from an earlier projection of 7%). However, it's essential not to let the headline numbers overshadow the nuanced story beneath: GDP is just one lens to evaluate economic health, and this quarter reveals resilience in certain pockets that are worth noting.

Rural consumption has remained robust, supported by strong agricultural performance, while the services sector continues to be a key driver of growth. Manufacturing exports, particularly in high-value-added components (such as electronics, semiconductors, and pharmaceuticals), have displayed strength, underscoring India's growing role in global value chains. We believe the slow growth in the secondary sector³ is temporary (due to disruptions caused by monsoons).

Deloitte has revised its annual GDP growth projection for India to between 6.5% and 6.8% in this fiscal year, and between 6.7% and 7.3% in the following one. A tempered global growth outlook and a delayed synchronized recovery in the industrial economies amid changing trade and policy regulations—compared to what was previously expected—will likely weigh on India's exports and outlook for the next fiscal year. India will have to adapt to the evolving global landscape and harness its domestic strengths to drive sustainable growth.

DECODING THE SLOWDOWN IN THE SECOND QUARTER

On the expenditure side, the slowdown in investments and exports were key factors weighing on the economy. Gross fixed capital formation (GFCF), a key driver of economic growth, slowed down to 5.4%. This was partly due to slower government capex utilization, which was at 37.3% in the first half of this year, lower than last year's 49%.

Geopolitical uncertainties and disruptions in global supply chains, particularly in the Red Sea region, continued to weigh on exports. Petroleum product exports experienced a consistent decline across all three months of the quarter, averaging an approximate 30% contraction. As a result, total export growth slowed to 2.8%. At the same time, imports were higher due to a rise in oil and gold imports.

On the production side, gross value added grew by 5.6% in the second quarter, down from 6.8% in the previous one, primarily due to poor performance in the secondary sector. The slowdown in the industrial sector was somewhat expected as the index of industrial production showed signs of slowing across multiple sectors, particularly in mining and electricity. Mining contracted by 0.1%, while electricity and other utilities grew by just 3.3% (a sharp decline from the previous quarter's 10.4%). The construction sector grew 7.7%—its lowest since the last quarter of fiscal 2021 to 2022. Growth in manufacturing was modest, at 2.2% (down from 7%).

We believe these sectoral declines are temporary due to monsoon-driven disruptions (8% above-normal rainfall)

and restrictive spending during elections. What is concerning is we also suspect the possibility of higher dumping from neighboring countries. Imports of goods such as plastics, organic chemicals, iron and steel products, machinery, and electronic components have seen a sharp jump in recent months and pose a significant threat in the months ahead amid restrictive trade regulations in industrialized nations.

Amid this growth slowdown, there were a few emerging trends that pointed to inert resilience.

- **Robust rural consumption:** Agricultural growth hit a five-quarter high of 3.5%, aided by a strong monsoon season. Indicators like rising sales of fast-moving consumer goods and declining numbers of jobs demanded through the Mahatma Gandhi National Rural Employment Guarantee Act (more commonly, MGNREGA) confirm strength in rural demand. With healthy kharif harvests and improved rabi sowing, rural consumption is expected to remain strong, further boosted by festive season spending.⁶
- **Strong services sector growth:** Services grew by 7.2%, driven by public administration and defense (9.1%) and finance, insurance, and real estate (7.2%). Services exports surged 21.3%. Between April and October 2024, total services exports stood at US\$216 billion, compared to US\$192 billion in 2023. This growth is crucial given the sector's significant contribution to India's GDP and employment, specifically for the urban middle-income population.
- **High-value manufacturing exports:** Exports of electronics, engineering goods, and chemicals have grown significantly, now comprising 31% of total merchandise exports. Given that micro, small, and medium enterprises are significant contributors to manufacturing supply chains and exports, rising performance of these enterprises points to healthy growth in this export segment.
- **Controlled fiscal deficit:** The fiscal deficit stood at 4.4% of GDP in the second quarter of this fiscal year, accounting for 29.4% of the budget estimate, and standing 10% lower than last year. This gives government some room to ramp up spending to boost demand. With lower capital expenditure in the first half of this fiscal year, the government is poised to ramp up spending in the coming half, supporting demand and crowding in private investments. A significant uptick in government spending is expected in the second half of this fiscal year to meet budgetary targets, which may provide additional support to the economy and boost investment by crowding in private investments.

INDIA'S NEAR-TERM OUTLOOK

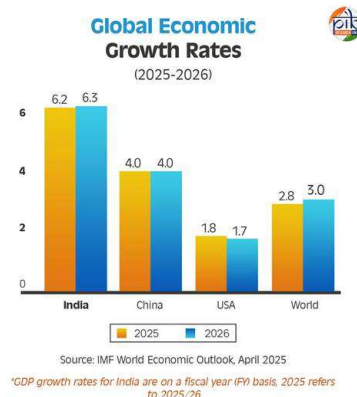
We now expect India to grow between 6.5% and 6.8% in fiscal year 2024 to 2025, in our baseline scenario. Although admittedly lower than previously estimated, because of a slower first half of the year, we expect strong domestic demand in the second half, driven by a significant uptick in government spending).

This will be followed by growth between 6.7% and 7.3% in fiscal year 2025 to 2026, with significant downside risks (hence a wider range; figure 1). India's growth projections in the subsequent year will likely be tied to broader global trends, including rising geopolitical uncertainties and a delayed synchronous recovery in the West than anticipated. Disruptions to global trade and supply chain due to intensifying geopolitical uncertainties will also affect demand for exports.

(Source: <https://www2.deloitte.com/us/en/insights/economy/asia-pacific/india-economic-outlook.html>)

INDIA'S GROWTH IN GLOBAL CONTEXT

India is projected to remain the fastest-growing large economy for 2025 and 2026, reaffirming its dominance in the global economic landscape. The country's economy is expected to expand by 6.2 per cent in 2025 and 6.3 per cent in 2026, outpacing many of its global counterparts. In contrast, the IMF projects global economic growth to be much lower, at 2.8 per cent in 2025 and 3.0 per cent in 2026, highlighting India's exceptional outperformance.



The IMF has also revised its growth estimates for other major global economies. China's GDP growth forecast for 2025 has been downgraded to 4.0 per cent, down from 4.6 per cent in the January 2025 edition of the World Economic Outlook. Similarly, the United States is expected to see a slowdown, with its growth revised downward by 90 basis points to 1.8 per cent. Despite these revisions, India's robust growth trajectory continues to set it apart on the global stage.

(Source: India: Fastest-Growing Major Economy, Ministry of Finance, Posted On: 23 APR 2025 4:40PM by PIB Delhi)

INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

POTATO MARKET IN INDIA

India emerges as the fastest-growing potato market in the Asia-Pacific region. The country's potato sector is experiencing rapid transformation with increasing adoption of modern farming techniques and improved varieties. India's potato industry benefits from diverse agro-climatic conditions allowing year-round production in different regions. The growing processing sector and increasing domestic demand are driving significant investments in storage infrastructure and supply chain improvements.

POTATO INDUSTRY OVERVIEW

The potato market is characterized by potato companies focusing heavily on product innovation, particularly in developing disease-resistant and high-yield varieties. Market leaders are investing significantly in research and development activities to create stress-tolerant potato varieties suitable for different climatic conditions. Companies are demonstrating operational agility through vertical integration, from farming to processing capabilities, while establishing strong distribution networks across regions. Strategic moves in the potato industry primarily revolve around expanding processing facilities and strengthening partnerships with local farmers to ensure a consistent supply. Market players are also expanding their geographical presence through strategic collaborations and investments in emerging markets, particularly in Asia and Africa, where potato consumption is growing rapidly.

Source: <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/potato-market>

Source: <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/potato-market>

POTATO INDUSTRY SEGMENTATION

Potato (*Solanum tuberosum*) is a tuber crop that originates from tropical areas of high altitudes.

The Potato Market is segmented by Geography into North America, Europe, Asia-Pacific, South America, and Africa. The report includes the Production Analysis (Volume), Consumption Analysis (Volume and Value), Import Analysis (Volume and Value), Export Analysis (Volume and Value), and Price Trend Analysis of potatoes globally. The report offers market estimation and forecast in value (USD thousand) and volume (metric ton).

Source: <https://www.mordorintelligence.com/industry-reports/potato-market>

The global potato processing market size was estimated at USD 37.85 billion in 2023 and is projected to reach USD 56.5 billion by 2030, growing at a CAGR of 5.9% from 2024 to 2030. A significant driver of the potato processing market is the increasing demand for convenient food products that require minimal preparation time.

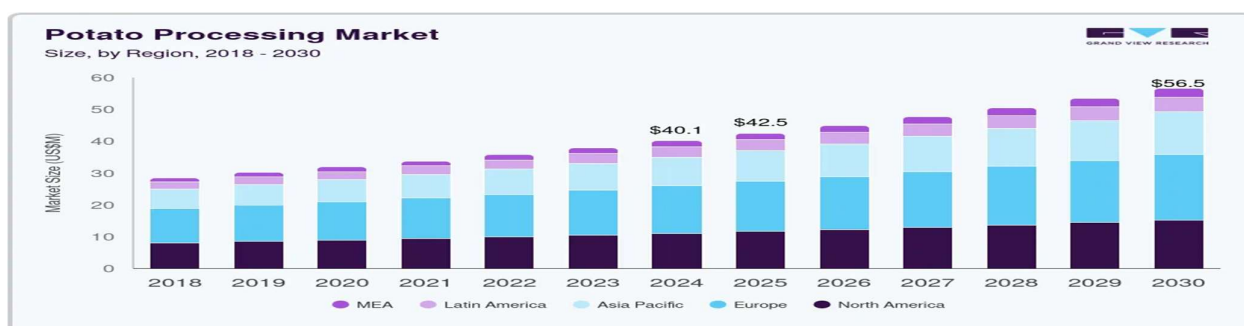
KEY MARKET TRENDS & INSIGHTS

- In terms of region, North America was the largest revenue generating market in 2023.
- The Asia Pacific region is expected to register the fastest CAGR from 2024 to 2030.
- By product, frozen potatoes dominated the market with over 40% of the revenue share in 2023.
- By distribution channel, the retail industry segment is anticipated to witness the fastest CAGR from 2024 to 2030.

MARKET SIZE & FORECAST

- 2023 Market Size: USD 37.85 Billion
- 2030 Projected Market Size: USD 56.5 Billion
- CAGR (2024-2030): 5.9%
- North America: Largest market in 2023

With urbanization and busy lifestyles becoming more prevalent, consumers gravitate towards ready-to-eat and easy-to-cook options. Additionally, a growing trend towards healthier eating habits leads to a rise in demand for organic and low-calorie processed potato products. This shift in consumer preferences has prompted manufacturers to innovate their product offerings, incorporating healthier ingredients and diverse flavours to attract a broader audience.



The expansion of quick-service restaurants has driven the processed potato market. Fast-food chains like McDonald's and KFC heavily feature potato-based items such as French fries and hash browns on their menus, making these products staples in many diets globally. The convenience and affordability of these items have led to increased consumption, further boosting the demand for processed potatoes. As QSRs grow worldwide, they create a sustained demand for processed potato products, reinforcing their market presence.

Technological innovations in potato processing have also contributed significantly to market growth. Adopting automation and digitalization within processing facilities has enhanced efficiency and product quality. These advancements allow manufacturers to reduce production costs while increasing output, making processed potato products more accessible to consumers. Furthermore, improved preservation techniques have extended the shelf life of these products, catering to the rising global food trade and enhancing distribution capabilities across various markets.

The global potato processing market is seeing varied growth across different regions, with Asia-Pacific leading due to its high production capacity and increasing consumption rates. Countries like China and India are major producers and significant consumers of processed potatoes, driven by cultural preferences for snacking and convenience foods. The combination of favorable agricultural conditions and rising

disposable incomes in these regions supports sustained growth in the processed potato sector. As international markets continue to evolve, opportunities for Indian exporters are expanding, particularly as they adapt to meet global quality standards and consumer demands.

Health issues linked to the consumption of processed potato products. Concerns regarding high acrylamide content, a chemical formed during the cooking of starchy foods at high temperatures-have led to increased scrutiny from health authorities and consumers alike. As consumers become more health-conscious, a growing demand for cleaner labels and healthier options exists. This shift requires processors to reformulate products and invest in new processing technologies, further straining their resources. The market faces intense competition from alternative snack foods made from ingredients like corn and rice. These substitutes are increasingly popular among consumers seeking variety or healthier options. The rise of plant-based diets has also influenced consumer preferences, prompting processors to innovate or diversify their product lines to retain market share. This competitive pressure can limit pricing power for potato processors and necessitate continuous adaptation to changing consumer trends.

PRODUCT INSIGHTS

Frozen potatoes were the largest category in the processed potato market, accounting for over 40% of the market share in 2023. One of the primary drivers is the expansion of the food service industry, particularly quick-service restaurants (QSRs). As consumer lifestyles become increasingly fast-paced, there is a growing demand for convenient food options that require minimal preparation. QSRs rely heavily on frozen potato products like French fries and hash browns to meet customer expectations for quick service and consistent quality. The globalization of diets further supports this trend. Western eating habits are being adopted in developing countries, leading to higher consumption of processed potato products in various culinary applications.

Another important factor contributing to the processed frozen potato market's growth is consumers' rising health consciousness. There is an increasing demand for healthier alternatives to traditional fried snacks, prompting manufacturers to innovate by offering baked or air-fried potato options. Additionally, the convenience of frozen potatoes allows consumers to enjoy these healthier choices without compromising on taste or convenience. Developing new flavours and varieties along with effective marketing strategies have also enhanced product visibility and consumer engagement, further driving sales in this segment. As a result, the processed frozen potato market is poised for robust growth in the coming years and is projected to reach substantial market valuations driven by these trends.

Potato chips and wafers were the second most important category in the processed potato market, with a market revenue of over USD 10 billion in 2023. One of the primary drivers is the increasing consumer preference for convenient snack options that fit into busy lifestyles. As people seek quick and easily accessible food choices, where potato chips, and wafers have become popular among others due to their ready-to-eat nature and wide availability across retail outlets. Additionally, the influence of social media and changing dietary habits has led to a surge in snacking culture, particularly among younger demographics. [E-commerce](#) has made it easier for consumers to purchase various potato chip products online, enhancing their accessibility. Innovative packaging solutions and marketing strategies have also contributed to the appeal of these snacks, making them more attractive to consumers.

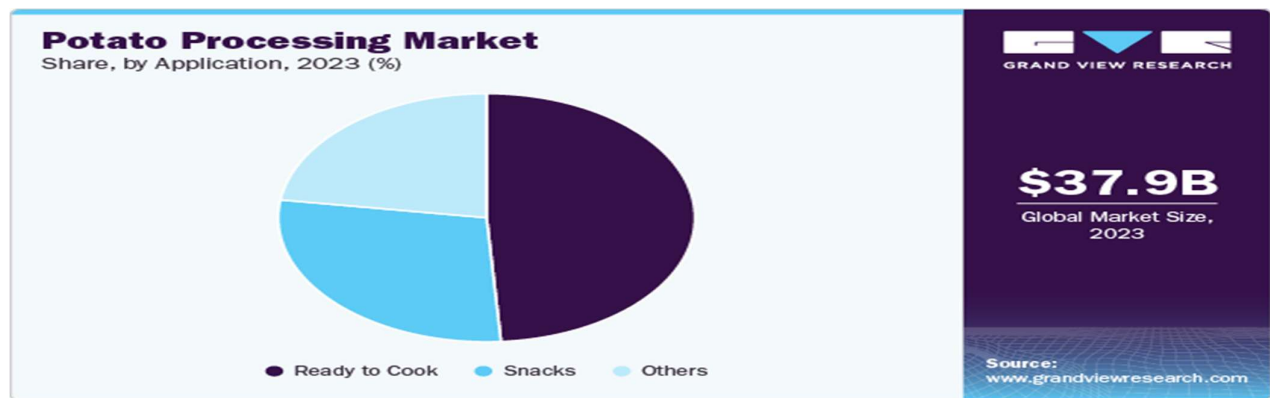
The dehydrated potato market is experiencing significant growth driven by the increasing demand for convenience foods and ready-to-eat meals among busy consumers. As lifestyles become more fast-paced, the appeal of dehydrated potatoes, which offer a quick and easy preparation method, has surged. These products are versatile and shelf-stable and retain essential nutrients without preservatives, making them an attractive option for health-conscious consumers. Additionally, advancements in food processing technology have improved the quality, flavor, and texture of dehydrated potato products, further enhancing their marketability. This trend is bolstered by rising urbanization and disposable incomes, which allow consumers to invest in convenient meal solutions that fit their dynamic lifestyles.

APPLICATION INSIGHTS

Ready-to-cook products were the largest application for processed potatoes and accounted for a market revenue of USD 15.64 billion in 2023. Urbanization and changing consumer lifestyles have increased preferences for convenience foods, requiring minimal preparation time. This trend is particularly evident

among busy professionals and families looking for quick meal solutions. The rise of the food service industry, including fast-food chains and restaurants, further amplifies this demand, as these establishments heavily rely on processed potato products like frozen fries and pre-cut potatoes for their menus. Additionally, the COVID-19 pandemic has shifted consumer behaviour towards pantry staples with longer shelf lives, making frozen and ready-to-cook potato products more appealing as they provide both convenience and reliability during uncertain times.

Technological advancements in potato processing are also crucial in meeting the growing demand for ready-to-cook products. Innovations in processing techniques, such as automation and improved freezing methods, enhance product quality and efficiency while reducing waste. Manufacturers are increasingly focusing on developing healthier options to cater to health-conscious consumers, leading to a rise in low-fat, gluten-free, and organic processed potato products. Furthermore, adopting sustainable practices in packaging and production processes is gaining traction as consumers become more environmentally aware. These trends not only support market growth but also align with evolving consumer preferences for transparency and sustainability in food sourcing.



As consumers seek quick and easy meal solutions, processed potato snacks such as chips, fries, and baked products have gained popularity due to their accessibility and variety. The growth of fast-food chains and quick-service restaurants further fuels this demand, as these establishments frequently incorporate potato snacks into their menus. Additionally, introducing innovative flavors and healthier alternatives, such as baked or air-fried options, caters to health-conscious consumers who are increasingly aware of nutritional content while desiring indulgent snack experiences. Technological advancements in processing methods also play a crucial role in the growth of the processed potato snacks market. Innovations in production techniques have improved efficiency and product quality while reducing costs, making these snacks more accessible to a broader audience. Moreover, the expansion of e-commerce has facilitated the distribution of processed potato snacks, allowing consumers to purchase their favorite products online easily. The increasing disposable income in emerging economies has further enhanced consumer spending on snack foods, contributing to market growth. However, health concerns regarding high-fat and high-calorie content in traditional fried snacks pose challenges for the industry, prompting manufacturers to focus on developing healthier alternatives to meet changing consumer demands.

DISTRIBUTION CHANNEL INSIGHTS

The food service industry was the largest distribution channel for processed potatoes and accounted for a market revenue of USD 23.60 billion in 2023. The growth is attributed to the increasing demand for convenience foods, as busy lifestyles lead consumers to seek quick and easy meal solutions. This trend is particularly evident in quick-service restaurants (QSRs) and fast-food chains, which rely heavily on processed potato products such as frozen fries and potato snacks to meet customer preferences for ready-to-eat options. Expanding food delivery services further amplifies this demand as more consumers opt for takeout meals that often include potato-based items. Additionally, urbanization and rising disposable incomes contribute to changing eating habits, with a growing number of consumers willing to spend on convenient dining options, thereby boosting the potato processing market within the food service distribution channel.

The retail industry for processed potatoes is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.5% from 2024 to 2030. A critical driver is the evolving food culture and dietary preferences among consumers, particularly among younger demographics who favor snack foods and quick meals. The popularity of fast-food chains and the increasing snacking trend have led to higher consumption of processed potato snacks, such as chips and other flavored varieties. Furthermore, the growing awareness of health and wellness has prompted manufacturers to innovate healthier options, including low-fat and [gluten-free products](#) catering to health-conscious consumers. As a result, retailers are expanding their offerings to include a broader range of processed potato products that meet these diverse consumer demands, contributing to the overall growth of the potato processing market in the retail sector.

REGIONAL INSIGHTS

The North America potato processing market was USD 10.41 billion in 2023 and is expected to grow at a CAGR of 5.5% over the forecast period. Technological advancements in potato processing also play a crucial role in this market's expansion in the region. Innovations in processing techniques have improved product quality and efficiency while reducing costs, making it easier for manufacturers to meet rising consumer demands. The availability of a diverse range of processed potato products, including healthier options like baked and air-fried varieties, caters to health-conscious consumers looking for better snack alternatives.

SEGMENT WISE PERFORMANCE

The Company is engaged in trading of agricultural products and accordingly there are no separate reportable segments.

OUTLOOK

The economic slowdown had a significant bearing on the functioning and profitability trading businesses in the medium term. But it has been estimated that in the long run there are vast opportunities for trading entities. Hence, the Company is expecting to improve its performance and profitability in years to come.

OPPORTUNITIES

Business opportunities for trading companies are enormous as the new areas and segments are being explored. Your Company on its part is also well poised to seize new opportunities as they come. The Company is considering to expand its product range may take the Company to new scales of success.

WEAKNESS

As our company is a Kolkata based Company it has little presence outside Kolkata. The Company does not have all India based network and establishments to reach out to large segment of people in the country in both semi-urban and rural areas.

THREATS

The major threats being faced by the company are reduction in agriculture production, high inflation etc. The Company is also facing stiff competition from competitors due to their ability to procure at a lower cost.

RISKS & CONCERNS

Your Company's growth and profitability are dependent on the functioning of economy and agricultural production of the region. The Company is exposed to several market risks like poor agricultural productions, inflation, rise in operating cost etc. The volatility of the market in which your Company operates is also a major cause of concern to the Company.

INTERNAL CONTROL SYSTEM AND ADEQUACY

Internal control systems and procedures in the Company are commensurate with the size and the nature of Company's business and are regularly reviewed and updated by incorporating changes in regulatory provisions in order to safeguard the assets and to ensure reliability of financial reporting.

HUMAN RESOURCES

The Company continues to give priority to its human assets. The Company provides a fair and equitable work environment to all its employees. The Company is continuously working to create and nurture an

atmosphere which is highly motivated and result oriented

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE

The financial performance of the Company for the year under review is discussed in detail in the Directors Report.

By order of the Board
For **Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies Ltd**

Regd. Office
7, Waterloo Street,
2nd Floor
Kolkata-700069
Date: May 30, 2025

Sd/-
Harendra Singh
Whole-Time Director & CFO
(DIN-06870959)

Sd/-
Sushmita Sharma
Director
(DIN-00596256)

Form No. MR-3
SECRETARIAL AUDIT REPORT
FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025
[Pursuant to section 204(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and rule 9 of the Companies
(Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial Personnel) Rules, 2014]

To,
The Members,
Mayurbhanj Trades and Agencies Ltd.
CIN: L24117WB1979PLC032322
7 Waterloo Street, 2nd Floor,
Kolkata - 700069

I have conducted the Secretarial Audit of the compliance of applicable statutory provisions and the adherence to good corporate practices by **MAYURBHANJ TRADES AND AGENCIES LTD** (hereinafter referred as 'the Company'). Secretarial Audit was conducted in a manner that provided me a reasonable basis for evaluating the corporate conducts/statutory compliances and expressing my opinion thereon.

Based on my verification of the Company's books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company and also the information provided by the Company, its officers, agents and authorized representatives during the conduct of Secretarial Audit, I hereby report that in my opinion, the Company has, during the audit period covering the financial year ended on 31 March 2025 ('Audit Period') complied with the statutory provisions listed hereunder and also that the Company has proper Board-processes and compliance-mechanism in place to the extent, in the manner and subject to the reporting made hereinafter:

I have examined the books, papers, minute books, forms and returns filed and other records maintained by the Company for the financial year ended on 31 March 2025, according to the provisions of:

- i) The Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) and the rules made thereunder;
- ii) The Securities Contracts (Regulation) Act, 1956 ('SCRA') and the rules made thereunder;
- iii) The Depositories Act, 1996 and the Regulations and Bye-laws framed thereunder;
- iv) Foreign Exchange Management Act, 1999, and the rules and regulations made thereunder to the extent of Foreign Direct Investment, Overseas Direct Investment and External Commercial Borrowings - Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;
- v) The following Regulations and Guidelines prescribed under the Securities and Exchange Board of India Act, 1992 ('SEBI Act'):
 - (a) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Substantial Acquisition of Shares and Takeovers) Regulations, 2011;
 - (b) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Prohibition of Insider Trading) Regulations, 2015;
 - (c) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue of Capital and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2018– **Not Applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**
 - (d) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Share Based Employee Benefits and Sweat Equity) Regulations, 2021 4 - **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**
 - (e) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Issue and Listing of Non-

Convertible Securities) Regulations, 2021- **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**

- (f) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Registrars to an Issue and Share Transfer Agents) Regulations, 1993 regarding the Companies Act and dealing with client;
- (g) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Delisting of Equity Shares) Regulations, 2021 - **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;**
- (h) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Buy-back of Securities) Regulations 2018 - **Not applicable to the Company during the Audit Period;** and
- (i) The Securities and Exchange Board of India (Listing Obligations and Disclosures Requirements) Regulations 2015 (herewith referred as Listing Regulations).

I have also examined compliance with the applicable clauses of the Secretarial Standards issued by The Institute of Company Secretaries of India with respect to Board and General meetings.

I have relied on the representation made by the Company and its Officers for systems and mechanism formed by the Company for compliances under other applicable Acts, Laws and Regulations to the Company.

During the period under review the Company has complied with the provisions of the Act, Rules, Regulations, Guidelines, Standards, etc. mentioned above.

I further report that:

- The Board of Directors of the Company is duly constituted with proper balance of Executive Directors, Non- Executive Directors and Independent Directors. The changes in the composition of the Board of Directors that took place during the period under review were carried out in compliance with the provisions of the Act.
- Adequate notice is given to all directors to schedule the Board Meetings, agenda and detailed notes on agenda were sent at least seven days in advance, and a system exists for seeking and obtaining further information and clarifications on the agenda items before the meeting and for meaningful participation at the meeting.
- All decisions at Board Meetings and Committee Meetings are carried out with requisite majority as recorded in the minutes of the meetings of the Board of Directors or Committee of the Board, as the case may be.

I further report that the Shares of the Company has been suspended from the Calcutta Stock Exchange due to the non-payment of listing fees.

I further report that the compliance by the Company of applicable financial laws such as direct and indirect tax laws and maintenance of financial records and books of accounts have not been reviewed in this audit since the same have been subject to review by the statutory financial auditors, tax auditors and other designated professionals.

I further report that as per the explanations given to me and the representation made by the Management and relied upon by me, there are adequate systems and processes in the Company commensurate with the size and operations of the Company to monitor and ensure compliance with applicable laws, rules, regulations and guidelines.

I further report that during the audit period, there was no other event/action having a major bearing on Company's affairs.

Pooja Bansal
Practicing Company Secretary
ACS No.: 50458
CP No.: 18524
Peer Review No. 1725/2022
UDIN: A050458G000514097

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30 May, 2025

Note: This report is to be read with our letter of even date which is annexed as Annexure A and forms an integral part of this report.

‘Annexure A’

To,
The Members
MAYURBHANJ TRADES AND AGENCIES LTD
CIN – L24117WB1979PLC032322
7 WATERLOO STREET 2ND FLOOR,
KOLKATA - 700069

My report of even date is to be read along with this letter.

1. Maintenance of secretarial record is the responsibility of the management of the company. My responsibility is to express an opinion on these secretarial records based on our audit.
2. I have followed the audit practices and processes as were appropriate to obtain reasonable assurance about the correctness of the contents of the Secretarial records. The verification was done on test basis to ensure that correct facts are reflected in secretarial records. I believe that the processes and practices, I followed provide a reasonable basis for our opinion.
3. I have not verified the correctness and appropriateness of financial records and Books of Accounts of the company.
4. Where ever required, we have obtained the Management representation about the compliance of laws, rules and regulations and happening of events etc.
5. The compliance of the provisions of Corporate and other applicable laws, rules, regulations, standards is the responsibility of management. Our examination was limited to the verification of procedures on test basis.
6. The Secretarial Audit report is neither an assurance as to the future viability of the company nor of the efficacy or effectiveness with which the management has conducted the affairs of the company.

Pooja Bansal
Practicing Company Secretary
ACS No.: 50458
CP No.: 18524
Peer Review No. 1725/2022
UDIN: A050458G000514097

Place: Kolkata
Date: 30 May, 2025

Particulars of Managerial remuneration as stated in section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rules 5(1) of the Companies (Appointment and Remuneration of Managerial personnel) Rules, 2014

Sr. No.	Requirements of Rule 5(1)	Details
i.)	the ratio of the remuneration of each director to the median remuneration of the employees of the company for the financial year;	<u>Directors</u> No remuneration has been paid to any of the Directors of the Company during the year under review. Accordingly, ratio is not ascertainable. <u>KMP:</u> Ms. Megha Agarwal, CS: 1 :0.88
ii.)	the percentage increase in remuneration of each director, Chief Financial Officer, Chief Executive Officer, Company Secretary or Manager, if any, in the financial year	<u>Directors & KMP:</u> Mr. Harendra Singh, WTD & CFO: No remuneration paid / increased during the year under review. Ms. Megha Agarwal, CS: No increase in remuneration during the year under review.
iii.)	the percentage increase in the median remuneration of employees in the financial year;	No increase in remuneration during the year under review.
iv.)	the number of permanent employees on the rolls of company	3 employees (including KMPs) as on 31.03.2025
v.)	average percentile increases already made in the salaries of employees other than the managerial personnel in the last financial year and its comparison with the percentile increase in the managerial remuneration and justification thereof and point out if there are any exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration;	No increase in the remuneration of non-managerial employees during the year 2024-25. There are no exceptional circumstances for increase in the managerial remuneration.
vi.)	affirmation that the remuneration is as per the remuneration policy of the company.	At present, no remuneration is paid to any of the Directors of the Company and that the Board of Directors hereby affirms that the remuneration paid to KMP during the financial ended March, 31, 2025, is as per the remuneration policy of the Company.

By order of the Board
For Mayurbhanj Trades And Agencies Ltd

Regd. Office
7, Waterloo Street,
2nd Floor
Kolkata-700069
Date: May 30, 2025

Sd/-
Harendra Singh
Whole-Time Director & CFO
(DIN-06870959)

Sd/-
Sushmita Sharma
Director
(DIN-00596256)

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

I. Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of **MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31ST March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the 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, of the State of Affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, Profit and Other Comprehensive Income, Changes in Equity and its Cash Flows for the year ended on that date.

II. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs 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 Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

III. Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined the matters described below to be the key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

Key audit matter -Revenue recognition	
Description of Key Audit Matter	Description of Auditor's Response
Revenue is recognised and accrued with reference to the deliverables and the terms of agreements. The tariff applied is the rate agreed with customers or estimated by management based on the latest terms of the agreement / latest negotiation with customers and other industry considerations as appropriate.	<ul style="list-style-type: none">Revenue Recognition Our audit procedures to address the risk of material misstatement relating to revenue recognition, which was considered to be a significant risk, included:



Significant judgements are required to estimate the tariff rates applied due to the large variety and complexity of contractual terms, as well as ongoing negotiations with customers, with variances between the actual rates and the estimated rates, having an impact on the accuracy of revenue recognised / accrued.

Considering the materiality of amounts and significant judgements involved, the same has been considered as a key audit matter.

- Testing of controls over individual terms and pricing and comparison of those terms and pricing data against the related contracts; and
- Detailed analysis of revenue and the timing of its recognition based on expectations derived from our industry knowledge and external market data, following up variances from our expectations.

IV. Other Information

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our 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 our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

If we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take necessary actions, as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

V. Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a True and Fair view of the state of affairs, profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of 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 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 intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

VI. 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 auditors' 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 control 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 with reference to the 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 management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's 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 we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' 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 auditors' 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.

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

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

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

VII. 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, to the extent applicable.



2. (A) 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 dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our opinion is not modified in this regard.
- (g) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under section 197(16) of the Act:


The company has paid no remuneration to its directors during the current year and hence compliance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act is not applicable for the year.

- (B) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - a) The Company had no pending litigations as at 31 March 2025 that could impact its financial position.
 - b) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. No amounts were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d.(i) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e) contain any material mis-statement.
 - e) Omitted.



- f. No dividend was declared or paid by the Company during the year.
- g. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts for the financial year ended 31st March 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, except where the audit trail(edit log)facility was not enabled in the previous year, the audit trail has been preserved by the company , as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For G. BASU & CO.
Chartered Accountants
R. No.-301174E


Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(M. No.-058108)

UDIN: 25058108BMOSTZ4464

Dated : May 30th, 2025

Place of Signature : Kolkata

ANNEXURE "A"(Referred to in paragraph VII-1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our-report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that :

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
- (B) The Company had no intangible assets.
- (b) The Company has a regular program of physical verification of its property, plant and equipment designed to cover all property, plant and equipment in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The conveyance deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the Company .
- (d) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) No proceedings were initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) Inventory is held with the cold storages on the basis of bonds and as such physical verification by the management is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of the security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments in or provided security to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year to companies and other parties.
- a) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to any party.
- b) The company has not provided corporate guarantee to any company .
- The sub-clauses 3 (iii) c to 3 (iii) f are not applicable for the year.
- (iv) The Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the Company has not provided any security as specified under Section 186 of the Act. Further, in our opinion, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in relation to loans given, guarantees provided and investments made, as applicable.



- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year as these statutory dues has been subsumed into Goods and Services Tax ("GST") with effect from 1 July 2017.

The amounts deducted / accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. No undisputed amounts payable in respect of GST, Provident fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs, Cess and other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- a. There are no statutory dues relating to GST, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Value Added Tax or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.
- (viii) 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. The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- b. The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- c. No term loans were obtained by the company.
- d. On an overall examination of the balance sheet 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 had no subsidiary or associate and was not a party to any joint venture agreement during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, sub-clause (ix) e, is not applicable.
- f. The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiary.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) Considering the principles of materiality outlined-in the Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- a. No report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- b. No whistle blower complaints were reported to have been received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The transactions with related parties were in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, 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) The Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
(b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to the directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve bank of India Act, 1932.
(b) The company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
(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) The company does not have any CICs.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year 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 us 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, 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 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.
- Our statement, however, is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. Further 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 company is below the threshold limit specified for the application of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xxi) Reporting under clause 3(xxi) is not applicable for the company.

For G. BASU & CO.
Chartered Accountants
R. No.-301174E


Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(M. No.-058108)

UDIN: 25058108BMOSTZ4464

Dated : May 30th, 2025

Place of Signature : Kolkata

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025 under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 of

MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED

(Referred to in paragraph VII-2(A)(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

I. Opinion

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements of **MAYURBHANJ TRADES & AGENCIES LIMITED** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note").

II. Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note. 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 the 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 Act.

III. Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and whether 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 with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, 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 judgement, 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 with reference to financial statements.



IV. Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 controls with reference to financial statements include 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 un-authorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

V. Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For G. BASU & CO.
Chartered Accountants
R. No.-301174E


Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
(M. No.-058108)

UDIN: 25058108BMOSTZ4464

Dated : May 30th, 2025

Place of Signature : Kolkata

Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

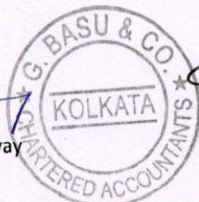
(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I) ASSETS			
1) NON CURRENT ASSETS			
a) (i) Property, Plant and Equipment	2	57.66	59.35
(II) Intangible Assets		-	-
b) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	3	183.61	172.20
		<u>241.27</u>	<u>231.55</u>
2) CURRENT ASSETS			
a) Inventories	4	-	-
b) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	38.76	65.68
(II) Other Bank Balances		-	-
c) Current Tax Assets	6	-	0.17
d) Other Financial Assets	7	29.75	-
		<u>68.51</u>	<u>65.85</u>
TOTAL ASSETS		<u>309.78</u>	<u>297.40</u>
II) EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1) EQUITY			
a) Equity Share Capital	8	20.00	20.00
b) Other Equity	9	236.25	222.47
		<u>256.25</u>	<u>242.47</u>
2) LIABILITIES			
i) NON-CURRENT LIABILITIES			
(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	10	41.32	38.71
		<u>41.32</u>	<u>38.71</u>
ii) CURRENT LIABILITIES			
a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	11	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	12	-	-
b) Other Current liabilities	13	12.21	16.22
c) Current Tax Liabilities	14	-	-
		<u>12.21</u>	<u>16.22</u>
		<u>53.53</u>	<u>54.93</u>
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		<u>309.78</u>	<u>297.40</u>

Summary of Significant Accounting Policies 1
Notes on Financial Statement 2-40

As per our Report attached of even date
For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No:301174E

Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
M.No 058108
UDIN: 25058108BMOSTZ4464



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Harendra Singh
Director

DIN: 06870959

Megha Agarwal
Megha Agarwal
Company Secretary
M.No. A34308

Sushmita Sharma
Director

DIN: 00596256

Kolkata, the 30th day of May, 2025

Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
I) Income			
Revenue from Operations	15	51.83	71.34
Other Income	16	2.54	2.66
Total Income (I)		54.37	74.00
II) Expenses			
Changes in Inventory	17	-	-
Purchase of Traded Goods	18	36.65	57.05
Employee benefits expenses	19	4.50	4.32
Depreciation	2	1.69	1.69
Finance Costs	20	0.00	0.01
Other expenses	21	5.27	5.00
Total Expenses (II)		48.11	68.07
III) Profit before exceptional items and tax (I-II)		6.26	5.93
IV) Exceptional items		-	-
V) Profit before tax (III-IV)		6.26	5.93
VI) Tax Expenses	22		
Current Tax		2.00	2.00
Deferred Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expenses (VI)		2.00	2.00
VII) Profit for the year (V-VI)		4.26	3.93
VIII) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)			
Items that will not be re-classified to profit or loss in subsequent periods			
Fair Value changes of non-current investments (net of taxes)		8.80	(15.50)
Total Other Comprehensive Income (VIII)		8.80	-15.50
IX) Total Comprehensive Income for the year (VII+VIII)		13.06	-11.57
Earnings per share - Basic (in INR)	23	2.13	1.97
Earnings per share -Diluted (in INR)		2.13	1.97

As per our Report attached of even date

For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No:301174E

Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay

Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner

M.No 058108

UDIN: 25058108BMOSTZ4464

Kolkata, the 30th day of May, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Harendra Singh
Harendra Singh
Director
DIN: 06870959

Megha Agarwal
Megha Agarwal
Company Secretary
M.No. A34308

Sushmita Sharma
Sushmita Sharma
Director
DIN: 00596256

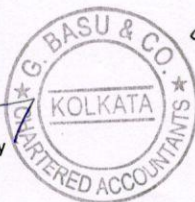
Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	2024 - 2025		2023 - 2024	
A Cash Flow from Operating Activities				
Net Profit before Tax and extra-ordinary items		6.26		5.93
Depreciation	1.69		1.69	
Interest/Dividend	(2.54)		(2.66)	
Fluctuation of Foreign Currency				
Profit on sale of Property	-		-	
Expenses not considered in Ealier years				
Short Provision for Income Tax for earlier years				
Balance Written off	-		-	
		(0.85)		(0.97)
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		5.41		4.96
Short Term Loans & Advances & Current Assets	(29.75)		0.00	
Inventories	-		-	
Trade Payables	-		-	
Other Financial Liabilities	(3.99)	(33.74)	1.32	1.32
Cash Generated from Operation		(28.33)		6.28
Direct Taxes Paid		(1.13)		(2.84)
Net Cash from Operating Activities (A)		-29.46		3.44
B Cash Flow from Investing Activities :				
Purchase of Fixed Assets	-		-	
Sale of Fixed Assets	-		-	
Interest Received	2.54		2.66	
		2.54		2.66
Net Cash from Investing Activities (B)				
C Cash Flow from Financing Activities:				
Short Term Borrowings	-		-	
Interest Paid	-		-	
Net Cash from Financing Activities (C)		(26.92)		6.10
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)				
Cash and Cash equivalents at the begining of the year	65.68		59.58	
Cash and Cash equivalents at the end of the year	38.76		65.68	
		(26.92)		6.10

As per our Report attached of even date
For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No:301174E

S. Bandyopadhyay
Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
M.No 058108
UDIN: 25058108B4057Z 4464
Kolkata, the 30th day of May, 2025



Harendra Singh
Harendra Singh
Director
DIN: 06870959

Megha Agarwal
Megha Agarwal
Company Secretary
M.No. A34308

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sushmita Sharma
Sushmita Sharma
Director
DIN: 00596256

Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

A Equity Share Capital

INR lacs

Particulars	As at April 1, 2023	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2024	Changes during the year	As at March 31, 2025
2,00,000 (March 31,2024: 2,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid up	20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00
Total	20.00	-	20.00	-	20.00

B) Other Equity

INR lacs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Item of other Comprehensive Income that will not be re-classified to Statement of Profit & Loss	Total
	Retained Earnings	Fair valuation of Investments	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	88.04	145.99	234.03
Profit for the year	3.93	-	3.93
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	(15.49)	(15.49)
Expenses not considered in earlier years	-	-	-
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax for earlier years	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	91.97	130.50	222.47
Profit for the year	4.26	-	4.26
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of tax	-	8.80	8.80
Expenses not considered in earlier years	-	-	-
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax for earlier years	0.72	-	0.72
Balance as at March 31, 2025	96.95	139.30	236.25

Significant accounting policies

1

As per our Report attached of even date
For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No:301174E

Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
M.No 058108

UDIN: 25058108B/MOSTZ4464
Kolkata, the 30th day of May, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Harendra Singh
Director
DIN: 06870959
Megha Agarwal
Company Secretary
M.No. A34308

Sushmita Sharma
Director
DIN: 00596256

Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

I The Company Overview: Corporate & General Information

Mayurbhanj Trades & Agencies Limited (CIN No L24117WB1979PLC032322 was incorporated on 31st October 1979) is a Kolkata based Company mainly engaged in the trading of potato. The Company is mainly engaged into the business of procuring and marketing of agricultural products.

The Company has an extensive marketing network with loyal and committed distributors and dealers in West Bengal & other neighbouring state.

II Basis of Preparation

(i) Statement of Compliance :

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with measurement and recognition principles of Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind-AS") as issued by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") including the rules notified under the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(ii) Basis of Preparation of Financial Statement

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared on historical cost convention, except as stated otherwise. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

(iii) Basis of Measurement.

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under the historical cost convention except for the items that have been measured at fair value as required by relevant IND AS.

(iv) Fair Value Measurement.

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

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes in to account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use. For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company has determined classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy in which they fall.

(v) Current & Non-Current Classifications.

All Assets and Liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of product & activities of the Company and their realisation in cash and cash equivalent, the Company has determined its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(vi) Significant Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions.

The preparation of these Financial Statements requires management judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of Accounting Policies, the Accounting disclosures made and the reports amounts of Assets, Liabilities, Income and Expenses. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to Accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and any future periods effected pursuant to such revision.

III SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

(1) Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation, if any. Cost includes expenses directly attributable to bringing the Asset to their location and conditions necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

Subsequent cost are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that is future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Assets in the course of construction are capitalized in capital work in progress account. At the point when an asset is capable of operating in the manner intended by the management, the cost of erection/ construction is transferred to the appropriate category of property, plant and equipment cost (net of income and including pre-operative cost / expenses) associated with the commissioning of an asset are capitalized until the period of commissioning has been completed and the asset is ready of its intended use. Property, Plant and Equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of Property, plant and equipment and gains or losses arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.

Depreciation is calculated using the Written Down Value Method (WDV) to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as specified in Schedule II to Companies Act, 2013.

The assets residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate. Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in the statement of profit and loss within other gains / (losses).

Depreciation on impaired assets is provided on the basis of their residual useful life.

(2) Investment Properties.

Property that is held for long-term rentals yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, is classified as investment property. Investment property is measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalized to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. Investment properties are depreciated using the Written Down Value Method (WDV) over their estimated useful lives. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert. The Residual Life, useful lives and depreciation method of investment properties are reviewed, and adjusted on Prospective basis as appropriate, at each financial year end. The effects of any revision are included in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the changes arise.

(3) Intangible Assets

i) Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment loss, if any.

ii) Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortisation period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss unless such expenditure forms part of carrying value of another asset.

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

(4) Inventories.

Inventories are carried in the balance sheet as follows :

a) Raw materials, packing materials, and stores and spares: at cost as FIFO basis

b) Work-in Progress : Manufacturing At lower of cost of material, plus appropriate production overheads and net realizable value.

c) Finished goods : Manufacturing At lower of cost of materials plus appropriate production overheads and net realizable value.

d) Trading goods : At lower of cost, on FIFO basis and net realizable value.

The cost of inventories have been computed to include all cost of purchases, cost of conversion and other related costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Slow and non-moving material, obsolesces, defective inventories are duly provided for and valued at net realizable value. Goods and materials in transit are valued at actual cost incurred upto the date of balance sheet.

(5) Leases

Determining whether an arrangement contains a lease At inception of an arrangement, it is determined whether the arrangement is or contains a lease.

The arrangement is, or contains, a lease if fulfillment of the arrangement is dependent on the use of a specific asset or assets and the arrangement conveys a right to use the asset or assets, even if that right is not explicitly specified in an arrangement. At inception or on reassessment of the arrangement that contains a lease, the payments and other consideration required by such an arrangement are separated into those for the lease and those for other elements on the basis of their relative fair values. If it is concluded for a finance lease that it is impracticable to separate the payments reliably, then an asset and a liability are recognised at an amount equal to the fair value of the underlying asset. The liability is reduced as payments are made and an imputed finance cost on the liability is recognised using the incremental borrowing rate.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

Assets held under leases

Leases of property, plant and equipment that transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. The leased assets are measured initially at an amount equal to the lower of their fair value and the present value of the minimum lease payments. Subsequent to initial recognition, the assets are accounted for in accordance with the accounting policy applicable to similar owned assets. Assets held under leases that do not transfer to the Company substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership (i.e. operating leases) are not recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet. Payments made under operating leases are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless the payments to the lessor are structured to increase in line with general inflation.

Lease payments

Payments made under operating leases are generally recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease unless such payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases. Lease incentives received are recognised as an integral part of the total lease expenses over the term of the lease.

Minimum lease payments made under finance leases are apportioned between the finance charge and the reduction of the outstanding liability. The finance charge is allocated to each period during the lease term so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability.

(6) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents for the purpose of cash flow statement/ balance sheet comprise of cash in hand, deposits held at call with banks or financial institution, other short term, highly liquid investments which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

(7) Impairment of financial assets

The carrying amounts of Property, Plant & Equipment, Intangible Assets and Investment Properties are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to assess impairment, if any, based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognised, as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss, wherever the carrying amount of the Asset or Cash Generation Unit (CGU) exceeds its recoverable amount. The impairment loss recognised in prior accounting period is reversed, if there has been an improvement in recoverable amount in subsequent years. Recoverable amount is determined :-

- In the case of an Individual Asset, at the higher of the Fair Value less cost to sell and the value in use; and
- In the case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows) at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and the value in use.

(8) Financial Instruments.

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

1. Financial Assets.

1.1 Definition :

Financial Assets include Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, Investments in Securities and other eligible Current and Non-Current Assets. At initial recognition, all financial assets are measured at fair value. The classification is reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:

At the date of initial recognition, are held to collect contractual cash flows of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding on specified dates. These financial assets are intended to be held until maturity. Therefore, they are subsequently measured at amortized cost by applying the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. The EIR amortization is included as interest income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of Profit and Loss.

1.2 Trade Receivables.

A Receivable is classified as a 'trade receivable' if it is in respect to the amount due from customers on account of goods sold or services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

1.3 Investment in Equity Shares.

Investment in Equity Securities are initially measured at cost. Any subsequent fair value gain or loss is recognized through Profit or Loss if such investments in Equity Securities are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other Equity Securities are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income.

1.4 Investment in Associates, Joint Ventures and Subsidiaries.

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



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

1.5 Derecognition of Financial Assets.

A Financial Asset is primarily derecognized when:

- The right to receive cash flows from asset has expired, or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a "pass-through" arrangement and either:

- a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained. Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2. Financial Liabilities.

2.1 Definition : Financial liabilities include Long-term and Short-term Loans and Borrowings, Trade and Other payables and Other eligible Current and Non-current Liabilities.

(a) Initial Recognition and Measurement.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

(b) Subsequent Measurement.

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below :

i) Financial Liabilities at Fair Value through Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss include financial liabilities held for trading. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are at each reporting date at fair value with all the changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Financial Liabilities measured at Amortized Cost.

After initial recognition, interest bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method (EIR) except for those designated in an effective hedging relationship. The carrying value of borrowings that are designated as hedged items in fair value hedges that would otherwise be carried at amortized cost are adjusted to record changes in fair values attributable to the risks that are hedged in effective hedging relationship.

Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fee or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.2 Loans and Borrowings.

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognized in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognized as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

2.3 Financial Guarantee Contracts.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount initially recognized less cumulative amortization.

2.4 Trade and Other Payables.

A payable is classified as trade payable if it is in respect of the amount due on account of goods purchased or services received in the normal course of business. These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

2.5 De-recognition of Financial Liability.

A Financial Liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognized in profit and loss as other income or finance costs.

3. Offsetting of Financial Instruments.

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

4. Derivative Financial Instruments.

The Company uses derivative financial instruments, such as forward currency contracts and interest rate swaps to hedge its foreign currency risks and interest rate risks. Derivative financial instruments are initially recognized at fair value on the date a derivative contract is entered into and are subsequently re-measured at their fair value at the end of each period. The method of recognizing the resulting gain or loss depends on whether the derivative is designated as a hedging instrument, and if so, on the nature of the item being hedged. Any gains or losses arising from changes in the fair value of derivatives are taken directly to profit and loss.

(9) Equity Share Capital.

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Incremental costs net of taxes directly attributable to the issue of new equity shares are reduced from retained earnings, net of taxes

(10) Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent Assets and Commitments.

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

- A present obligation arising from past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation.
- A present obligation arising from past events, when no reliable estimate is possible:
- A possible obligation arising from past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of Purchase Order (net of Advances) issued to parties for Completion of Assets. Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(11) Revenue Recognition

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, regardless of when the payment is being received. The specific recognition criteria described below are met before revenue is recognised. The Company maintains its accounts on accrual basis, except otherwise stated.

Rendering of Services

Revenue from sale of services is recognised as per the terms of the contract with customers based on stage of completion when the outcome of the transactions involving rendering of services can be estimated reliably. In case, the contract outcome cannot be measured reliably, revenue is recognised only to the extent that the expenses incurred are eligible to be recovered and if it is probable that expenses were not recoverable, revenue is not recognised.

Interest Income

Interest income is accrued on time proportion basis using effective interest basis.

(12) Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

(13) Employees Benefits.

Employees benefit of short term nature are recognised as expense as and when it accrues. Employees benefit of long term nature are recognised as expense based on management estimate.

Though the company is listed but being too meagre in size with employees strength far below the benchmark, Provision for Gratuity has not been recognised.

Company's contribution in respect of Employees' Provident Fund is made to Government Provident Fund will be charged to Statement of Profit & Loss. Accrued leave for the year is paid to the employees during the year itself. Other retirement benefits to the employees of the Company are not applicable during the year under review. The same will be provided as and when became due.

(14) Borrowing Costs.

(1) Borrowing costs that are specifically attributable to the acquisition, construction, or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as a part of the cost of such asset till such time the asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily requires a substantial period of time (generally over twelve months) to get ready for its intended use or sale.

The Borrowing Cost consists of Interest & Other Incidental costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of such funds.

(2) For general borrowing used for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset, the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization is determined by applying a capitalization rate to the expenditures on that asset. The capitalization rate is the weighted average of the borrowing costs applicable to the borrowings of the Company that are outstanding during the period, other than borrowings made specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. The amount of borrowing costs capitalized during a period does not exceed the amount of borrowing cost incurred during that period.

(3) All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the period in which they are incurred.

(15) Taxes on Income.

a) Current Tax.

i) Tax on income for the current period is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws and based on the expected outcome of assessments / appeals.

ii) Current income tax relating to items recognized directly in equity is recognized in equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

b) Deferred Tax.

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences at the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside the statement of profit and loss is recognized outside the statement of profit and loss. Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. The break-up of the major components of the deferred tax assets and liabilities as at balance sheet date has been arrived at after setting off deferred tax assets and liabilities where the Company have a legally enforceable right to set-off assets against liabilities and where such assets and liabilities relate to taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(16) Exceptional Items.

On certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the Company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the Company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes on accounts accompanying to the financial statements.

(17) Earnings Per Share (EPS).

i) Basic earnings per share.

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing :

- The Profit or Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders of the Company.
- By the Weighted Average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

ii) Diluted earnings per share.

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account :

- The after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- The Weighted Average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(18) Segment Accounting.

Segment have identified as per accounting standards as per segment reporting (AS 17) taking into account the organisations structure as well as differential risks and returns of these segments. The Company operates in one reportable business segment i.e. Trading in agro products. Fixed assets used in company's business or liabilities contracted have been identified to reportable segments to the extent possible. The business segments are reviewed by the Directors (Chief Operational Decision Maker). The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

(19) Foreign Currency Translations & Transitions.

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency.

The Company's financial statements are presented in INR lacs, which is also the Company's Functional and Presentation Currency.

(ii) Transaction and Balance.

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary Assets and liabilities related to foreign currency transactions are stated at exchange rate prevailing at the end of the year and exchange difference in respect thereof is charged to the Statement of Profit & Loss.

(20) Maintenance of Audit Trail (Edit Log)

In compliance with the provisions of Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (as amended) and other applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013:

- a) The Company has maintained its books of accounts using accounting software that includes an audit trail (edit log) feature which records each and every transaction along with any changes made thereafter, including the date and time of such changes.
- b) This feature was enabled and operated throughout the financial year ended 31st March 2025.
- c) The Company has ensured that the audit trail has not been tampered with and has preserved the logs as per statutory requirements for record retention.

(21) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited Notes to the Financial Statements				
Property, Plant and Equipment				
Note-2 (Amount in INR Lacs)				
Particulars	Land	Furniture & Fixture	Building	Total
GROSS BLOCK				
As at 1st April 2023	7.49	-	54.42	61.91
Additions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	7.49	-	54.42	61.91
Additions/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
Disposals/Adjustments	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	7.49	-	54.42	61.91
Accumulated Depreciation				
As at 1st April 2023			0.87	0.87
Charge for the year	-	-	1.69	1.69
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	-	-	2.56	2.56
Charge for the year	-	-	1.69	1.69
Disposals	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	-	-	4.25	4.25
Net Carrying Amount				
As at 31st March 2024	7.49	-	51.86	59.35
As at 31st March 2025	7.49	-	50.16	57.66



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

3 Non Current Investments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Investment measured at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income		
a) Investment in unquoted Shares		
30,000 (March 31 2024 30,000 Equiry Shares of Misra Brick Fields Private Limited of Rs. 10/- each fully paid up	183.61	172.20
Total	<u>183.61</u>	<u>172.20</u>
4 Inventories	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Work-in-Progress	0.00	0.00
Raw Materials	0.00	0.00
Stores and Spares	0.00	0.00
Finished Goods	0.00	0.00
Stock in Trade	0.00	0.00
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
5 Cash & Cash Equivalents	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash & Bank Balances		
Cash in hand	3.55	20.97
Balance with Banks:		
- In Current Accounts	1.12	0.12
- Deposits with less than 3 months initial maturity	34.09	44.59
	<u>38.76</u>	<u>65.68</u>
6 Current Tax Assets	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance Tax (Net of Provisions)	0.00	0.17
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.17</u>
7 Other Current Assets	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured & Considered Good		
Advances to Others	29.75	-
Prepaid Expenses	-	-
	<u>29.75</u>	<u>-</u>



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)
(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
8 Equity Share Capital		
Authorized:		
2,00,000 (March 31,2024 : 2,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10	20.00	20.00
Issued ,Subscribed and Paid-up:		
2,00,000 (March 31,2024 : 2,00,000) Equity shares of Rs 10 fully paid up	20.00	20.00
	<u>20.00</u>	<u>20.00</u>

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a. Reconciliation of number of Shares		
Opening Balance	200,000	200,000
Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	<u>200,000</u>	<u>200,000</u>

b. Details of Shares held by Shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate Shares in the Company	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held
Shareholder Name				
Kalyan Stores(Dhatrigram) Private Limited	41,200	20.60%	41,200	20.60%
Kanchan Ashopa	11,600	5.80%	11,600	5.80%
Atma Ram Sharma	15,300	7.65%	15,300	7.65%
Simant Exports Limited	12,000	6.00%	12,000	6.00%
Likewish Vinimay Private Limited	12,000	6.00%	12,000	6.00%
SKM Merchantile Private Limited	15,200	7.60%	15,200	7.60%

b. Details of Shares held by Promoters	At the End of the year		At the End of the year		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% held	Number of shares	% held	
Name					
Atmaram Sharma	15,300	7.65%	15,300	7.65%	-
Kanchan Ashopa	11,600	5.80%	11,600	5.80%	-
SATYANARAYAN ASHOPA	100	0.05%	100	0.05%	-
KRISHNA KUMAR ASHOPA	3,150	1.58%	3,150	1.58%	-
GIRIRAJ DHADEECH	6,900	3.45%	6,900	3.45%	-
SAROJ PALOD	4,480	2.24%	4,480	2.24%	-
PRADIPASHOPA	5,600	2.80%	5,600	2.80%	-
BASANTI DEVI ASHOPA	5,700	2.85%	5,700	2.85%	-
SUSHMITA SHARMA	8,300	4.15%	8,300	4.15%	-
HARENDRA SINGH	600	0.30%	600	0.30%	-

c. Terms/rights attached to Equity Shares

- (i) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the Annual General Meeting.
- (ii) During the year ended 31st March, 2025, the board of directors have not proposed any dividend.
- (iii) 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.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(All amounts in Rs Lacs, unless otherwise stated)

9 Other Equity	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(b). Surplus in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
As per last Financial Statement	91.97	88.04
Add: Profit for the period	4.26	3.93
	<u>96.23</u>	<u>91.97</u>
Short/(Excess) Provision of Tax for earlier years	0.72	0.00
Less: Expenses not considered in earlier years	-	-
	<u>96.95</u>	<u>91.97</u>
(c). Other Comprehensive Income		
As per last Financial Statement	130.50	145.99
Add: Movement in OCI (Net) during the year	8.80	(15.49)
	<u>139.30</u>	<u>130.50</u>
	<u>236.25</u>	<u>222.47</u>

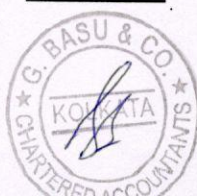
Nature & Purpose of Resources

Retained Earning is the accumulated balance of statement of Profit & Loss . Retained earnings are credited with current year profit, reduced by losses, if any, dividend payouts, transfer to General reserve or any such other appropriations to specific reserves as and when declared.

Other Comprehensive Income

It is created out of revaluation of investments in term of fair value . It is to be utilised at the point of disposal of relevant assets

10 Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revaluation of Investment as per IND AS	41.32	38.71
	<u>41.32</u>	<u>38.71</u>
 11 Borrowings (Short Term)	 As at March 31, 2025	 As at March 31, 2024
Secured		
Unsecured Loans		
Interest Bearing	-	-
Interest Free	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 12 Trade Payables	 As at March 31, 2025	 As at March 31, 2024
Trade Payable		
Due to Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-
Due to others	-	-
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
 13 Other Current Liabilities	 As at March 31, 2025	 As at March 31, 2024
Provision for expenses	11.76	13.97
Payable to employees	0.45	2.25
	<u>12.21</u>	<u>16.22</u>
 14 Current Tax Liabilities	 As at March 31, 2025	 As at March 31, 2024
Provision for tax (Net of Advances)	0.00	0.00
	<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount in INR lacs unless otherwise stated)

15	Revenue From Operations	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Sales	51.83	71.34
	-Potato		
	Information pursuant to IND AS 115	51.83	71.34
	Entire sales relate to agricultural produce		
16	Other Income	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Interest on IT Refund	0.03	-
	Interest on Fixed Deposit	2.51	2.66
		2.54	2.66
17	Change in Inventory	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Opening Stock	-	-
	Closing Stock	-	-
	Change in Inventory	-	-
18	Purchases of Stock in Trade	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Potato	36.65	57.05
		36.65	57.05
19	Employee Benefit Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Salaries, Wages, Bonus and Allowances	4.50	4.32
		4.50	4.32
20	Finance Cost	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Interest Expenses		
	Interest on TDS	0.00	0.01
		0.00	0.01



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(Amount in INR lacs unless otherwise stated)

21	Other Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	ADMINISTRATIVE, SELLING AND OTHER EXPENSES		
	Miscellaneous Expenses	0.07	0.09
	Listing Fee	0.94	0.94
	Auditors' Remuneration :		
	For Audit Fee	0.41	0.41
	For Review Reports	0.14	0.14
	For Certification Fee	0.04	0.04
	Internal Audit	0.12	0.12
	Filing Fee	0.02	0.02
	Legal & Professional Charges	2.47	2.55
	Travelling & Conveyance	0.05	0.05
	Rates & Taxes	0.03	0.03
	Bank charges	0.14	0.11
	Postage & Telegram	0.03	0.03
	Printing & Stationery	0.02	0.01
	Security Charges	0.33	-
	Advertisement	0.46	0.46
		5.27	5.00
22	Tax Expenses	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Income tax related to items charged or credited directly to profit or loss during the year:		
	(i) Current Income Tax	2.00	2.00
	Total	2.00	2.00
23	Earnings per Share	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
	Profit after Tax(Rupees in lacs)	4.26	3.93
	Weighted average number of Equity shares of Face value of Rs 10 each	200,000	200,000
	Basic Earnings per share (in Rupees)	2.13	1.97
	Diluted Earnings per share (in Rupees)	2.13	1.97



(24) Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies.

The Company's Financial Risk Management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its Business Strategies. The Company's Financial Risk Management Policy is set by the Board. The Company's activities are exposed to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include market risk (including foreign currency risk, interest rate risk and commodity risk etc.), credit risk and liquidity risk.

24.1 Market Risk: Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from change in the price of a financial instrument. The value of a financial instrument may change as result of change in the interest rates, equity prices and other market changes may affect market risk sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk sensitive financial instruments and deposits, payables and loans and borrowings. Market risk comprises mainly three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company has an elaborate risk management system to inform Board Members about risk management and minimization procedures.

a) Foreign Currency Risk :

Foreign Currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

b) Interest Rate Risk :-

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. Any changes in the interest rates environment may impact future rates of borrowing. The Company mitigates this risk by maintaining a proper blend of Fixed & Floating Rate Borrowings.

(c) Commodity Price Risk and Sensitivity:

The Company is exposed to the movement in price of trading items in domestic market. The Company manages fluctuations in price through advance procurement when the prices are perceived to be low and also enters into advance buying contracts as strategic sourcing initiative in order to keep trading items and prices under check



24.2 Credit Risk:

Credit Risk arises from the possibility that counter party may not be able to settle their obligations as agreed. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables). Trade Receivable:- Customer Credit Risk is managed based on Company's established policy, procedures and controls. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial conditions, current economic trends, and analysis of historical bad debts and aging of trade receivables. Individual credit risk limit are set accordingly.

The credit risk from the organized and bigger buyers is reduced by securing part advance payments/post dated cheques. The Outstandings of different parties are reviewed periodically at different level of organization. The outstanding from the trade segment is secured by two tier security – security deposit from the dealer himself, and our business associates who manage the dealers are also responsible for the outstanding from any of the dealers in their respective region. Impairment analysis is performed based on historical data at each reporting period on an individual basis. The Aging of Trade Receivables are as below:-

Particulars	Neither Due nor Impaired	Past Due			Total
		Upto 6 months	6 to 12 months	Above 12 months	
As at 31st March'2025					
Secured	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March'2024					
Secured	-	-	-	-	-
Unsecured	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-
Provision for Doubtful	-	-	-	-	-
Net Total	-	-	-	-	-

Financial Instruments and Deposits with Banks:

The Company considers factors such as track record, market reputation and service standards to select the bank with which balances and deposits are maintained. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operation.



Notes to the Financial Statements

24.3 Liquidity Risk:

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowings facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants (where applicable) on any of its borrowing facilities.

(25) Capital Risk Management:

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal structure to reduce the cost of capital. For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, securities premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short term deposits

Particulars	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and Cash Equivalents (including Current Investments)	38.76	59.58
Net Debt	(38.76)	(59.58)
Equity Share Capital	20.00	20.00
Other Equity	236.25	222.47
Total Capital	256.25	242.47
Capital and net debt	217.49	182.89
Gearing ratio	-17.82%	-32.58%

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is Net Debt divided by Total Capital plus Net Debt. Net Debt is calculated as total borrowings including short term and current maturities of long term debt.

(26) Segment Information:

The Company operates in one reportable business segment i.e. Trading in agro products.



Mayurbhanj Trade & Agencies Limited
Notes to the Financial Statements

(27) Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
For Audit Fee	0.41	0.41
For Review Reports	0.14	0.14
For Certification	0.04	0.04
Total	0.59	0.59

- (28) in the opinion of Board of Directors and the best of their Knowledge and belief, the valuation of financial assets and other assets in the ordinary course of business would not be less than the amount at which they are disclosed in the financial statements.
- (29) During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had after evaluation, decided to adopt the option (under Section 115BAA of Income Tax Act) of the lower effective corporate tax rate of 22.88% (including cess). The current tax for the financial year 2024-25 has, therefore, been calculated @ 22.88%.

(30) Related party disclosure (in terms of IND AS-24)

Associate Companies Kalyan Stores(Dhatrigram) Private Limited

Key Management Personnel

Smt. Sushmita Sharma	Director
Sri. Atanu Mukherjee	Independent Director
Sri Harendra Singh	Director
Ms. Megha Agarwal	Company Secretary

Transactions that have taken place during the period from April 1, 2024 to March, 31, 2025 with related parties by the Company.

Particulars	Associate Companies	Key Management Personnel	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Rs in Lacs
				Total
Salary (Ms Megha Agarwal) Company Secretary	-	1.8 (1.8)	-	1.8 (1.8)



31 Additional regulatory information
Analytical ratio

The ratios for the years ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	31st March 2025	31st March 2024	Variance (in %)
(a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	5.61	4.06	38.21%
Current Assets increased & current liabilities decreased during the year					
(b) Return on equity (ROE)	Net Profit after tax	Average Equity	1.71%	1.58%	7.91%
(c) Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working Capital	0.64	0.87	-26.13%
Revenue from operation & working capital decreased during the year.					
(d) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	8.22%	5.51%	49.20%
Revenue from operation decreased but net profit increased during the year.					
(e) Return on Capital Employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest and tax	Capital employed	2.10%	2.11%	-0.42%

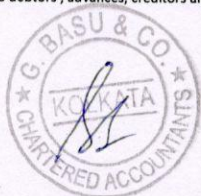
Notes:

- The company has no debt, inventory, trade receivables and trade payables hence Debt equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, inventory turnover ratio, trade receivables turnover ratio, trade payables turnover ratios are not presented.
- No income generated from investment during the year, hence return on investments has not been presented.
- Explanations have been furnished for change in ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year as stipulated in schedule III to the Act.

32 Others

- The Company has immovable property. Title deeds of Immovable Properties are held in the name of the Company.
- The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant & Equipment accordingly disclosure as to whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a registered valuer as defined under rule 2 of the Companies (Registered valuers and valuation) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the Company
- The company has no capital work-in-Progress and as such the disclosure requirements are not applicable to the company.
- The company has no intangible assets under development and as such the disclosure requirements are not applicable to the company.
- The Company does not have any benami property where any proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any Benami Property.
- The Company has not taken any borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of Current Assets.
- The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender or any other government authority.
- The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies which are struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- The Company does not have any such transaction which are 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).
- The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- The Company is neither holding Company nor subsidiary Company hence the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Company (Restriction on number of layers) Rule 2017 does not apply.
- There are no funds that have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind or 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 directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company, or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- There have been no funds that 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 directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

- The company is in process of collecting confirmations from parties to debtors, advances, creditors and loan accounts.



- (34) As at March 31, 2025, the company has no outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises /small-scale industrial undertaking to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. (previous year Rs. Nil). The same has been taken by the auditors as certified by the management.

The disclosure pursuant to the said MSMED Act are as follows

	Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
(a)	Principal amount and interest thereon due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(b)	Interest paid, under Section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers along with the amount paid beyond the appointed day under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(c)	Amount of interest due & payable for the period of delay in making payment (beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding interest specified under MSMED Act	-	-
(d)	Interest accrued to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end	-	-
(e)	Further interest remaining due and payable disallowance of deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act	-	-

All amounts in Rs Lacs
2024-2025 2023-2024

- (35) **Contingent liabilities and**
(To the extent not provided for)

(a) **Contingent liabilities**

Nil Nil

(b) **Capital Commitments**

- a) Estimated amount of contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for
b) Advance paid there against

Nil Nil

Nil Nil

- (36) **Earnings & Expenditure in Foreign Currency**

Earnings in Foreign Currency
Expenditure in Foreign Currency

Nil Nil

Nil Nil

- (37) **Proposed Dividend**

The Company do not propose any dividend for the year ended 31st March 2025 (Previous year Rs. Nil) per equity shares of Rs. 10 each.

- (38) There are no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education & Protection Fund as on 31st March 2025 (Previous year Rs. Nil).

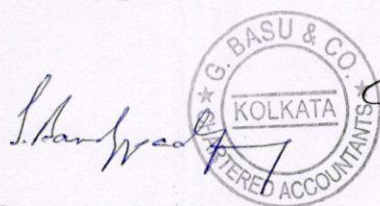
- (39) All amounts disclosed in the financial statements have been rounded off to the nearest lacs upto two decimals as per the requirements of Schedule III unless otherwise stated.

- (40) Previous year's figures have been rearranged, regrouped, recast and restated to the classification to current period wherever considered necessary

As per our Report attached of even date

For G Basu & Co
Chartered Accountants
FRN No:301174E

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Harendra Singh
Director
DIN: 06870959

Sushmita Sharma
Director
DIN: 00596256

Satyapriya Bandyopadhyay
Partner
M.No 058108

UDIN: 25058108B40STZ4464
Kolkata, the 30th day of May, 2025

Megha Agarwal
Megha Agarwal
Company Secretary
M.No. A34308