ORIGINAL

Independent Auditor's Report

To,
The Members of
Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited

Report on the financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited** ("the Company") which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended and notes to financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (together referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

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

Material uncertainty related to going concern

Reference is invited to note no. 43 of the financial statements which state that the Company has incurred losses in the current year and recognised impairment loss of Rs. 348.41 lakhs on its leasehold improvement. Also, its net worth is fully eroded. In the opinion of the management, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on going concern basis, considering;
(i) future prospectus of business from hotel property post expiry of operation and management agreement with the Holding Company;
(ii) ongoing efforts by the management to explore opportunities for expanding hotel capacity and identifying new development partners;
(iii) commitment from the Holding Company for financial support from time to time.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter. In respect of the above matter, attention was also drawn by us in the earlier year's independent auditor's report. Our conclusion was not modified in respect of the above matter in earlier year also.

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 year. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have determined that there are no Key Audit Matters to communicate in our audit report.

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report (contd.)

Information other than the financial statements and auditor's report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises of the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. These reports are expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will 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.

When we read the other information, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and make other appropriate reporting as prescribed.

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for the financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors is 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 balance sheet , the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed 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 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 statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not 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 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

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report (contd.)

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 an adequate internal financial control with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management and those charged with governance.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's and those charged with governance use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's 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.

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 in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that,

   a) We have 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.

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Independent Auditor's Report (contd.)

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 prescribed under section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors are disqualified as on 31st March, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

g) During the year, there is no managerial remuneration. Hence, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

   i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

   ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

   iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

   iv. The management has represented that,

      a) no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.

      b) no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such Company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.

      Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that causes us to believe that the above representations given by the management contain any material misstatement.

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Independent Auditor's Report (contd.)

v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the year. Hence our comments on compliance with section 123 of the Companies Act 2013 do not arise.

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

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 116560W / W100149

M. Mody

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No.: 103286
UDIN: 25103286BMOMTE7635

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

i. In respect to property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

b) The property, plant and equipment were physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals, which, in our opinion, is reasonable. According to the information and explanation given to us, discrepancies noticed on such physical verification were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts.

c) The Company does not hold any immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Hence, the question of our comment on title deeds of all the immovable properties being held in the name of the Company does not arise.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment or intangible assets or both during the year. Therefore, clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Therefore, clause (i)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ii.

a) In our opinion, physical verification of inventories has been conducted by the management at reasonable intervals and the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on such verification by the management were less than 10% for each class of inventory and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 security of current assets during any point of time of the year. Therefore, clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. During the year, the company has not made any investments, provided any guarantee or security, granted any loans or advances in nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties. Therefore, clauses (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv.

a) As per the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, during the year, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security to which provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of the loans and guarantees given and securities provided are not applicable to the Company, since the Company is engaged in infrastructural facilities.

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st March 2025
[Referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date]

v. In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. We have been informed that no order relating to Company has been passed by the Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any Court or any other Tribunal.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act for the goods and services rendered by the Company. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, in respect of amounts deducted / accrued in the books of accounts, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and service tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax,, duty of customs, cess and any other statutory dues, as applicable to the Company, during the period with the appropriate authorities. There are no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues outstanding as on 31st March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they become payable, except interest on ineligible input tax credit availed for which estimated provision is made and the reconciliation of which is in progress.

The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

b) According to the records of the Company and information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in clause (vii)(a) above which have not been deposited with appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the procedures carried out during the course of our audit, we have not come across any transactions not recorded in the books of account, which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

ix. In respect to repayment of loan:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the procedures carried out during the course of our audit, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, we report that the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender.

c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, based on the procedures performed by us, the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, no funds have been raised on short-term basis. Therefore, the clause (ix)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Therefore, the clause (ix)(e) and (f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st March 2025
[Referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date]

x. In respect of issue of shares:

a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year ended 31st March, 2025. Therefore, the clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Therefore, the clause (x)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. In respect of Fraud:

a) Based upon the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting the true and fair view of the financial statements and according to the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

b) No report under section 143(12) of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

c) As represented to us by the management, there have been no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

xii. In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, clause (xii)(a), (xii)(b) and (xii)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transaction with related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of Act and have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Ind AS 24, Related Party Disclosure specified under section 133 of the Act (Also refer note no. 31 of financial statements), read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014. Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv. In respect of internal audit:

a) In our opinion, 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. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transaction with directors or person connected with them. Therefore, the question of our comment on compliance with provisions of Section 192 of the Act does not arise.

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
Annexure A to Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st March 2025
[Referred to in paragraph 1 of 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date]

xvi. In respect of registration under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934:

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

b) During the year, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities. Therefore, the clause (xvi)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

d) As per information & explanation given to us, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016). Therefore, the clause (xvi)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has not been any resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xix. 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, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, and based on our comment in paragraph "material uncertainty related to going concern", nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not required to comply with the provision of section 135 of Act. Therefore, the clause (xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The Company is not required to prepare a consolidated financial statements. Therefore, the clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.116560W / W100149

M. Mody

N A SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No. 103286
UDIN: 25103286BMOMTE7635

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025.

Report on the internal financial controls under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31st 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 ('the Guidance Note') issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI').

Responsibilities of management and those charged with governance for internal financial controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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, issued by ICAI. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to 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.

Auditor's 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, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP * CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS *

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
Annexure B to Independent Auditor's Report for the year ended 31st March 2025
[Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report of even date]

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

Inherent limitations of internal financial controls 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 control 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 N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.116560W / W100149

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No. 103286
UDIN: 25103286BMOMTE7635

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025.

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
CIN: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Balance sheet as at 31st March, 2025
All amounts are in INR (Lakhs) otherwise stated

	Particulars	Note no.	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
	ASSETS			
A	**Non-current assets**			
	a) Property, plant and equipment	4	402.42	772.90
	b) Capital work-in-progress	5	95.96	95.96
	c) Right-of-use asset	6	189.62	195.10
	d) Other intangible assets	7	0.01	0.01
	e) Financial assets			
	i) Other financial assets	8	62.42	-
	f) Deferred tax assets (net)	9	43.15	-
	g) Income tax assets (net)	10	-	3.04
			793.58	**1,067.01**
B	**Current assets**			
	a) Financial assets			
	i) Trade receivable	11	36.06	61.08
	ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	11.52	8.16
	iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	23.22	122.57
	b) Current tax assets (net)	14	5.45	20.64
	c) Other current assets	15	50.30	194.82
			126.55	**407.27**
	TOTAL (A+B)		**920.13**	**1,474.28**
	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A	**Equity**			
	a) Equity share capital	16	1.00	1.00
	b) Other equity	17	(1,734.19)	(1,425.36)
			(1,733.19)	**(1,424.36)**
	Liabilities			
B	**Non-current liabilities**			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Borrowings	18	2,405.45	2,449.90
	ia) Lease liabilities	19	244.12	239.55
	ii) Other financial liabilities	20	-	100.00
	b) Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	-	58.71
			2,649.57	**2,848.16**
C	**Current liabilities**			
	a) Financial liabilities			
	i) Trade payables	21		
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprises		-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.18
	ii) Other financial liabilities	22	3.75	50.20
	b) Other current liabilities	23	-	0.10
			3.75	**50.48**
	TOTAL (A+B+C)		**920.13**	**1,474.28**
	Material accounting policies and notes to financial statements	**1 to 43**		

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

As per our audit report of even date attached

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 116560W/ W100149

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No.: 103286

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited

Dr. Vithal V. Kamat
Director
DIN : 00195341

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Prabhakar V. Shetty
Director
DIN : 02448426

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
CIN: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31st March, 2025
All amounts are in INR (Lakhs) otherwise stated, except per share data

	Particulars	Note no.	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
A	**Income**			
	Revenue from operations	24	50.72	204.23
	Other income	25	4.14	2.38
	Total income		**54.86**	**206.61**
B	**Expenses**			
	Finance costs	26	28.79	28.07
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	4, 6 and 7	27.57	29.58
	Other expenses	27	57.64	2.42
	Total expenses		**114.00**	**60.07**
C	**(Loss) / profit before exceptional item & tax (A - B)**		**(59.14)**	**146.54**
	Exceptional item	28	(348.41)	-
D	**(Loss) / profit before tax**		**(407.55)**	**146.54**
E	**Tax expense:**			
	- Current tax		-	-
	- Deferred tax charge / (credit)	9	(102.46)	58.71
	- Short / (excess) provision for tax (earlier years)		3.74	0.06
			(98.72)	**58.77**
F	**(Loss) / profit after tax (D - E)**		**(308.83)**	**87.77**
G	**Other comprehensive income**			
I	(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
II	(i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	Other comprehensive income for the year		**-**	**-**
H	**Total comprehensive income for the year (F + G)**		**(308.83)**	**87.77**
	Earnings per equity share (face value of Rs. 10 each) basic and diluted (Rs.)	33	(3,088.30)	877.70
	Material accounting policies and notes to financial statements	**1 to 43**		

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

As per our audit report of even date attached

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 116560W/ W100149

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No.: 103286

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

Dr. Vithal V. Kamat
Director
DIN : 00195341

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Prabhakar V. Shetty
Director
DIN : 02448426

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
CIN: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Statement of changes in equity for the year ended 31st March, 2025
All amounts are in INR (Lakhs) otherwise stated, except equity share data

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting period
Year ended 31st March, 2025					
No. of shares	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Amount	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00
Year ended 31st March, 2024					
No. of shares	10,000	-	10,000	-	10,000
Amount	1.00	-	1.00	-	1.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves & surplus	Other comprehensive income	Total
	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**(1,513.13)**	**-**	**(1,513.13)**
Profit for the year 2023-24	87.77	-	87.77
Other comprehensive income for the year the year 2023-24	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**(1,425.36)**	**-**	**(1,425.36)**
Loss for the year 2024-25	(308.83)	-	(308.83)
Other comprehensive income for the year the year 2024-25	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**(1,734.19)**	**-**	**(1,734.19)**

Material accounting policies and notes to financial statements **1 to 43**

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

As per our audit report of even date attached

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 116560W/ W100149

N A SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
CIN: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Statement of cash flow for the year ended 31st March, 2025
All amounts are in INR (Lakhs) otherwise stated

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	(Loss) / profit before taxes and other comprehensive income	(407.55)	146.54
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortization expenses	27.57	29.58
	Finance cost	28.79	28.07
	Impairment loss	348.41	-
	Interest income	(3.73)	(2.38)
	Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes	**(6.51)**	**201.81**
	Movements in working capital		
	Changes in trade receivables, financial assets and other assets	169.54	(162.47)
	Changes in trade payables, financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(101.17)	101.28
	Cash generated from operations	**61.86**	**140.62**
	Taxes paid (net of refund)	15.46	(14.78)
	Net cash generated from operating activities	**77.32**	**125.84**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital work-in-progress)	-	(1.16)
	Changes in fixed deposits with banks having maturity more than three months	36.93	(101.94)
	Interest income received	3.73	2.38
	Cash (used in) investing activities	**40.66**	**(100.72)**
	Taxes paid (net of refund)	(0.37)	(0.24)
	Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities	**40.29**	**(100.96)**
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**		
	Repayment of long-term borrowing	(44.45)	-
	Payment of lease liabilities	(24.18)	(21.15)
	Interest paid	(45.62)	(0.13)
	Net cash (used in) financing activities	**(114.25)**	**(21.28)**
	Net change in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**3.36**	**3.60**
	Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	8.16	4.56
	Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	**11.52**	**8.16**
	Components of cash and cash equivalents		
	Balances with bank		
	- In current accounts	11.47	8.11
	Cash in hand	0.05	0.05
		11.52	**8.16**
	Material accounting policies and notes to financial statements 1 to 43		

Notes:
(i) Statement of cash flows has been prepared under "indirect method" as set out in Ind AS 7 - "Statement of Cash Flows".
(ii) Refer note no. 40 for other notes in relation to statement of cash flows.

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

As per our audit report of even date attached

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 116560W/ W100149

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No.: 103286

Place: Mumbai
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For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
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Director
DIN : 02448426

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited
CIN No: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Notes on financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

1. Background

The Company was incorporated on 5th April, 2010 under Companies Act, 1956 and is domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at KHIL House, 70 - C, Nehru Road, Vile Parle (East), Mumbai, Maharashtra 400 099, India. The Company has given its hotel property to Kamat Hotels (India) Limited under business contract agreement to run, manage, conduct, and operate the operation and management of the Hotel. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Kamat Hotels (India) Limited.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 were approved and adopted by board of directors of the Company in their meeting held on 26th April, 2025.

2 Material accounting policy information

2.1. Statement of compliance

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

2.2. Basis of preparation and presentation

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

(a) Functional and presentation of currency

The financial statements are prepared in Indian Rupees which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees in lakhs.

(b) 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. A fair value measurement assumes that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either in the principal market for the asset or liability or in the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. The principal market or the most advantageous market must be accessible to the Company.

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 into 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.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximizing the use of relevant observable inputs and minimizing the use of unobservable inputs. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments. Further details are set out in note no. 37.

Fair value has been determined for measurement and / or disclosure purpose using methods as prescribed in "Ind AS 113 - Fair Value Measurement".

(c) Use of significant accounting estimates, judgements and assumptions

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make estimates and assumptions

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Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses for the period presented. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. 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 future periods are affected.

Key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. Significant estimates and critical judgement in applying these accounting policies are described as below:

i) Property, plant & equipment and Intangible assets:

The Company has estimated the useful life, residual value and method of depreciation / amortisation of property, plant & equipment and intangible assets based on its internal technical assessment. Property, plant & equipment and intangible assets represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. Further, the Company has estimated that scrap value of property, plant & equipment would be able to cover the residual value & decommissioning costs of property, plant & equipment.

Therefore, the estimates and assumptions made to determine useful life, residual value, method of depreciation / amortisation and decommissioning costs are critical to the Company's financial position and performance.

ii) Impairment of financial assets:

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected loss rates. The Company uses judgement in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation based on industry practice, Company's past history and existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

For trade receivables the company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected life time losses to be recognized from initial recognition of trade receivables.

iii) Income taxes:

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the statement of profit and loss.

iv) Impairment of non-financial assets:

The carrying amounts of assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date for any indication of impairment based on internal / external factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of a) fair value of assets less cost of disposal and b) its value in use. Value in use is the present value of future cash flows expected to derive from an assets or Cash-Generating Unit (CGU).

Based on the assessment done at each balance sheet date, recognized impairment loss is further provided or reversed depending on changes in circumstances. After recognition of impairment loss or reversal of impairment loss as applicable, the depreciation charge for the asset is adjusted in future periods to allocate the asset's revised carrying amount, less its residual value (if any), on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life. If the conditions leading to recognition of impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased, impairment losses recognized are reversed to the extent it does not exceed the carrying

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amount that would have been determined after considering depreciation / amortisation had no impairment loss been recognized in earlier years.

v) Corporate guarantee: - Refer note 31.1.1

2.3. Presentation and disclosure of financial statements

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in the division II of Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 for a company whose financial statements are made in compliance with the Companies (India Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

Based on the nature of activity carried on by the Company, the operating cycle is 12 months.

2.4. Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

Recognition and measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. Gross carrying amount of all property, plant and equipment are measured using cost model. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes purchase price including non-refundable taxes and duties, borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset, any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for its intended use and the present value of the expected cost for the dismantling / decommissioning of the asset. High end operating supplies acquired prior to commencement of the hotel operations and opening of new restaurants / outlets are considered as a part of property, plant and equipment.

Parts (major components) of an item of property, plant and equipment having different useful lives are accounted as separate items of property, plant and equipment.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Capital work-in-progress comprises of cost incurred on property, plant and equipment under construction / acquisition that are not yet ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciation on the property, plant and equipment (other than freehold land and capital work-in-progress) is provided on a straight-line method (SLM) over their useful lives which is in consonance of useful life mentioned in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except building which is depreciated over the period of lease. Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease or useful life whichever is lower.

Depreciation methods, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognised.

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2.5. Intangible assets and amortisation

Recognition and measurement

Intangible assets are recognized only if it is probable that the future economic benefits attributable to asset will flow to the Company and the cost of asset can be measured reliably. Intangible assets are stated at cost of acquisition/development less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment loss if any.

Cost of an intangible asset includes purchase price including non-refundable taxes and duties, borrowing cost directly attributable to the qualifying asset and any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use.

Intangible assets under development comprises of cost incurred on intangible assets under development that are not yet ready for their intended use as at the Balance Sheet date.

Amortization and useful lives

Computer software are amortized in 10 years on straight-line basis. Amortisation methods and useful lives are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively. In case of assets purchased during the year, amortization on such assets is calculated on pro-rata basis from the date of such addition.

2.6. Revenue recognition

- Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be reliably measured. The Company derives revenue primarily from royalty fees from hotel property given under business contract agreement and consultancy charges. The royalty fee income and consultancy income is recognized in the period to which it relates.

- For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR), which is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss.

2.7. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs (net of interest income on temporary investments) that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset till the time such asset is ready for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is an asset which necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale. Ancillary cost of borrowings in respect of loans not disbursed are carried forward and accounted as borrowing cost in the year of disbursement of loan. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest expenses calculated as per effective interest method, exchange difference arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are treated as an adjustment to the borrowing cost and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

2.8. Leases

Company as a lessee

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The Company has elected not to recognise right-of-use assets and lease liabilities for leases of low-value assets and short-term leases. The Company recognises the lease payments associated with these leases as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

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Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

At commencement or on modification of a contract that contains a lease component, the Company allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease and non-lease component on the basis of their relative stand-alone prices.

The Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a lease liability at the lease commencement date. The right-of-use asset is initially measured at cost, which comprise of the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date net of lease incentive received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to dismantle and remove the underlying asset or to restore the underlying asset or the site on which it is located.

The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any remeasurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term or useful life of right-of-use asset. The estimated useful lives of right-of-use assets are determined on the same basis as those of property, plant and equipment.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date, discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease or, if that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate. The lease liability is measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Lease liability is remeasured when there is a change in future lease payments arising from a change in an index or rate, if there is a change in the Company's estimate of the amount expected to be payable under a residual value guarantee, if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise a purchase, extension or termination option or if there is a revised in-substance fixed lease payment. When the lease liability is remeasured in this way, a corresponding adjustment is made to the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset, or is recorded in profit or loss if the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset has been reduced to zero.

If the variable lease payments are not dependent on an index or a rate, they are excluded from calculation of lease liability and right-of-use asset at the commencement date. Such lease payments would be recognized as expense in statement of profit and loss as and when they are incurred.

Identification of a lease requires significant judgment. The company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate. The company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

2.9. Taxes on income

Tax expenses for the year comprises of current tax, deferred tax charge or credit and adjustments of taxes for earlier years. In respect of amounts adjusted outside profit or loss (i.e. in other comprehensive income or equity), the corresponding tax effect, if any, is also adjusted outside profit or loss.

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

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, and deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax

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losses and allowances to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences, carry forward tax losses and allowances can be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be utilized. In situations where the Company has unused tax losses and unused tax credits, deferred tax assets are recognised only if it is probable that they can be utilized against future taxable profits. Deferred tax assets are reviewed for the appropriateness of their respective carrying amounts at each Balance Sheet date.

At each reporting date, the Company re-assesses unrecognised deferred tax assets. It recognises previously unrecognised deferred tax assets to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit allows deferred tax assets to be recovered.

2.10. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, bank balances, deposits with banks (other than on lien) and all short term and highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of cash flow statement, cash and cash equivalent as calculated above also includes outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

2.11. Cash flow statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, where by net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities are segregated.

2.12. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risk specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

The Company does not recognize a contingent asset but discloses its existence in the financial statements if the inflow of economic benefits is probable. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

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2.13. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of shares also includes fixed number of equity shares that are issuable on conversion of compulsorily convertible preference shares, debentures or any other instrument, from the date consideration is receivable (generally the date of their issue) of such instruments.

Diluted earnings per share is computed using the net profit for the year attributable to the shareholders' and weighted average number of equity and potential equity shares outstanding during the year including share options, convertible preference shares and debentures, except where the result would be anti-dilutive. Potential equity shares that are converted during the year are included in the calculation of diluted earnings per share, from the beginning of the year or date of issuance of such potential equity shares, to the date of conversion.

2.14. Financial instruments

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit or loss.

2.17.1 Financial assets

All regular way purchases or sales of financial assets are recognised and derecognised on a trade date basis. Regular way purchases or sales are purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within the time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace. All recognised financial assets are subsequently measured in their entirety at either amortised cost or fair value, depending on the classification of the financial assets.

Classification of financial assets

Debt instruments that meet the following conditions are subsequently measured at amortised cost (except for debt instruments that are designated as at fair value through profit or loss on initial recognition):

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and
- the contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value.

Effective interest method

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid s received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

Income is recognised on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognised in profit or loss and is included in the "Other income" line item.

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Investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI

On initial recognition, the Company can make an irrevocable election (on an instrument-by instrument basis) to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income pertaining to investments in equity instruments. This election is not permitted if the equity investment is held for trading. These elected investments are initially measured at fair value plus transaction costs. Subsequently, they are measured at fair value with gains and losses arising from changes in fair value recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in the 'Reserve for equity instruments through other comprehensive income'. The cumulative gain or loss is not reclassified to profit or loss on disposal of the investments.

A financial asset is held for trading if:

- It has been acquired principally for the purpose of selling it in the near term; or
- On initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- It is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument or a financial guarantee. Dividends on these investments in equity instruments are recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably. Dividends recognised in profit or loss are included in the 'Other income' line item.

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

Investments in equity instruments are classified as at FVTPL, unless the Company irrevocably elects on initial recognition to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income for investments in equity instruments which are not held for trading.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'Other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognised when the Company's right to receive the dividends is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the entity, the dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model based on 'simplified approach' for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in statement of profit and loss.

De-recognition of financial asset

The Company de-recognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and

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rewards of ownership of the asset to another party. If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognises its retained interest in the asset and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay. If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

On de-recognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the asset's carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and receivable and the cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income and accumulated in equity is recognized in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset.

On de-recognition of a financial asset other than in its entirety (e.g. when the Company retains an option to repurchase part of a transferred asset), the Company allocates the previous carrying amount of the financial asset between the part it continues to recognise under continuing involvement, and the part it no longer recognises on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts on the date of the transfer. The difference between the carrying amount allocated to the part that is no longer recognised and the sum of the consideration received for the part no longer recognised and any cumulative gain or loss allocated to it that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is recognised in profit or loss if such gain or loss would have otherwise been recognised in profit or loss on disposal of that financial asset. A cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income is allocated between the part that continues to be recognised and the part that is no longer recognised on the basis of the relative fair values of those parts.

2.17.2 Financial liability and equity instrument

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified either as financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognised and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Financial liabilities

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at FVTPL.

However, financial liabilities that arise when a transfer of a financial asset does not qualify for de-recognition or when the continuing involvement approach applies, financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company, and commitments issued by the Company to provide a loan at below-market interest rate are measured in accordance with the specific accounting policies set out below.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

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A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term; or
- on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or
- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration recognized by the Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

However, for non-held-for-trading financial liabilities that are designated as at FVTPL, the amount of change in the fair value of the financial liability that is attributable to changes in the credit risk of that liability is recognised in other comprehensive income, unless the recognition of the effects of changes in the liability's credit risk in other comprehensive income would create or enlarge an accounting mismatch in profit or loss, in which case these effects of changes in credit risk are recognised in profit or loss. The remaining amount of change in the fair value of liability is always recognised in profit or loss. Changes in fair value attributable to a financial liability's credit risk that are recognised in other comprehensive income are reflected immediately in retained earnings and are not subsequently reclassified to profit or loss.

Gains or losses on financial guarantee contracts and loan commitments issued by the Company that are designated by the Company as at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at FVTPL are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest method. Interest expense that is not capitalised as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item. The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a financial liability and of allocating interest expense over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the financial liability or (where appropriate) a shorter period, to the gross carrying amount on initial recognition.

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Financial guarantee contracts

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are initially measured at their fair values and, if not designated as at FVTPL, are subsequently measured at the higher of:

- the amount of loss allowance determined in accordance with impairment requirements of Ind AS 109; and
- the amount initially recognised less, when appropriate, the cumulative amount of income recognised in accordance with the principles of Ind AS 115.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Reclassification

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

The Company de-recognises financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability de-recognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in profit or loss.

3. Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions applicable w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any impact in its financial statements.

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CIN: U55101MH2010PTC201685
Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025
All amounts are in INR (Lakhs) otherwise stated

4 Property, plant and equipment

I Gross carrying value

Particulars	Leasehold improvement (Refer note no. 4.1)	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Plant and machinery	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**1,480.84**	**3.99**	**2.61**	**35.27**	**1,522.71**
Additions during the year 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**1,480.84**	**3.99**	**2.61**	**35.27**	**1,522.71**
Additions during the year 2024-25	-	-	-	-	-
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**1,480.84**	**3.99**	**2.61**	**35.27**	**1,522.71**

II Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Leasehold improvement (Refer note no. 4.1)	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Plant and machinery	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**706.15**	**3.65**	**2.56**	**13.59**	**725.95**
Additions during the year 2023-24	20.96	-	-	2.89	23.85
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**727.11**	**3.65**	**2.56**	**16.48**	**749.80**
Additions during the year 2024-25	19.25	-	-	2.83	22.08
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**746.36**	**3.65**	**2.56**	**19.31**	**771.88**

III Impairment

Particulars	Leasehold improvement (Refer note no. 4.1)	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Plant and machinery	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-	-	-
Impaiment loss during the year 2024-25	348.41	-	-	-	348.41
Reversal of impaiment loss during the year 2024-25	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**348.41**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**348.41**

IV Net carrying amount

Particulars	Leasehold improvement (Refer note no. 4.1)	Furniture and fixture	Office equipment	Plant and machinery	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**753.73**	**0.34**	**0.05**	**18.79**	**772.90**
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**386.07**	**0.34**	**0.05**	**15.96**	**402.42**

4.1 The leasehold improvements are constructed on land and building taken under operating lease for a period of 50 years.

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5 Capital work-in-progress (CWIP)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Opening balance	95.96	94.80
Add: Additions during the year		
(i) Capital advance	-	1.16
Less: Capitalised during the year	-	-
Closing balance	**95.96**	**95.96**

5.1 CWIP ageing schedule

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2025, amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (Refer note no. 20.1)	-	1.16	16.48	78.32	95.96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2024, amount of CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress (Refer note no. 20.1)	1.16	16.48	67.93	10.39	95.96
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

6 Right-of-use asset (Refer note 34)

I Gross carrying value

Particulars	Land and building	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**175.82**	**175.82**
Additions during the year 2023-24	42.62	42.62
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**218.44**	**218.44**
Additions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**218.44**	**218.44**

II Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Land and building	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	**17.61**	**17.61**
Additions during the year 2023-24	5.73	5.73
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**23.34**	**23.34**
Additions during the year 2024-25	5.48	5.48
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**28.82**	**28.82**

III Net carrying amount

Particulars	Land and building	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	**195.10**	**195.10**
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	**189.62**	**189.62**

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7 Other intangible assets

I Gross carrying value

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	0.16	0.16
Additions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	0.16	0.16
Additions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.16	0.16

II Accumulated amortization

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2023	0.15	0.15
Additions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Deletions during the year 2023-24	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	0.15	0.15
Additions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Deletions during the year 2024-25	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.15	0.15

III Net carrying amount

Particulars	Computer software	Total
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	0.01	0.01
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	0.01	0.01

7.1 Software is other than internally generated software.

7.2 Balance useful life of intangible assets as at 31st March, 2025 is Nil (31st March, 2024: Nil), and their carrying amount is equal to the residual value.

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8 Non-current financial assets: Others

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Fixed deposits with original maturity more than 12 months	62.42	-
Total	**62.42**	**-**

9 Deferred tax assets / (liabilities) (net)

The income tax expense consists of the following:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
- Current tax	-	-
- Deferred tax charge / (credit)	(102.46)	58.71
- Short / (excess) provision for tax (earlier years)	3.74	0.06
Total	**(98.72)**	**58.77**

9.1 The reconciliation of estimated income tax expense at statutory income tax rate to income tax expense reported in

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Accounting (loss) / profit before tax from operations	(407.55)	146.54
Applicable income tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
	(102.57)	36.88
Tax effect of adjustments to reconcile expected income tax benefit to reported		
(i) Tax pertaining to prior years	3.74	0.06
(ii) Tax effect on items permanently disallowed	0.11	-
(iii) Adjustment in deferred tax w.r.t Ind AS	-	3.15
(iv) Effect on account of brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation	-	(115.03)
(v) Tax impact due to unrecognised deferred tax in earlier years		
- On account of difference in net carrying value of PPE	-	144.71
- Ind AS adjustments	-	(11.19)
(vi) Tax effect on account of depreciation	-	0.19
	3.85	21.89
Tax expense / (credit) reported in the statement of profit and loss	**(98.72)**	**58.77**

9.2 The tax rate used for 2024-2025 and 2023-2024 reconciliation above is the corporate tax rate (including cess and relevant surcharge) applicable for corporate entities in India on taxable profits under the Indian tax laws.

9.3 Reflected in balance sheet as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Deferred tax assets		
Carried forward losses as per Income Tax Act, 1961	86.08	74.81
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	13.72	11.19
	99.80	**85.99**
Deferred tax liabilities		
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	56.65	144.71
	56.65	**144.71**
Net deferred tax assets / (liabilities) recognised	**43.15**	**(58.71)**

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9.4 Movement of deferred tax during the year ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025		
	Opening balance	Recognised in	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to:			
Carried forward losses as per Income Tax Act, 1961	74.81	11.28	86.08
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	11.19	2.53	13.72
	85.99	**13.81**	**99.80**
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	144.71	(88.06)	56.65
Deferred tax impact pertaining to prior years and other	-	(0.60)	-
	144.71	**(88.66)**	**56.65**
Deferred tax (liabilities) / assets (net)	**(58.71)**	**102.46**	**43.15**

9.5 Movement of deferred tax during the year ended 31st March, 2024

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024		
	Opening balance	Recognised in	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets in relation to:			
Carried forward losses as per Income Tax Act, 1961	136.61	(61.80)	74.81
Lease liabilities and right-of-use assets	8.29	2.90	11.19
	136.61	**(58.91)**	**74.81**
Deferred tax liabilities in relation to:			
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	144.90	(0.19)	144.71
	144.90	**(0.19)**	**144.71**
Deferred tax (liabilities) (net)	**(8.29)**	**(58.71)**	**(69.90)**

9.6 The company offsets tax assets and liabilities only if it has a legally enforceable right to set-off current tax assets and current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same authority.

9.7 No provision for income tax has been made during the previous year as there is no taxable income as per the Income Tax Act, 1961.

10 Non-current: Income tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Income tax payments (net of provision made there against)	-	3.04
Total	**-**	**3.04**

11 Current financial assets: Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)		
- Considered good	36.06	61.08
- Considered doubtful	-	-
Total	**36.06**	**61.08**

11.1 Refer note no. 29 for ageing schedule of trade receivables.

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12 Current financial assets: Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Cash in hand	0.05	0.05
Balances with bank		
- In current	11.47	8.11
Total	**11.52**	**8.16**

13 Current financial assets: Other bank balances

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Margin money in fixed deposits with banks (Refer note 13.1)	23.22	21.85
In deposit account with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	-	100.72
Total	**23.22**	**122.57**

13.1 Fixed deposit is given as margin money against bank guarantee issued by bank on behalf of company to Odisha Tourism Development Corporation (OTDC).

14 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Income tax payments (net of provision made there against)	5.45	20.64
Total	**5.45**	**20.64**

15 Other current assets

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)		
Prepaid expenses	12.78	13.30
Amount recoverable from holding company (Refer note no. 15.1)	-	27.46
Balance with government authorities	32.07	19.06
Other receivable (consultancy fees receivable)	-	135.00
Advance to vendors	5.45	-
Total	**50.30**	**194.82**

15.1 Amount recoverable from holding company represents amount paid to project contractor on behalf of holding company.

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16 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Authorised capital		
50,000 equity shares (31st March, 2024: 50,000) of Rs.10 each	5.00	5.00
	5.00	**5.00**
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
10,000 equity shares (31st March, 2024: 10,000) of Rs.10 each fully paid-up	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

16.1 Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	Opening balance	Fresh issue / (buy-back)	Closing balance
Equity shares			
Year ended 31st March, 2025			
- Number of equity shares	10,000	-	10,000
Year ended 31st March, 2024			
- Number of equity shares	10,000	-	10,000

16.2 Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The company has only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs.10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled for one vote per share. Accordingly, all the equity shares rank equally with regard to dividend and share in the company's residual assets. The equity shareholders are entitled to receive dividend as and when declared from time to time.

On winding up of the company, the holder's of equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares held.

16.3 Details of shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% of the aggregate equity shares in the company

Name of the shareholder	As at 31st March, 2025		As at 31st March, 2024	
	No. of shares held	% of holding	No. of shares held	% of holding
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited	9,999	99.99%	9,999	99.99%
Total	**9,999**	**99.99%**	**9,999**	**99.99%**

16.4 Details of shares held by promoters in the company as at 31st March, 2025

Promoter name	Opening no. of shares held	Closing no. of shares held	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited	9,999	9,999	99.99%	-
Dr. Vithal V. Kamat (Nominee of Kamat Hotels (India) Limited)	1	1	0.01%	-
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100.00%**	-

16.5 Details of shares held by promoters in the company as at 31st March, 2024

Promoter name	Opening no. of shares held	Closing no. of shares held	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited	9,999	9,999	99.99%	-
Dr. Vithal V. Kamat (Nominee of Kamat Hotels (India) Limited)	1	1	0.01%	-
Total	**10,000**	**10,000**	**100.00%**	-

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17 Other equity

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(1,425.36)	(1,513.13)
Add : (Loss) / profit for the year	(308.83)	87.77
Balance at the end of the year	**(1,734.19)**	**(1,425.36)**
Other comprehensive income		
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Add : Movements during the year	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**-**	**-**
Total	**(1,734.19)**	**(1,425.36)**

18 Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured)		
Intercorporate loan		
- From holding company (Refer note 18.1 and 18.3)	422.36	422.36
- From other company (Refer note 18.2 and 18.3)	1,986.71	2,076.72
	2,409.07	2,499.08
Less: Interest accrued and due	3.62	49.18
Total	**2,405.45**	**2,449.90**

18.1 In view of various adverse factors and the request made to holding company by the company for waiver of interest, holding company has waived off interest on the unsecured loans granted until there is improvement in the financial position of the company. This waiver was effective from 28th February 2017. Accordingly, no interest is charged by holding company on the outstanding loan.

18.2 In view of various adverse factors and the request made to Placewell Jobs Private Limited (PJPL) by the company for waiver of interest, PJPL has waived off interest on the unsecured loans granted until there is improvement in the financial position of the company. This waiver was effective from 01st April 2018. Accordingly, no interest is charged by PJPL on the above outstanding loan.

18.3 Intercorporate loan from the holding company and the other company is repayable based on start of full commercial operations of the hotel and availability of funds with the company. As per the terms of the agreement it is not payable in next 12 months as at balance sheet date, hence same is classified under non-current borrowings.

19 Lease liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Refer note no. 34)		
Non-current lease liabilities	244.12	239.55
Current lease liabilities	-	-
Total	**244.12**	**239.55**

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Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

20 Non-current financial liabilities: Others

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured)		
Advance received against joint development agreement (Refer note no. 20.1)	-	100.00
Total	**-**	**100.00**

20.1 During the previous year, the company has entered into a joint development agreement (JDA) with Constrict Hospitality Private Limited (Developer) for development of 5 star hotel at Mahodadhi Palace in Puri and had received an advance of ₹ 100.00 lakhs from the said developer upon signing of JDA agreement.

The Company has terminated the said agreement with effect from 01st January, 2025. The advance of ₹ 100.00 lakhs has been refunded to the said developer by the Company.

21 Current financial liabilities: Trade payables

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small	-	0.18
Total	**-**	**0.18**

21.1 Refer note no. 30 for ageing schedule of trade payables and MSME disclosures.

22 Current financial liabilities: Others

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Unsecured)		
Interest accrued and due (Refer note 22.1)	3.62	49.18
Other payables	0.13	1.02
Total	**3.75**	**50.20**

22.1 Interest is overdue for a period of 0 to 3277 days (Previous year 0 to 2912 days).

23 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Statutory dues	-	0.10
Total	**-**	**0.10**

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24 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Revenue from:		
Other operating income		
- Royalty fees	50.72	54.23
- Consultancy fees	-	150.00
Total	**50.72**	**204.23**

25 Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest income	4.14	2.38
Total	**4.14**	**2.38**
Interest income includes:		
- on fixed deposit	3.73	2.15
- on others	0.41	0.23
	4.14	**2.38**

26 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	28.75	27.94
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	0.04	0.13
Total	**28.79**	**28.07**

27 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Bank charges	0.11	0.13
Insurance charges	0.17	1.57
Legal, professional and consultancy charges	56.62	0.47
Licenses, rates and taxes	0.04	0.10
Auditor's remuneration (Refer note no. 27.1)	0.12	0.13
Establishment and administrative expenses	0.58	0.02
Total	**57.64**	**2.42**

27.1 Auditor's remuneration

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Audit fees	0.12	0.13
Total	**0.12**	**0.13**

Note: Above fees are excluding of Goods and Services Tax (GST).

28 Exceptional items

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Impairment on leasehold improvement	348.41	-
Total	**348.41**	**-**

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29 Trade receivables ageing

29.1 Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	16.34	19.72	-	-	-	-	36.06
ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**16.34**	**19.72**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**36.06**

29.2 Trade receivables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	19.11	17.64	24.32	-	-	-	61.08
ii) Undisputed trade receivables - which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iii) Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
v) Disputed trade receivables - which has significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
vi) Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**19.11**	**17.64**	**24.32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61.08**

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30 Trade Payables ageing schedule and MSME disclosures

30.1 Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-

30.2 Trade payables ageing schedule as at 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.18
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.18	-	-	-	-	0.18

30.3 Details of dues to micro, small and medium enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(b) The interest thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
(d) Amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e) Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest due as above are actually paid	-	-

The above information is compiled by the company on the basis of the information made available by its vendors and the same has been relied upon by the auditors.

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31 Contingent liabilities, capital and other commitments

31.1 Contingent liabilities

31.1.1 Outstanding financial guarantee

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Financial guarantee		
(i) Corporate Guarantee given (Jointly with other fellow subsidiaries and group entities) to Non-Convertible Debenture Holders for credit facility availed by Holding Company [Company's share is not quantifiable]		
- Gross	-	29,750.00
- Outstanding amount	-	5,798.32

31.2 Capital and other commitments

There are no capital or other commitments pending on the part of the company.

32 Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24 - Related Party Disclosures

32.1 Name and relationships of related parties:

Name of the related party	Description of relationship
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited	Entity having significant influence over the company
Dr. Vithal V. Kamat (Director) Mr. Prabhakar V. Shetty (Director)	Directors / key management personnel (KMP)

32.2 Transactions with related parties:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited		
Royalty fees	50.72	54.23

32.3 Related party outstanding balances:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Kamat Hotels (India) Limited		
Trade receivable	36.06	88.54
Borrowings	418.74	418.74
Accrued interest payable on loan	3.62	3.62

32.4 Terms and conditions of related party transaction:

32.4.1 Transactions with related parties and outstanding balances at the year end are disclosed at transaction value / carrying value.

32.4.2 Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs through bank transactions. All transactions were made on normal commercial terms and conditions and at market rates.

32.5 In the earlier financial year, company had created hypothecation on current asset and all receivable on behalf of Holding Company to secure issue of 14% secure rated listed Redeemable Non-Convertible Debentures of Rs. 29,750.00 lakhs having face value of Rs. 1 lakhs each.

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33 Earnings / (loss) per share

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
(Loss) / profit attributable to the equity holders of the company (Rs. in lakhs)	(308.83)	87.77
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (In numbers)	10,000	10,000
Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Basic and diluted (loss) / earnings per share (Rs.)	(3,088.30)	877.70

34 Leases

A Where company is lessee

The company has taken hotel property land under non-cancellable leases for a period of 50 years. The company has recognised rent expenses of Rs. 24.18 lakhs during the year (Previous year: Rs. 21.14 lakhs).

34.1 Disclosure with respect to lease under Ind AS-116 Leases:

Particulars	Year ended 31st March, 2025	Year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest expense on lease liabilities	28.75	27.94
Total cash outflow for leases during the year	24.18	21.14
Depreciation charge for right-of-use assets	5.48	5.73
Additions to right-of-use assets	-	42.62

34.2 Details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities - undiscounted cashflows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Lease payment not later than one year	24.82	24.18
Lease payment later than one year and not later than five years	104.97	102.62
Lease payment later than five years	1,153.62	1,180.79
Total	**1,283.41**	**1,307.59**

34.3 The right of use asset is depreciated using the straight-line method (SLM) from the commencement date over the lease term. For details of addition, depreciation and carrying amount of right-of-use asset (Refer note no. 6).

B Where company is lessor

The company has given it's hotel property under operation and management agreement to run, manage, conduct and operate the operation and management of the hotel for a period of 20 years which shall be extendable for a further period of 10 years at the sole discretion of the lessee. In lieu of the same, company gets royalty fees calculated based on percentage of revenue earned by the lessee from this property. The company has recognised royalty fees of Rs. 50.72 lakhs during the year (Previous year: Rs. 54.23 lakhs). Since future revenue is based on percentage of revenue which is contingent in nature, other disclosures as required under Ind AS 116 - 'Leases' are not quantifiable as at the balance sheet date.

35 Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 19 - Employee Benefits:

As the company had no employees during the year as well as in the previous year, hence no provision for defined benefit obligations like leave encashment and gratuity & defined contribution plan has been made. Consequently, there are no disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard 19 (Ind AS) – 'Employee Benefits'.

36 Disclosures as required by Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 108 - Operating Segments

There are no reportable segments under Ind AS-108 'Operating Segments' as the Company is operating only in the hospitality service segment, therefore, disclosures of segment wise information is not applicable. Further, no single customer represents 10% or more of the company's total revenue during the year ended 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024.

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37 Financial instruments - accounting classifications & fair value measurement

(a) Financial instruments by category

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31st March, 2025;

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025			
		Amortised cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	Total carrying value
A	**Financial assets**				
(i)	Non-current financial assets: Others	62.42	-	-	62.42
(ii)	Current financial assets: Cash and cash equivalents	11.52	-	-	11.52
(iii)	Current financial assets: Other bank balances	23.22	-	-	23.22
(iv)	Current financial assets: Trade receivables	36.06	-	-	36.06
		133.22	**-**	**-**	**133.22**
B	**Financial liabilities**				
(i)	Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings	2,405.45	-	-	2,405.45
(ii)	Lease liabilities	244.12	-	-	244.12
(iii)	Current financial liabilities: Others	3.75	-	-	3.75
		2,653.32	**-**	**-**	**2,653.32**

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as on 31st March, 2024;

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2024			
		Amortised cost	Fair value through OCI	Fair value through P&L	Total carrying value
A	**Financial assets**				
(i)	Current financial assets: Cash and cash equivalents	8.16	-	-	8.16
(ii)	Current financial assets: Other bank balances	122.57	-	-	122.57
(iii)	Current financial assets: Trade receivables	61.08	-	-	61.08
		191.81	**-**	**-**	**191.81**
B	**Financial liabilities**				
(i)	Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings	2,449.90	-	-	2,449.90
(ii)	Lease liabilities	239.55	-	-	239.55
(iii)	Non-current financial liabilities: Others	100.00	-	-	100.00
(iv)	Current financial liabilities: Trade payables	0.18	-	-	0.18
(v)	Current financial liabilities: Others	50.20	-	-	50.20
		2,839.83	**-**	**-**	**2,839.83**

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans and trade payables as at 31st March, 2025 and 31st March, 2024, approximate the fair value due to their nature. Carrying amounts of bank deposits, other financial assets and other financial liabilities which are subsequently measured at amortised cost also approximate the fair value due to their nature in each of the periods presented. Fair value measurement of lease liabilities is not required.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of the following three levels:

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

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

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

Notes:
Management of the company considers that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the balance sheet approximate their fair values.

36 Financial risk management

The company has exposure to credit risk and funding / liquidity risk. The company's overall risk management programme focuses on the unpredictability of financial environment and seeks to minimise potential adverse effects on the company's financial performance. The company does not have any derivative financial instruments. The board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment of the company's risk management framework. Risk management systems are reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and company's activities.

(a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of credit worthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analysing credit limits and credit worthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

The financial guarantee disclosed under note no. 31.1 represents the maximum exposure to credit risk. In this regards the company does not foresee any significant credit risk exposure.

Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk consist of trade receivables and cash and cash equivalents. For expected credit loss of trade receivable, company follows simplified approach as per which provision is made for receivable exceeding six months. This is based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. None of the other financial instruments of the company result in material concentration of credit risk.

(b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per requirements. The company consistently generated sufficient cash flows from operations to meet its financial obligations including lease liabilities as and when they fall due.

Particulars	Due less than 1 year	Due in 1 to 2 years	Due in 3 to 5 years	Due after 5 years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025					
Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings	-	2,405.45	-	-	**2,405.45**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	244.12	**244.12**
Current financial liabilities: Others	3.75	-	-	-	**3.75**
As at 31st March, 2024					
Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings	-	2,449.90	-	-	**2,449.90**
Lease liabilities	-	-	-	239.55	**239.55**
Non-current financial liabilities: Others	-	100.00	-	-	**100.00**
Current financial liabilities: Trade payables	0.18	-	-	-	**0.18**
Current financial liabilities: Others	50.20	-	-	-	**50.20**

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of the financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. In order to optimize the company's position with regards to interest income and interest expenses and to manage the interest rate risk, board of directors perform a comprehensive corporate interest rate risk management by balancing the proportion of fixed rate and floating rate financial instruments in its total portfolio. The company's interest rate risk exposure is only for fixed rate borrowings.

(d) Market risks

The company does not deal in transaction in currency other than its functional currency therefore it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange risk. Similarly, the company does not have exposures to interest bearing securities.

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39 Capital management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the company. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder's value. 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 monitors capital using 'Net Debt' to 'Equity'. The Company's net debt to equity are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Equity share capital	1.00	1.00
Other equity	(1,734.19)	(1,425.36)
Total equity	**(1,733.19)**	**(1,424.36)**
Non-current financial liabilities: Borrowings	2,405.45	2,449.90
Short-term borrowings	-	-
Total debt	**2,405.45**	**2,449.90**
Debt to equity (in times)	**NA**	**NA**

40 Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	Opening balance	Cash movement	Fair value changes	Others	Closing balance
As at 31st March, 2025					
Borrowings (including interest)	2,499.08	(90.01)	-	-	2,409.07
As at 31st March, 2024					
Borrowings (including interest)	2,499.08	-	-	-	2,499.08

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41 Disclosure of ratios

	Particulars	Numerator	Ratios		Variance	Reasons for variance
			As at 31st March,	As at 31st March,		
1	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets / Current liabilities	33.75	8.07	318.28%	Refer note no.41.1
2	Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debts / Shareholder's equity	(1.39)	(1.72)	-19.31%	-
3	Debts services coverage ratio (in times)	Earning available for debts services / Debt services	0.11	(9.65)	-101.19%	Refer note no.41.2
4	Return on equity (in %)	Net profit after taxes - Preference dividend (if any) / Average shareholder equity	-2.51%	5.98%	-141.94%	Refer note no.41.3
5	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold or sales / Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	-
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Net credit sales / Average trade receivables	1.04	4.23	-75.30%	Refer note no.41.3
7	Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)	Net credit purchase / Average trade payables	NA	NA	NA	-
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net sales / Average working capital	0.21	1.00	-78.92%	Refer note no.41.1 and 41.3
9	Net profit ratio(in %)	Net profit (after tax) / Net sales	78.04%	42.98%	81.58%	Refer note no.41.3 and 41.4
10	Return on capital employed (in %)	Earnings before interest and taxes / Capital employed	-4.51%	17.03%	-126.52%	Refer note no.41.3 and 41.5
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income from invested funds including fair valuation / Average invested funds	3.58%	3.00%	19.32%	-

Reasons for variance:

41.1 Due to a decrease in current liabilities resulting from the repayment of interest.
41.2 Due to decrease in earnings and escalation in lease payments.
41.3 Due to decrease in earnings.
41.4 Due to increase in expenses.
41.5 Due to decrease in capital employed.

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42 Following are additional regulatory information in terms of Division II to Schedule III of the Act:

42.1 Wilful defaulter

As on 31st March, 2025, the company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank/financial institution or other lender.

42.2 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The company is not engaged in the business of trading or investing in crypto currency or virtual currency and hence no disclosure is required.

42.3 Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies (ROC)

The company does not have any charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies(ROC) beyond the statutory period as at 31st March, 2025.

42.4 Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

42.5 Utilisation of borrowed funds

The company has not advanced any funds or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.

The company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that the company shall whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding party (Ultimate beneficiaries) or provide guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

42.6 Borrowings secured against current assets

The company has not obtained term loans which was secured against current assets.

42.7 Benami property

No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company as on 31st March, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

42.8 Relationship with struck off companies

The company does not have any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 and hence no disclosure is required.

42.9 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangements in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.

42.10 Undisclosed income

There is no transaction that is not recorded in the books of accounts of the enterprise that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

43 Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary. This mainly pertains to:

(a) The Company has reclassified the current year's tax impact under 'Current tax liabilities (net)' (Refer note no. 14), which was previously included under 'Non-current: Income tax assets (net)' (Refer note no. 10).

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

As per our audit report of even date attached

For N. A. Shah Associates LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 116560W/ W100149

N. A. SHAH ASSOCIATES LLP MUMBAI CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Milan Mody
Partner
Membership No.: 103286

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited

Mahodadhi Palace Private Limited MUMBAI

Dr. Vithal V. Kamat
Director
DIN : 00195341

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025

Prabhakar V. Shetty
Director
DIN : 02448426

Place: Mumbai
Date: 26th April, 2025