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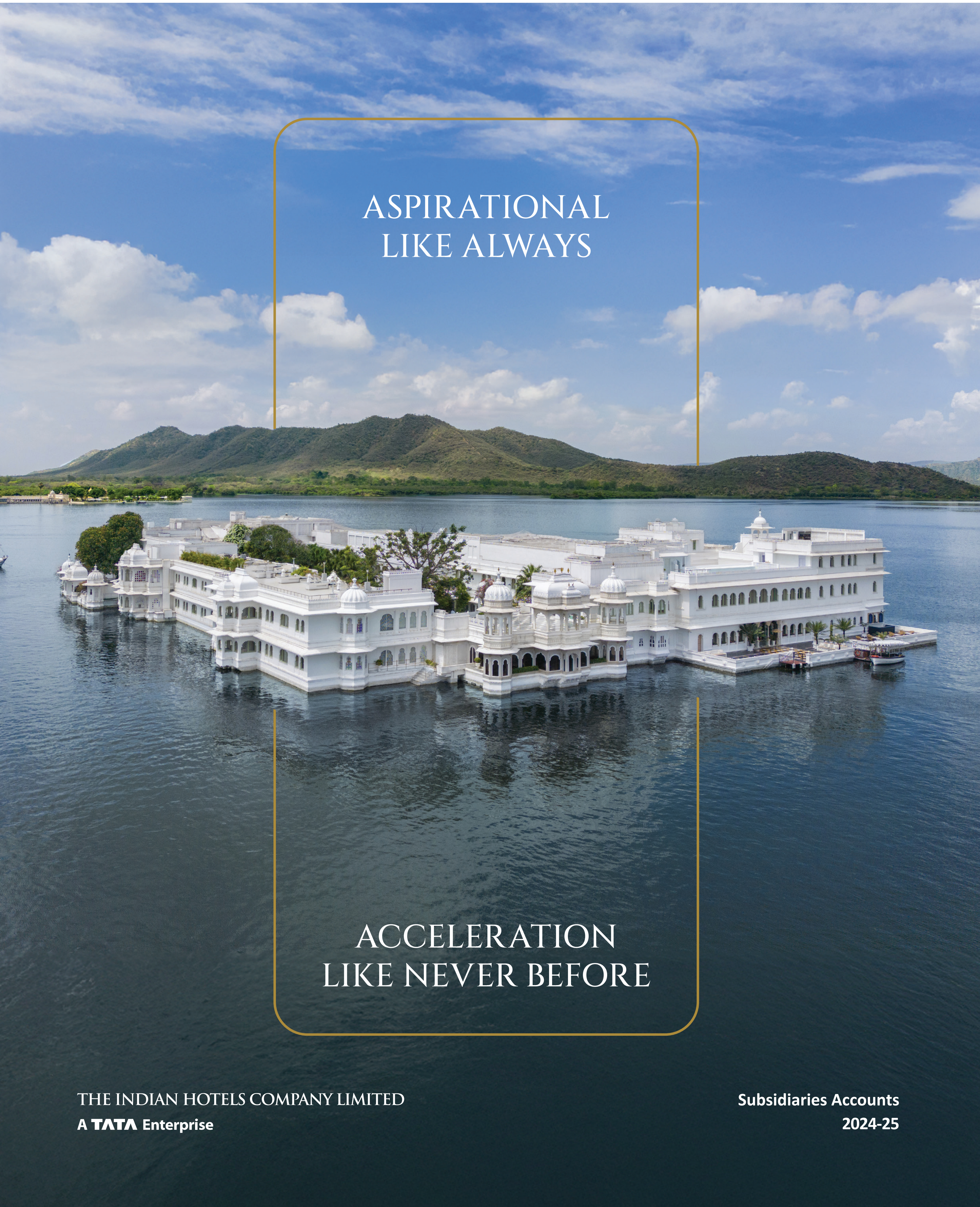

ASPIRATIONAL LIKE ALWAYS

ACCELERATION LIKE NEVER BEFORE

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED

A TATA Enterprise

Subsidiaries Accounts 2024-25

CONTENTS

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of KTC Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

1. Opinion

1.1 We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **KTC Hotels Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information ("the financial statements").

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

2 Basis for Opinion

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

3 Key Audit Matters

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

S.No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1	**Evaluation of uncertain tax positions** The Company has material uncertain tax positions including matters under dispute which involves significant judgment to determine the possible outcome of these disputes.	**Principle Audit Procedures** Obtained details of completed tax assessments and demands for the year ended March 31 2025 from management. We have evaluated the management's underlying assumptions in estimating the tax provision and the possible outcome of the disputes. We have also considered legal precedence and other rulings in evaluating management's position on these uncertain tax positions. Further, we considered the effect of additional information in respect of uncertain tax positions as on date of signing, to evaluate whether any change was required to management's position on these uncertainties.
2	**Recoverablity of Indirect tax receivables** As at March 31 2025, non-current assets represent Balance with Government Authorities in the nature of service tax recoverable amounting to ₹ 636 and deposit for disputed taxes amounting to ₹ 152 which are pending adjudication. Refer Note 5 to the Financial Statements.	**Principle Audit Procedures** We have reviewed the nature of the amounts recoverable and the likelihood of recoverability upon final resolution. We have evaluated the management's underlying assumptions in considering these amounts as recoverable based on the legal counsel's views on the pending appeals in estimating the likelihood of recoverability of amounts paid and the possible outcome of the disputes.

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

4.1 The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

5 Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

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

5.2 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

6 Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

6.1 Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

a. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b. 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

c. Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

e. 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.

6.3 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.

6.4 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.

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

7 Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

7.2 As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement 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, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B"**;

g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, there was no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year. Hence provisions of section 197 of the Companies Act 2013 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note 19.1 to the financial statements.

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. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The final dividend proposed for the previous year, declared and paid by the company during the year is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

As stated in Note No 9 (c) to the accompanying financial statements, the Board of Directors of the company have proposed a final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of proposed dividend declared is in accordance with section 123 of the Act, to the extent as applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used 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 the audit trail feature being tampered with.

Additionally, other than the period where audit trial was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 25203377BMJAAT6678

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-04-2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 8 of our report of even date

i. (a) (A) The company is maintaining proper records, showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and equipment.

(B) The company does not have any Intangible assets as at the year ended 31-03-2025.

(b) We are informed that the Property, Plant and Equipment and other assets have been physically verified by the Management during the year which in our opinion is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its assets and that no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the company, the title deeds of the immovable properties are held in the name of the company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.

(e) There are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The Company is a service company, primarily engaged in business of renting of immovable property. Accordingly, it does not hold any physical inventories. Thus, paragraph 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, the Company has not availed working capital facilities from banks or financial institutions. Thus, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations provided to us and based on verification of the records of the company, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms Limited Liability Partnerships, or any other parties during the year. Hence, the provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(b), 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the company for the year.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not granted loans, made investments, given any guarantees and security for which the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

v. The company has not accepted any deposits from the public or amounts which are deemed to deposits to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 of the Act or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under, apply. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, the company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, Cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. There are no outstanding statutory dues as at 31st March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, and as per the records of the company examined by us, the following disputed amount of statutory dues have not been deposited with the relevant authorities as per details given below:

Nature of the Statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in thousands)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income tax Act 1961	Income Tax	435*	Assessment year 2005-06	CIT (Appeals), Kozhikode
Finance Act 1994	Service tax	2247	Financial year 2007-08 and 2008-09	Office of the Commissioner of Central Excise, Customs and Service Tax (Appeals), Bengaluru
Finance Act 1994	Service tax	1705	Financial year 2009-10, 2010-11 and 2011-12	Central Excise Service Tax Appellate Tribunal (CESTAT), Bengaluru

*Net of ₹ 524 refund received for the Assessment year 2009-10.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) The company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) The company has not been declared willful defaulter by the bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The company has not availed term loan during the year from bank and the term loan availed in an earlier year have been applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained.

(d) The company has not raised any short-term funds during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the order is not applicable.

(e) The company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the order is not applicable.

(f) The company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies and hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the order is not applicable.

x. (a) The company did not raise any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(x)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations give 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 fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) Based on the examination of books and records of the company and according to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has been noticed or reported during the year under report.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act 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) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year (and upto the date of this report).

xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Accounting Standards.

xiv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our verification of the records of the Company, as per section 138 read with applicable rules, appointment of internal auditor is not applicable to the Company. Thus, paragraph 3(xiv)(a) and 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.

xvi. (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are five Core Investment Companies (CICs) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period. In addition to this there is one CIC which is not required to be registered with RBI.

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.

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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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. (a) In our opinion section 135(5) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion section 135(6) of the Act is not applicable to the company. Hence reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xxi. The company is not having any subsidiaries and therefore not required to draw any consolidated financial statements. Hence, the reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 25203377BMJAAT6678

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-04-2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial Statements of **KTC Hotels Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **BRAHMAYYA & CO.,**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377
UDIN: 25203377BMJAAT6678

Place: Chennai
Date: 29-04-2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	26,169	26,803
		26,169	**26,803**
Financial Assets			
Income tax assets (Net)		124	105
Other non-current assets	5	788	1,302
Total non-current assets		**27,082**	**28,210**
Current assets			
Financial Assets			
i) Trade receivables	6	221	559
ii) Cash and cash equivalents	7(a)	1,734	3,036
iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	7(b)	33,000	30,107
iv) Loans	8	-	-
v) Other financial assets	4	46	90
Other current assets	5	-	-
Total current assets		**35,001**	**33,792**
TOTAL ASSETS		**62,083**	**62,002**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share capital	9	6,040	6,040
(b) Other Equity	10	30,504	29,896
Total equity		**36,544**	**35,936**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Borrowings	11	1,748	1,591
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	5,225	5,353
Other non-current Liabilities	13	17,877	18,458
Total non-current liabilities		**24,851**	**25,402**
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade payables	14	69	45
Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Other current liabilities	13	619	619
Total current liabilities		688	664
Total Liabilities		**25,538**	**26,066**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**62,083**	**62,002**
Accounting Policies	1-2	-	-
Additional Information	19-30		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)
Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2025

Prabhat Verma
Director
(DIN: 06548864)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377
Place: Chennai
Date: April 29, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	15	3,991	3,355
Other income	16	1,733	2,924
Provision for Doubtful Advances Written back		-	7,505
Total Income		**5,724**	**13,784**
Expenses			
Finance costs	17	158	143
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3	634	634
Other expenses	18	226	1,114
Total expenses		**1,018**	**1,891**
(Loss) / Profit before exceptional items		4,706	11,893
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**4,706**	**11,893**
Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		1,205	1,118
(2) Deferred tax		(127)	(124)
(2) Income tax relating to earlier years		-	-
Profit for the year		**3,628**	**10,899**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total other comprehensive income (net of tax)		**-**	**-**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**3,628**	**10,899**
Earnings per equity share - Basic and diluted (₹)		6.01	18.04
Weighted average number of equity shares		6,04,000	6,04,000
(face value of ₹ 10 each)			
Accounting Policies	1-2		
Additional Information	19-31		

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

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

KTC Hotels Limited

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

Prabhat Verma
Director
(DIN: 06548864)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2025

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Chennai
Date: April 29, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Thousands)

Statement of Cash Flows	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from Operating Activities:-		
Profit before tax	4,706	11,893
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortization	634	634
Provision for doubtful advances Written Back	-	(7,505)
Interest on Lease Deposit	158	143
Lease Income on Deposit	(581)	(581)
Interest Income	(1,733)	(1,424)
Total Adjustments	(1,523)	(8,733)
Operating profit before working capital changes	**3,183**	**3,160**
Adjustments for:		
Trade receivables	338	372
Other financial assets		9,705
Other assets	-	-
Other financial liabilities, provisions and other liabilities	23	4
Cash generated from operating activities (A)	**3,544**	**13,241**
Income tax paid (Net)	(710)	(1,165)
Net cash from / (used) in operating activities	**2,834**	**12,076**
Cash flow from investing activities:		
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,893)	(12,870)
Interest income received	1,777	1,631
Net Cash from / (used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(1,116)**	**(11,239)**
Cash flow from financing activities:		
Inter corporate deposit refunded		
Dividends paid	(3,020)	-
Interest on lease Deposit	-	
Net Cash from / (used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(3,020)**	**-**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) IN CASH & CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	**(1,302)**	**837**
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	3,036	2,199
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (Refer Note No:7a)	**1,734**	**3,036**
NET INCREASE/(DECREASE) AS DISCLOSED ABOVE	**(1,302)**	**837**

Significant Accounting Policies - See Note No.1 & 2

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of

KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

Prabhat Verma
Director
(DIN: 06548864)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2025

Place: Chennai
Date: April 29, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity share capital

(₹ in Thousands)

	Note	Equity shares	Amount
Equity shares of INR 10 each issued at par, subscribed and fully paid-up			
As at 31 March 2023	9	6,04,000	6,040
Changes in equity share capital during 2023-24		-	-
As at 31 March 2024		**6,04,000**	**6,040**
Changes in equity share capital during 2024-25		-	-
As at 31 March 2025		**6,04,000**	**6,040**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus		Total equity attributable to equity share share holders of the Company
	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
As at 31 March 2023	**3,300**	**15,697**	**18,997**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024			
Profit for the year	-	10,899	10,899
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**-**	**10,899**	**10,899**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividend paid	-	-	-
Dividend tax	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at 31 March 2024	**3,300**	**26,596**	**29,896**
Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2025			
(Loss) /Profit for the year	-	3,628	3,628
Other comprehensive income, net of taxes	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income	**3,300**	**3,628**	**3,628**
Transactions with owners, recorded directly in equity			
Contributions by and distributions to owners			
Dividend paid	-	3,020	3,020
Dividend tax	-	-	-
Total contributions by and distributions to owners	**-**	**3,020**	**3,020**
As at 31 March 2025	**3,300**	**27,204**	**30,504**

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

Prabhat Verma
Director
(DIN: 06548864)

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2025

Place: Chennai
Date: April 29, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

KTC Hotels Limited ("KTC" or the Company"), is primarily engaged in the business of renting of immovable property.

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in India in 1984 and has its registered office at The Gateway Hotel, Marine Drive, Ernakulam, Kochi – 682 011. The Major shareholders of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 29, 2025.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

(b) Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts are presented in Indian Rupees in Thousands, except share data, unless otherwise stated.

(c) Basis of preparation of financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

(e) Critical accounting estimates

a. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

b. Impairment testing

Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

c. Income Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case laws 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.

d. Litigation

From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

(f) Property, plant and equipment

Freehold Land is carried at historical cost. All other items of Property, Plant and Equipment are stated at cost of acquisition or construction less accumulated depreciation / amortization and impairment, if any. Cost includes purchase price, taxes and duties, labour cost and directly attributable overheads incurred upto the date the asset is ready for its intended use.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains/(losses).

(g) Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the straight line method, and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Management estimate of useful life of property plant and equipments is as follows:

Particular	Useful life estimated by management
Buildings	60 years

(h) Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(i) Revenue recognition

(i) License fees are recognised in accordance with contractual terms under completed contract service method.

(ii) Interest accrued is recognised in time proportion basis taking into account amount outstanding and rates applicable.

(iii) Other incomes are recognised on accrual basis except when there are significant uncertainties.

(j) Assets taken on lease

Assets held under lease are capitalised at the inception of the lease, with corresponding liability being recognised for the fair value of the leased assets or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. Lease payments are apportioned between the reduction of the lease liability and finance charges in the statement of Profit or Loss so as to achieve a constant rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability. Assets held under leases are depreciated over the shorter of the estimated useful life of the asset and the lease term.

For leases which include both land and building elements, basis of classification of each element is assessed on the date of transition, April 1, 2015, in accordance with Ind AS 101 First-time Adoption of Indian Accounting Standard.

(k) Income Taxes

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

(1) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(2) Deferred Tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(l) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statement)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(m) Cash and Cash Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year is classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(o) Financial instruments

Financial Assets:

Initial Recognition and measurement:

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

Cash and Cash Equivalent

- Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) **Financial assets at amortised cost**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) **Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)**

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 – "Financial Instruments" are satisfied. For liabilities designated as Fair Value through Profit and Loss ("FVTPL"), fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income ("OCI"). These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(p) Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(q) Dividend

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

(r) Provisions, Contingent Liability and Contingent Assets

Disputed liabilities and claims against the company including claims raised by fiscal authorities pending in appeal for which no reliable estimate can be made and or involves uncertainty of the outcome of the amount of the obligation or which have remote chance for crystallisation are not provided for in accounts but disclosed by way of notes to the accounts. However, present obligation as a result of past event with possibility of outflow of resources, when reliable estimation can be made of the amount of obligation, is recognized in accounts in terms of discounted value, if the time value of money is material using a current pre-tax rate that reflects the risk specific to the liability. Contingent assets are not recognised in the accounts but are disclosed by way of notes to the accounts.

(s) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(t) 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.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company: During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

(ii) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective: During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Property, Plant & Equipments

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Land	Buildings	Total (A)+(B)
Gross carrying value			
Balance at 1 April 2023	4,253	39,971	44,224
Additions	-		
Deletions	-		
Balance at 31 March 2024	**4,253**	**39,971**	**44,224**
Balance at 1 April 2024	4,253	39,971	44,224
Additions	-		
Deletions	-		
Balance at 31 March 2025	**4,253**	**39,971**	**44,224**
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance at 1 April 2023	**-**	**16,787**	**16,787**
Depreciation	-	634	634
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2024		**17,421**	**17,421**
Balance at 1 April 2024	**-**	**17,421**	**17,421**
Depreciation	-	634	634
Deletions	-	-	-
Balance at 31 March 2025		**18,055**	**18,055**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2025	**4,253**	**21,916**	**26,169**
Net carrying value as at 31 March 2024	**4,253**	**22,550**	**26,803**

Note 4: Other financial assets

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Interest Accrued but not due	46	90
Other Advances Recoverable	-	-
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	-	-
	-	-
	46	**90**

Note 5: Other assets

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others-Balance with Government Authorities (refer Note below)	636	636
Deposit for disputed taxes	152	152
Income tax refund Receivable	-	514
	788	**1,302**
Note: Service tax paid and claimed as refund pending and filed an appeal before appellate authorities.		
Current		
Unsecured, considered good		
Unsecured, considered good		
Others-Balance with Government Authorities	-	-
	-	**-**

Note 6: Trade receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Unsecured		
Considered good	221	559
	221	**559**
Net Trade Receivables (Refer Note 6.1)	**221**	**559**

Note 6.1: Trade receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

As at 31st March 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	221		-	-	-	221
Total	**-**	**221**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**221**

As at 31st March 2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	559		-	-	-	559
Total	**-**	**559**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**559**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 7 (a): Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balance with bank in current accounts	1,734	3,036
	1,734	**3,036**

Note 7 (b): Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
In Deposit Accounts	33,000	30,107
	33,000	**30,107**

Note 8: Loans

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Others	-	-
	-	-

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Equity Share Capital		
Authorised		
15,00,000 (15,00,000) equity shares of ₹10/- each	15,000	15,000
(March 31, 2024: 15,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)		
	15,000	**15,000**
Equity share capital		
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
Equity shares		
Face Value per ordinary share		
6,04,000 equity shares of ₹10/- each	6,040	6,040
(March 31, 2024: 6,04,000 Equity Shares of ₹10 each)		
	6,040	**6,040**

The Company has only one class of shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of₹10/-. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.The company declares and pays dividend in Indian Rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing annual general meeting.In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reported period

Equity Shares	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	No. of shares	No. of shares
At the beginning of the period	6,04,000	6,04,000
Issued during the period	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the period	**6,04,000**	**6,04,000**

(b) Details of shareholder holding more than 5% shares of the Company

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	No. of shares	% of holding
Indian Hotel Company Ltd	6,04,000	100%

(C) The Board of directors in their meeting held on April 29, 2025 proposed a final dividend of ₹ 40 (400%) per share on the nominal value of ₹ 10 each for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 and the proposal is subject to approval of shareholders at their ensuing meeting, if approved, would result in cash outflow of approximately ₹ 24,160 thousands.

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserves & Surplus		
General Reserve	3,300	3,300
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	26,596	15,697
Profit as per Statement of Profit and Loss	3,628	10,899
Less : Appropriations		-
Dividend on Equity Shares (Dividend per share INR 5.00)	(3,020)	-
Total	27,204	26,596
Total Reserves and Surplus	**30,504**	**29,896**
Total	**30,504**	**29,896**

Note 11: Borrowings

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non Current		
From Related Party		
Long term deposit at amortised cost	1,748	1,591
Total	**1,748**	**1,591**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
On excess of net book value over income tax written down value of fixed assets	5,225	5,353
Total (A)	**5,225**	**5,353**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for doubtful debts	-	-
Others	-	-
Total (B)		
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**5,225**	**5,353**

Note 13: Other Liabilities

(₹ in Thousands)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non Current		
Advances		
Advance lease rental - Lease Deposit	17,877	18,458
	17,877	**18,458**
Current		
Income Received in Advance	581	581
Statutory dues	38	38
Others		-
	619	**619**

Note 14: Trade payables

(₹ in Thousands)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer Note 14.1)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	69	45
	69	**45**

NOTE 14.1: Disclosures as required under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ("the Act") based on the information available with the Company are given below:

The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the year	-	-
The interest due on the principal remaining outstanding as at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of interest paid under the Act, along with the amounts of the payment made beyond the appointed day during the year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Act	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under the Act	-	-

Note 14.2: Trade payables

(₹ in Thousands)

March 2025	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						
	Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	69		-	-	-	69
Total	**-**	**69**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**69**

March 2024	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						
	Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	45		-	-	-	45
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**45**

Note 15: Revenue from operations

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
License Fees	3,409	2,774
Lease rental income on deposit	581	581
	3,991	**3,355**
Income from Operation is derived from the following services:		
Management & Operating Fees	3,991	3,355
	3,991	**3,355**

Note 16: Other income

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income	1,733	1,402
Miscellaneous non-operating income		
Interest on Income Tax refund		22
Miscellaneous income - Compensation received	-	1,500
Total	**1,733**	**2,924**

Note 17: Finance costs

(₹ in Thousands)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Expense on Lease deposit	158	143
Total	**158**	**143**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 18: Expenses

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Payment to Auditors -		
i. Statutory Audit Fees	55	45
ii. Taxation Matters	-	-
iii. For Other Services	20	
Legal and Professional fee	127	972
Other expenses	25	97
Interest Receivable Written Off		
	226	**1,114**

Note 19: Additional Information

Note 19.1: Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for in the accounts)

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I. Contingent Liabilities:		
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
Income Tax Demands disputed in Appeals not provided for AY 2005-06 and AY 2020-21 (Refer note 19.1.a)	959	1,951
Income Tax refund for the AY 2020-21 reduced as per intimation u/s 143(1) pending rectification by the Income Tax Authorities		36
Service Tax Demands disputed in Appeals not provided for 2007-08 to 2011-12	3,952	3,952
(b) Bank Guarantee	Nil	Nil
(c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	Nil	Nil
II. Commitments		
a) Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for	Nil	Nil
b) Uncalled liability on shares and other investments partly paid	Nil	Nil
c) Other Commitments	Nil	Nil

Note: 19.1.a

In respect of above, the company has good chance of getting orders in favour of the company and hence no provision is considered necessary at this stage.

Note 19.2: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' – (Ind AS-33) prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/ (Loss) after tax	3,628	10,899
Number of Equity Shares:		
Weighted average number of equity share considered in calculation of EPS	6,04,000	6,04,000
Considered in calculation of diluted EPS	6,04,000	6,04,000
Face value per equity share	10	10
Earnings per share:		
Basic	6.01	18.04
Diluted	6.01	18.04

Note 19.3: Disclosure of Related Party Transactions in accordance with IND AS 24 "Related Party Disclosures"

A.	Related Party and Nature of Relationship:	
(a)	Holding Company	Indian Hotels Company Ltd.
(b)	Key Management Personnel	i. Gautam Sethi
		ii. Ashok Binnani
		iii. Prabhat Verma
(c)	Relatives of Key Management Personnel	Nil
(d)	Enterprises over which the key managerial personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence having transactions with the company	Nil

The details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹
Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Holding Company)	License fee	3,409	2,774

The details of amounts (due to) or due from related parties as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Nature of Transactions	Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹	Year ended March 31, 2025 ₹
Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (Holding Company)	Refundable Security Deposits	(35,000)	(35,000)
	Receivables	221	559

No amount has been provided/written off as doubtful debts or advances written back in respect of payables due from or to any of the above related parties.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 20: Financial instruments measurements and disclosures

Financial Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks, including market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments.

- Credit risk
- Liquidity risk
- Market risk
- Interest Rate Risk
- Foreign Currency Risk
- Capital Management
- This note presents information about the Company's exposure to each of the above risks, the Company's objectives, policies and processes for measuring and managing risk, and the Company's management of capital.

Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations and arises principally from the company's receivables from customers and investments. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Sale limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the company. The Company establishes a loss allowance that represents its estimate of incurred losses in respect of trade and other receivables and investments.

The Company's risk exposure in investment is limited to investing in associates. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these Associates.

The Company's risk exposure in loans is limited to loan to holding company, associates and group companies. The Company does not expect any losses from non-performance by these counter parties.

Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company aims to maintain the level of its cash and cash equivalents and other highly marketable debt investments at an amount in excess of expected cash outflows on financial liabilities (other than trade payables) over the succeeding 60 days. The company also monitors the level of expected cash inflows on trade and other receivables together with expected cash outflows on trade and other payables.

Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and other market changes that affect market risk-sensitive instruments. Market risk is attributable to all market risk- sensitive financial instruments including foreign currency receivables and payables and loans and borrowings. There is no significant concentration of market risk within the company as the billings for the services rendered by the company are in home currency and further the borrowings/advance by the company are also at fixed rate.

Interest Rate Risk

Below is the sensitivity of profit or loss in interest rates for borrowings.

Particulars	Impact in Statement of Profit and Loss for 1% change	
Interest sensitivity	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Change by 100 basis points (100 bps)	-	-

Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity shareholders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company when managing capital is to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to maintain an optimal capital structure so as to maximize shareholder value.

The Company's financial strategy aims to support its strategic priorities and provide adequate capital to its businesses for growth and creation of sustainable stakeholder value. The Company funds its operations through equity and borrowings. The Company aims at maintaining a strong capital base largely towards supporting the future growth of its businesses as a going concern. As at 31st March, 2024, the Company has only one class of equity shares.

As at 31st March 2025, the Company has only one class of equity shares.

Trade Receivable

Trade receivables are typically unsecured and are derived from revenue earned from customers. Credit risk has always been managed by the Company through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the creditworthiness of customers to which the Company grants credit terms in the normal course of business.

For trade receivables, as a practical expedient, the company computes credit loss allowance based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix is prepared based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates and also takes into account available external and internal credit risk factors.

Movement in expected credit loss allowance on trade receivables

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	
Loss allowance measured at lifetime expected credit losses	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	-	-

Details of Financial Assets (trade receivables) that are neither past due nor impaired and that are past due but not impaired

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Financial assets that are neither past due nor impaired	221	559
Financial assets that are past due but not impaired	-	
Financial assets that are past due and impaired	-	-
Total	**221**	**559**

Note 21: Accounting classifications and fair values

Fair values vs carrying amounts

Fair value of the financial instruments is classified in various fair value hierarchies based on the following three levels:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active market for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted price included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The fair value of current trade receivables, current trade payables and other Current financial assets and liabilities is considered to be equal to the carrying amounts of these items due to their short-term nature.

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, of March 31, 2025 are as follows.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	1,734	-
Balance other thanCash and cash and equivalent		33,000	
Trade receivables	-	221	-
Investments		-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	46	-
Total	**-**	**35,001**	**-**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	69	-
Borrowings	-	1,748	-
Total	**-**	**1,817**	**-**

The fair values of financial assets and liabilities, together with the carrying amounts shown in the statement of financial position, of March 31, 2024 are as follows.

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortized Cost	Fair value through OCI
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents		3,036	-
Balance other thanCash and cash and equivalent		30,107	
Trade receivables		559	-
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	
Other Financial Assets		90	-
Total	**-**	**33,792**	**-**
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	45	-
Borrowings	-	1,591	-
Total	**-**	**1,636**	**-**

Note 22: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax recognised

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income Tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Tax	1,205	1,118
Deferred Tax in relation to origination and reversal of timing differences	(127)	(124)
Adjustment in respect of current income tax of prior years	-	
	1,078	**994**
Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Deferred Tax relating to items recognised in OCI during the period	-	-
Total	**1,078**	**994**

ii) Reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarised below:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax (a)	**4,706**	**11,893**
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on above	1,184	2,993
Less: Permanent differences - Ind-AS adjustments on lease deposits	(107)	(110)
Less: Permanent differences - Provision for doubtful advances	-	(1,889)
Others	-	-
Income tax expense reported in Statement of Profit and Loss	**1,078**	**994**

iii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

iv) Analysis of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities	5,225	5,353
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	**5,225**	**5,353**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Depreciation	5,353	(127)	-	5,225
Total	**5,353**	**(127)**	**-**	**5,225**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ in 000's)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive income	Closing Balance
Depreciation	5,477	(124)	-	5,353
Total	**5,477**	**(124)**	**-**	**5,353**

Note 23: Segment Reporting

The Company's only business being in the business of renting of immovable property, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 - 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Note 24: Remittance in foreign currencies on account of dividend

(i) Number of Non-resident share holders – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

(ii) Number of shares held by them – Nil (Previous Year – Nil)

(iii) Dividend remitted in Foreign Currency – Nil (Previous year – Nil)

Note 25: The Company has an internal control system in place, including in relation to internal controls over financial reporting, which is commensurate with the nature and size of its operations. These internal controls are reviewed/tested by the management on an ongoing basis and there are no material weaknesses/deficiencies. Further strengthening of the internal control system/ improvements thereof are being assessed/carried out by the management on a continuing basis.

Note 26: In the opinion of the Directors, Loans and Advances and Other Current Assets, have the value at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet, if realized in the ordinary course of business.

Note 27: Impairment of assets: As per the assessment of the management, there is no impairment in-value to any or all assets of the company with reference to the values at which they are recorded in the books of accounts.

Note 28: Additional disclosure under the regulatory requirements:

(a) Ratios:

	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	F.Y. 2024-25	F.Y. 2024-25	% Variance	Reason for Variance by more than 25% as compared to Previous year
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	50.89	50.86	0.06	
(b)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	2.50%	8.94%	72.00	Decrease in profits due to Reversal of provision for advances in Previous year
(c)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Average Accounts Receivable	3.67	4.62	(20.60)	
(d)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Total Sales	Working Capital	0.17	0.42	(60.28)	Decrease due to lower receivables
(e)	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Total Sales	63.39%	79.07%	19.83	
(f)	Return on Capital Employed	Earning before interest and taxes (Profit before tax + Finance Costs)	Capital Employed (Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability - OCI adjustments for Fair Value of Investments Recognised)	7.67%	19.39%	60.47	Decrease in profits due to Reversal of provision for advances in Previous year
(g)	Return on Investment	Income from Investments	Cost of Investments				
1.	Fixed Deposits	17,33,049	3,15,53,675	**5.49%**	**5.94%**	**(7.46)**	

(b) Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

(c) The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.

(d) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property.

(e) There are no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

(f) The company does not have any charges or satisfaction of charges which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(g) The company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency of Virtual currency during the financial year.

(h) The company have not advanced or loaned or invested any funds to any persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediates) with the understanding that the intermediary shall.

   (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (ultimate beneficiaries) or

   (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate benefeciaries.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(i) The company have not received any fund from any persons or entities including foreign entities (intermediates) with the understanding that the intermediary shall

  (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funded party (ultimate beneficiaries) or

  (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate benefeciaries.

(j) The company does not have any transacion which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered, disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(k) The compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to the company.

Note 29: Implementation of Audit Trial (Edit Log)

As required under Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, the company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on 29th June, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes to database is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year. Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Note 30: Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification / disclosure.

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
KTC Hotels Limited

Gautam Sethi
Director
(DIN: 08571659)

Prabhat Verma
Director
(DIN: 06548864)

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 29, 2025

As per our report of even date attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 000511S

R. Nagendra Prasad
Partner
Membership No: 203377

Place: Chennai
Date: April 29, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of United Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

1. Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of United Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein referred to as "Ind AS financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit (including Other Comprehensive Income), its Cash Flows and Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date.

2. Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Ind AS financial statements 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 Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Ind AS financial statements.

3. Other Information

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Director's report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditors' report thereon. The Director's report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditors' report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether such other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. When we read the Director's report, if we conclude that any matter requires further communication, we shall communicate such matter to those charged with governance.

4. Responsibilities of Management for Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the 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 Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS 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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

5. Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

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

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

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

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

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

6. Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act and on the basis of such checks of the books and records of the Company as we considered appropriate and according to the information and explanations given to us, we give in **"Annexure A"** a statement on the matters specified in the paragraphs 3 and 4 of the said Order.

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 our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).

c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by the report are in agreement with the books of account.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards referred to in Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in **"Annexure B"**.

g) As per information and explanations furnished to us and on examination of the records produced, the Company has paid/provided managerial remuneration in accordance with the requisite approvals mandated by the provisions of Section 197 of the Act, read with Schedule V of the Act.

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

   i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its IndAS financial statements (Refer Note 33- "Contingent Liabilities" and footnote below Note 11 – "Trade Receivables" of the IndAS financial statements).

   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. a) The Management has represented, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   b) The Management has represented, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

   c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

   v. a) The dividend proposed in the previous year, declared and paid by the Company during the year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

   b) The Board of Directors of the Company have proposed dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The amount of dividend proposed is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act, as applicable.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares':

- In case of revenue software used for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and trade receivables, given that the access management tool was implemented from September 06, 2024, the details of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from April 01, 2024 to September 05, 2024.
- The revenue software used for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and trade receivables was migrated to cloud infrastructure during the financial year and in the absence of reporting on compliance with the audit trail requirements in the independent auditors' report of the third party service organisation, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting softwares' we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436
UDIN: 25083436BMNTLQ4267

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

"ANNEXURE A" OF OUR INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 of United Hotels Limited.

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

1. a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets. The Company has maintained proper records having full particulars of intangible assets.

   b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of Property, Plant and Equipment and right-of-use assets so to cover all the assets once in three years which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

   c) There is no immovable property held by the Company; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order.

   d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of use-Assets) and intangible assets during the year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order.

   e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any Benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

2. a) Inventory has been physically verified by management and no material discrepancies were noticed. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.

   b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ii)(b) of the order.

3. During the year, the Company has neither made any investments, nor provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. In earlier years investment in equity shares of a related party was made.

4. The provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act to the extent applicable have been complied with in respect of investments.

5. The Company has not accepted any deposits or deemed deposits that are covered by clause 3 (v) of the Order.

6. The Central Government has not specified maintenance of the cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(vi) of the Order.

7. a) The Company is regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues, including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, goods and services tax, customs duty, cess and other material statutory dues as applicable.

   b) Disputes in respect of statutory dues are summarised below:

      (i) in respect of income tax and goods and service tax:

Nature of the statute	Nature of dues	Period to which the amount relates	Amount (₹ in thousands)	Forum where dispute is pending
The Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	AY 2018-19	121.60 (covered by refund of 44.81)	Commissioner Income Tax Appeals, New Delhi
Goods & Services Tax Act	Goods & Services Tax	FY 2017-18	144.95 (covered by deposit of 14.49)	Goods & Services Tax Appellate Authority, New Delhi

      (ii) In respect of property tax attention is invited to Note 33(a) -Contingent Liabilities – of the Ind As financial statements - relevant portion is reproduced below:

The property tax demand for various years aggregating to ₹ 2,869.66 lakh had been raised in respect of the hotel up to March 31, 2025 under the NDMC Bye Laws 2009. While admitted tax was paid for each year, the demand raised post 2010 till March 31, 2025 was under challenge along with NDMC Bye Laws 2009. The Hon'ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated January 22, 2019 has declared the NDMC Bye Laws, pursuant to which the property tax demand for all these years was raised, as ultra vires the NDMC Act and hence quashed. The Company has, however, decided to continue with a provision of

"ANNEXURE A" OF OUR INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 of United Hotels Limited.

₹ 1,125 lakh provided in the books up to March 31, 2025 as the assessment of property tax post 2010 consequent to the quashing of the NDMC Bye Laws 2009 is yet to be finalised.

8. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

9. a) The Company has not availed of any loans or borrowings from any lender; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order. The Company has not issued any debentures.

   b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any lender; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ix) (b) of the order.

   c) The Company has not raised any term loans during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order.

   d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company short-term funds have not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.

   e) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order regarding taking of any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.

   f) The Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order regarding raising loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associate or joint ventures.

10. a) The Company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments); hence, no comment is required under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order.

    b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order.

11. a) No fraud by the Company and no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

    b) No report under sub-Section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act 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 up to the date of this report.

    c) No whistle-blower complaints have been received by the Company during the year (and up to the date of this report)

12. The Company is not a Nidhi company hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xii) of the Order.

13. The transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.

14. (a) The Company has an internal audit system to commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

    (b) We have considered the internal audit report of the year under audit. A twelve-month period from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024 has been covered under the internal audit report issued to the Company. We have considered the report in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

15. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions referred to in Section 192 of the Act with directors or person connected with him during the year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xv) of the Order.

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

    b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities, hence no comment is required under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order.

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

d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

17. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the period covered by the audit and in the immediately preceding financial year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xvii) of the Order.

18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year; hence, no comment is required under clause 3(xviii) of the Order.

19. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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.

20. With respect to Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) as disclosed at Note 38 of the Ind As financial statements, the Company has spent ₹ 13.33 lakh towards CSR activities and there is no unspent amount in accordance with provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436
UDIN: 25083436BMNTLQ4267

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

"ANNEXURE B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 of United Hotels Limited.

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

We have audited the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting of United Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

of even date on the Ind AS Financial Statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 of United Hotels Limited.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has generally in most aspects an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436
UDIN: 25083436BMNTLQ4267

Place: New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	948.03	893.24
Right-to-use assets	3(b)	26.58	53.16
Intangible assets	4	4.42	5.30
		979.03	**951.70**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	146.23	222.24
Other non-current financial assets	6	116.36	16.36
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	319.61	323.88
Income tax assets (net)	8	69.03	31.55
Other non-current assets	9	21.18	50.98
		672.42	**645.01**
Current assets			
Inventories	10	83.03	81.44
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	11	238.82	228.78
Cash and cash equivalents	12(a)	692.00	2,563.10
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12(b)	3,873.99	967.79
Other current financial assets	13	122.33	124.22
Other current assets	14	58.09	116.12
		5,068.25	**4,081.46**
Total		**6,719.70**	**5,678.17**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	15	840.00	840.00
Other equity	16	3,459.78	2,430.91
		4,299.78	**3,270.91**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		(0.00)	164.95
Long-term provisions	17	110.02	114.14
		110.02	**279.08**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities		164.95	149.38
Trade payables			
Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises	18	13.92	14.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises	18	600.33	532.44
Other financial liabilities	19	261.84	270.87
Other current liabilities	20	133.94	126.53
Short-term provisions	21	1,134.93	1,034.91
		2,309.91	**2,128.19**
Total		**6,719.70**	**5,678.17**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-36		

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Shivendra Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Anmol Ahluwalia
Director
DIN: 10708023

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Date:
Place: New Delhi

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the period ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in ₹ lakh, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	5,922.03	5,456.38
Other income	23	270.08	207.83
Total income		**6,192.11**	**5,664.22**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	24	474.04	497.40
Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	25	1,281.21	1,177.78
Finance costs	26	30.49	38.89
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3&4	149.36	139.20
Other operating and general expenses	27	2,603.13	2,482.87
Total expenses		**4,538.23**	**4,336.14**
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**1,653.89**	**1,328.08**
Tax expenses:			
Current tax		415.06	337.21
Short/(excess) of earlier years		1.17	0.22
Deferred tax charge/(credit)	7 (a)	4.90	25.19
Total taxes		**421.13**	**362.61**
Profit/(Loss) after tax for the period		**1,232.76**	**965.47**
Other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax			
Item that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Dividend		-	-
Corporate dividend tax		-	-
Gain/(loss) on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations	16	(2.52)	(8.73)
Deferred tax on remeasurements of employment benefit obligations	16	(0.63)	2.20
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	16	(76.00)	7.48
Total other comprehensive income/(loss), net of tax		**(79.15)**	**0.95**
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period		**1,153.61**	**966.42**
Earnings per equity share:			
Basic and diluted (absolute figures)	26	13.73	11.50
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1-36		

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Shivendra Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Anmol Ahluwalia
Director
DIN: 10708023

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Date:
Place: New Delhi

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cash flow from/(used in) operating activities		
Net profit/(loss) before tax	1,653.89	1,328.08
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	122.78	112.55
Depreciation on Right-to-use assets	26.58	26.65
Loss/(profit) on sale of assets	0.20	(7.94)
Provision for gratuity	(9.11)	11.96
Provision for doubtful debts	4.33	6.31
Provision for Contingencies	100.00	100.00
Interest on lease liability	24.62	38.80
Interest on Direct and Indirect Tax	5.87	-
Interest income	(265.91)	(196.85)
Provision for employee benefits	5.03	7.95
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital adjustments	**1,668.27**	**1,427.51**
Adjustments for working capital:		
(Increase)/decrease in trade and other receivables	44.23	(2.63)
(Increase)/decrease in inventories	(1.59)	(14.60)
(Increase)/decrease in non-current assets	(105.05)	(7.79)
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other payables	66.13	(80.48)
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**1,671.98**	**1,322.00**
Add: Income tax refund received	-	70.32
Add: Interest on Income tax refund received	-	3.16
Less: Income tax paid	(420.02)	(323.95)
Less: Interest paid on taxes	(5.87)	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**1,246.08**	**1,071.54**
Cash flow from/(used in) investing activities		
Purchase of property, plant & equipment	(182.09)	(203.11)
Purchase of Intangible Assets	(3.52)	-
Proceeds from sale of property, plant & equipment	8.71	10.03
Interest received	265.91	193.69
Inter corporate deposits returned from related party	-	190.00
Cash outflow for term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	(2,906.19)	(1,015.52)
Net cash inflow from term deposits	-	2,401.00
Net cash generated from/(used in) investing activities	**(2,817.18)**	**1,576.09**
Cash flow from/(used in) financing activities		
Payment of dividend	(126.00)	(84.00)
Payment of lease liabilities	(174.00)	(174.00)
Payment of interest on taxes	-	-
Net cash generated from/(used in) financing activities	**(300.00)**	**(258.00)**
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(1,871.10)	2,389.62
Add: Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	2,563.10	173.47
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**692.00**	**2,563.10**

Notes:

1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" set out in Ind AS-7, "Statement of Cash Flows".

2. Previous year number have been reclassified/regrouped to confirm with current year's presentation, wherever applicable.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Shivendra Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Anmol Ahluwalia
Director
DIN: 10708023

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Date:
Place: New Delhi

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the period ended March 31, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

For the Period ended March 31, 2025

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
840.00	-	840.00	-	840.00

For the Period ended March 31, 2024

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
840.00	-	840.00	-	840.00

B. Other Equity

For the Period ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (General Reserve)	Retained Earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	1,270.56	-	(402.81)	-	-	-	-	-	2,430.91
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	1,270.56	-	(402.81)	-	-	-	-	-	2,430.91
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the Period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,230.88**	**-**	**(76.00)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,154.87**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(126.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(126.00)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	1,232.76	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1,232.76
Any other change (Ind AS - OCI Movements - Net Defined Benefit Plans)	-	-	-	-	-	(1.88)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(1.88)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(76.00)	-	-	-	-	-	(76.00)
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	**-**	**-**	**11.41**	**-**	**1,551.75**	**2,375.44**	**-**	**(478.81)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,459.78**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (CONTD.)

for the period ended March 31, 2025

For the Period ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Share application money pending allotment	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and Surplus				Debt instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income	Effective portion of Cash Flow Hedges	Revaluation Surplus	Exchange differences on translating the financial statements of a foreign operation	Other items of Other Comprehensive Income	Money received against share warrants	Total
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other Reserves (General Reserve)	Retained Earnings								
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	395.62	-	(410.29)	-	-	-	-	-	1,548.49
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	395.62	-	(410.29)	-	-	-	-	-	1,548.49
Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the Period	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**958.94**	**-**	**7.48**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**966.42**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(84.00)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(84.00)
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	965.47	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	965.47
Any other change (Ind AS- OCI Movements - Net Defined Benefit Plans)	-	-	-	-	-	(6.53)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(6.53)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7.48	-	-	-	-	-	7.48
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	-	-	11.41	-	1,551.75	1,270.56	-	(402.81)	-	-	-	-	-	2,430.91

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Shivendra Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Anmol Ahluwalia
Director
DIN: 10708023

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Date:
Place: New Delhi

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the period ended March 31, 2025

3. a) Property, Plant and Equipment

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	1,391.46	291.20	105.38	1,788.05	-
Additions	186.37	4.14	12.60	203.11	-
Disposals	(59.82)	(21.36)	(6.48)	(87.66)	-
Adjustments (Refer Note 1)	(1.07)	(0.02)	(14.34)	(15.43)	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**1,516.94**	**273.96**	**97.16**	**1,888.06**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	712.33	189.29	82.73	984.35	-
Depreciation charged	88.04	15.66	7.79	111.49	-
Adjustment	(1.08)	(1.65)	(12.72)	(15.45)	-
Disposals	(58.00)	(21.36)	(6.21)	(85.57)	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**741.28**	**181.94**	**71.60**	**994.82**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**775.66**	**92.02**	**25.56**	**893.24**	**-**

Period ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Plant & equipment	Furniture and fixtures	Office equipment	Total	Capital work-in-progress
Gross carrying amount					
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	1,516.94	273.96	97.16	1,888.06	-
Additions	108.52	32.10	41.47	182.09	-
Disposals	(5.44)	(1.35)	(1.12)	(7.91)	-
Adjustments	0.01	(0.01)	0.00	0.00	-
Transfer	-	-	-	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**1,620.02**	**304.70**	**137.52**	**2,062.24**	**-**
Accumulated depreciation					
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	741.28	181.94	71.60	994.82	-
Depreciation charged	93.76	17.06	11.07	121.89	-
Adjustment	0.01	1.62	(1.62)	0.02	-
Disposals	(2.15)	(0.04)	(0.33)	(2.52)	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**832.91**	**200.57**	**80.73**	**1,114.21**	**-**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**787.12**	**104.13**	**56.79**	**948.03**	**-**

Footnote:

Note 1: Adjustment of gross carrying value and accumulated depreciation amount on disposal of fixed assets, the net effect of which had been accounted for in earlier periods. There is no impact on the net carrying value and depreciation for the current period due to such adjustment.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

Capital work-in-progress ageing for the year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Capital work-in-progress ageing for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

3. b) Right-to-Use Assets

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	186.13	186.13
Additions on acquisition	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deduction for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**186.13**	**186.13**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	106.32	106.32
Depreciation charged	26.65	26.65
Disposals	-	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**132.98**	**132.98**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**53.16**	**53.16**

Period ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying amount		
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	186.13	186.13
Additions on acquisition	-	-
Additions	-	-
Deduction for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**186.13**	**186.13**
Accumulated depreciation		
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	132.98	132.98
Depreciation charged	26.58	26.58
Disposals	-	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**159.55**	**159.55**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**26.58**	**26.58**

Note: Hotel premises are on lease from Sir Sobha Singh & Sons Private Limited; the current lease period is up to March 31, 2026 on which ROU asset has been recognised in the books of account. Negotiation of renewal of lease is under process. Currently, the renewal process of lease for next 19 years is in the advanced stage.

4. Intangible Assets

Year ended March 31, 2024

Particulars	Software
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2023	38.43
Additions	-
Disposals	-
Adjustments	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**38.43**
Amortisation	
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2023	32.06
Amortisation charged	1.06
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2024	**33.12**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2024	**5.30**

Period ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Software
Gross carrying amount	
Opening gross carrying amount as at April 01, 2024	38.43
Additions	3.52
Disposals	(3.52)
Adjustments	-
Closing gross carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**38.43**
Amortisation	
Opening accumulated depreciation as at April 01, 2024	33.12
Amortisation charged	0.88
Disposals	-
Closing accumulated depreciation as at March 31, 2025	**34.01**
Net carrying amount as at March 31, 2025	**4.42**

Note:

Software comprises Customer Reservation System and other licensed software.

5. Investments

Particulars	Face Value	FY 2024-25		FY 2023-24	
		Holding as at March 31, 2025 (nos.)	**Amount**	**Holding as at March 31, 2024 (nos.)**	**Amount**
Investment at fair value through OCI (Fully paid):					
Fully paid unquoted equity instruments					
Taj Air Limited	10/-	62,50,000	144.38	62,50,000	220.00
Fully paid quoted equity investments					
Graviss Hospitality Limited (BSE Code: 509546)	2/-	4,500	1.86	4,500	2.24
Total			**146.23**		**222.24**
Notes:					
Aggregate of unquoted investments - gross	Cost		625.00		625.00
Aggregate of quoted investments - gross	Cost		0.05		0.05
	Market value		1.86		2.24

Note: As per the communication received from the holding company, the fair value of equity shares of Taj Air Limited (related party) as at March 31, 2025 has been taken as ₹ 2.31 per equity share.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

6. Other Non-Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposits with public bodies and others:		
Public bodies and others	116.36	16.36
Total	**116.36**	**16.36**

7. Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	419.79	377.51
Deferred Tax liabilities	100.18	53.62
Deferred tax assets (net)	**319.61**	**323.88**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the financial statements

7 (a) For FY 2024-25

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for doubtful debts	6.86	5.77
Provision for employee benefits	37.79	34.65
Provision for contingencies	283.14	257.97
IndAS - 116 lease liabilities	92.00	79.11
	419.79	**377.51**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
IndAS - 116 Right-to-Use Assets	57.17	13.38
Depreciation & amortisation on property, plant & equipment and intangible assets	43.01	40.25
	100.18	**53.62**
Total	**319.61**	**323.88**

8. Income Tax Assets (Net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	31.55	95.04
Add: Income Tax paid	420.02	323.95
Less: Provision for tax for current year	(415.06)	(337.21)
Less: Tax paid for earlier years	(1.17)	-
Less: Income tax refund received	-	(70.32)
Add: Adjustment for previous years	33.68	20.09
Closing balance	**69.03**	**31.55**

9. Other Non-Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	6.69	-
Capital advances	-	8.75
Export Incentive (SEIS) Receivable	-	27.74
Deposits with government authorities (Pre-deposit for GST appeal)	14.49	14.49
Total	**21.18**	**50.98**

10. Inventories (at lower of cost or net realisable value)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Food and beverages	70.91	44.59
Stores and operating supplies	12.12	36.85
Total	**83.03**	**81.44**

11. Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured:		
Considered good	238.82	228.78
Credit impaired	27.26	22.93
Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
	266.08	**251.71**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	(27.26)	(22.93)
Total	**238.82**	**228.78**

Allowance for credit impaired

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance	22.93	16.62
Add: Allowance for the period	12.16	8.26
	35.09	**24.88**
Less: Allowance reversed due to bad debts written off	(1.76)	-
Less: Allowance reversed due to bad debts made good	(6.08)	(1.95)
Total	**27.26**	**22.93**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled (Note 1)	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	
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	39.71	184.86	14.25	-	-	-	238.82
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired (Note 2)	-	-	-	7.30	5.92	14.03	27.26
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Total	**39.71**	**184.86**	**14.25**	**7.30**	**5.92**	**14.03**	**266.08**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(7.30)	(5.92)	(14.03)	(27.26)
Net Total	**39.71**	**184.86**	**14.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**238.82**

Note 1:- The Unbilled dues are to be received from the guest staying at the hotel as at March 31, 2025.

Note 2:- Trade receivables include an amount of ₹ 15.51 lakh due on account of shop rentals. Suit for possession of the said shops are pending before the District Court, New Delhi, and the shopkeepers are paying user charges as per the court's directive dated July 21, 2011 which is lesser than the billed amount. An amount of ₹ 14.81 lakh due for more than 1 year has been provided for as doubtful receivables.

Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled*	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	
Undisputed Trade receivables							
- considered good	35.82	171.35	21.61	-	-	-	228.78
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	7.14	2.38	13.40	22.93
Disputed Trade Receivables							
- considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- Which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
- credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Gross Total	**35.82**	**171.35**	**21.61**	**7.14**	**2.38**	**13.40**	**251.71**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(7.14)	(2.38)	(13.40)	(22.93)
Net Total	**35.82**	**171.35**	**21.61**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**228.78**

*Note 1:- These Unbilled dues are to be received from the guest staying at the hotel as on March 31, 2024.

Note 2:- Trade receivables include an amount of ₹ 14.87 lakh due on account of shop rentals. Suit for possession of the said shops are pending before the District Court, New Delhi, and the shopkeepers are paying user charges as per the court's directive dated July 21, 2011 which is lesser than the billed amount. An amount of ₹ 14.12 lakh due for more than 1 year has been provided for as doubtful receivables.

12. Financial Assets

(₹ in Thousands)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	"As at March 31, 2024
(a) Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	2.55	2.05
Cheques, drafts on hands	-	-
Term deposits with banks having maturity of less than 3 months	100.00	2,401.00
Balance with bank in current accounts	589.45	160.05
Total	**692.00**	**2,563.10**
(b) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Term deposits with maturity of more than 3 months but less than 12 months	3,849.54	945.20
Term deposit with banks with maturity of 12 months pledged with Sales Tax Authorities	24.45	22.60
Total	**3,873.99**	**967.79**

Note 1: Deposit with banks with maturity of 12 months pledged with Sales Tax Authorities

13. Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deposit with public bodies and others	0.75	0.75
Other advances:		
Considered good	22.59	19.70
Considered doubtful	-	-
	22.59	**19.70**
Interest receivable:		
Related parties	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	75.41	58.83
	75.41	**58.83**
On current account dues:		
Related parties	12.94	39.91
Others	10.64	5.04
	23.58	**44.95**
Total	**122.33**	**124.22**

14. Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current		
Indirect tax recoverable	-	-
Advance to employees	1.00	1.21
Total	**58.09**	**116.12**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

15. Share Capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Shares:	-	-
1,00,00,000 equity shares (previous year 1,00,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10/- each	1,000	1,000
Issued, subscribed and paid-up shares:		
84,00,000 equity shares (previous year 84,00,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10/- each	840	840
Total	**840**	**840**

a) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the period.

Particulars	No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2025	No. of Shares	As at March 31, 2024
As at the beginning of the year	84,00,000	840	84,00,000	840
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**84,00,000**	**840**	**84,00,000**	**840**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholder are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

c) Shareholders holding more than 5% Equity Shares in the Company

Shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% change
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,20,000.00	55.00%	46,20,000.00	55.00%	-
Mr. Narinder Kumar	7,86,240.00	9.36%	7,86,240.00	9.36%	-
Mr. Shivendra Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mrs. Veena Khanna	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mr. Virender Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Total	**73,61,760.00**	**87.64%**	**73,61,760.00**	**87.64%**	**0%**

The below mentioned Note 1,2,3 and 4 are related to shareholding pattern as mentioned above:

Note 1. 1% of the paid up shareholding (84,000 shares) is held by Mr. Jai Singh. He is not a promoter of the Company.

Note 2. 3.88% of the paid up shareholding (3,25,920 shares) is held by Ms. Devyani Pershad. She is not a promoter of the Company.

Note 3. 3.88% of the paid up shareholding (3,25,920 shares) is held by Mr. Karan Pershad. He is not a promoter of the Company.

Note 4. 3.60% of the paid up shareholding (3,02,400 shares) is held by New Delhi Hotels Ltd. (Promoter Company).

d) Details of shares held by Promoters

Promoter	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024		% change
	No. of shares	% of Total shares	No. of shares	% of Total shares	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,20,000.00	55.00%	46,20,000.00	55.00%	-
Mr. Narinder Kumar	7,86,240.00	9.36%	7,86,240.00	9.36%	-
Mrs. Veena Khanna	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
Mr. Virender Kumar	6,51,840.00	7.76%	6,51,840.00	7.76%	-
New Delhi Hotels Ltd.	3,02,400.00	3.60%	3,02,400.00	3.60%	-
Total	**70,12,320.00**	**83.48%**	**70,12,320.00**	**83.48%**	**-**

16. Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Capital reserve		
Opening and closing balance	11.41	11.41
General reserve		
Opening balance	1,551.75	1,551.75
Add: Transferred from surplus in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	-
Closing balance	**1,551.75**	**1,551.75**
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,270.56	395.62
Add: Net profit/(loss) for the period	1,232.76	965.47
Less: Dividend paid (Note 1)	(126.00)	(84.00)
Add/(Less): Ind AS- OCI movements - Net defined benefit plans	(2.52)	(8.73)
Add/(Less): Ind AS- OCI movements - Tax on net defined benefit plans	0.63	2.20
Closing balance	**2,375.44**	**1,270.56**
Other reserves		
Fair Value through OCI - Equity instruments		
Opening balance	(402.81)	(410.29)
Add: Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as FVTOCI	(76.00)	7.48
Closing balance	**(478.81)**	**(402.81)**
Total	**3,459.78**	**2,430.91**

Note 1: A dividend of 15% i.e. ₹ 1.50 (one rupee and fifty paise only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 126 lakh (Rupees One hundred twenty six lakh) has been paid as the final dividend for the Financial year 2023-24.

17. Long-Term Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee benefit obligations:		
Compensated absences	55.03	50.03
Gratuity	54.99	64.10
Total	**110.02**	**114.14**

18. Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises:		
- Related parties	-	-
- Others	13.92	14.07
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises:		
- Related parties	162.69	163.38
- Others	107.60	112.59
Accrued expenses and others	330.04	256.46
Total	**614.24**	**546.51**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by Management. Disclosure are relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:-

Particulars		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to suppliers as at the end of accounting year	13.92	14.07
(b)	The interest due 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)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making the payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act.	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued during the year and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-
Total		**13.92**	**14.07**

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Accrued expenses and others	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME*	-	13.92	-	-	-	-	13.92
Others	330.04		270.29	-	-	-	600.33
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**330.04**	**13.92**	**270.29**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**614.24**

*Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Trade payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Accrued expenses and others	Not Due	Outstanding for following period from the due date of payment				Total
			Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
MSME*	-	14.07	-	-	-	-	14.07
Others	256.46	-	275.98	-	-	-	532.44
Disputed dues - MSME*	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**256.46**	**14.07**	**275.98**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**546.51**

*Micro and Small Enterprises as per Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

19. Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
On current account dues:		
- Related party	-	11.87
- Others	0.90	0.44
	0.90	**12.31**
Deposit from customer	42.56	28.82
Contractors retention money	15.34	13.09
Employee related liabilities	149.81	166.36
Other liabilities*	53.24	50.29
Total	**261.84**	**270.87**

*Includes an insurance claim of ₹ 51.83 lakh (Principal: ₹ 39 lakh and Interest: ₹ 12.83 lakh as at March 31, 2025) payable to the legal heirs of a deceased employee pending on account of succession certificate.

20. Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance collected from customers	63.89	80.46
Statutory dues payable	70.06	46.07
Total	**133.94**	**126.53**

21. Short-Term Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Employee benefit obligation:		
- Compensated absences	9.93	9.91
Provisions - others		
- Provision for contingencies*	1,125.00	1,025.00
Total	**1,134.93**	**1,034.91**

*Provision for Contingencies

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Addition / (Deletion)	As at March 31, 2025
Legal and statutory matters	1,125.00	100.00	1,025.00

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

22. Revenue from Operations

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Rooms income	3,272.06	2,912.41
Food, restaurants and banquet income	2,468.01	2,340.06
Shop rental	20.34	18.97
Other operating income	161.62	184.94
Total	**5,922.03**	**5,456.38**

23. Other Income

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Interest income		
- Inter-corporate deposits	-	4.03
- Fixed deposits with banks	265.91	189.66
Interest on Income Tax refunds	-	3.16
	265.91	**196.85**
Exchange gain (Net)	0.02	-
Profit on sale of fixed assets	-	8.73
Others	4.15	2.25
	4.17	**10.98**
Total	**270.08**	**207.83**

24. Food and Beverages Consumed

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	81.44	66.76
Add: Purchases*	475.63	512.08
	557.07	**578.84**
Less: Closing Stock	(83.03)	(81.44)
Food and beverages consumed	**474.04**	**497.40**

***Purchase cost of food and beverages is after adjusting sale of empties**

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Sale of empties	6.10	6.87

25. Employee Benefits Expense and Payment to Contractors

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages, bonus (Refer note below)	909.68	838.47
Company's contribution to provident and other funds	65.07	68.49
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	87.42	75.96
Payment to contractors	36.15	35.88
Staff welfare expenses	182.91	158.98
Total	**1,281.21**	**1,177.78**

Note:- The Salaries, wages, bonus includes a provision of ₹ 14.14 lakh for contractual employees on the basis of agreements executed with the manpower suppliers.

The Company has recognised the following amount under the head "Company's contribution to provident fund and other funds":

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Provident fund	28.11	25.09
Pension fund	19.48	19.30
Gratuity	17.48	23.60
ESI	-	0.50
Total	**65.07**	**68.49**

26. Finance Cost

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liability	24.62	38.80
Interest on taxes	5.87	0.08
Total	**30.49**	**38.89**

27. Other Operating and General Expenses

i. Operating expenses consist of the following:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Linen and room supplies	64.09	60.61
Catering supplies	67.50	62.90
Other supplies	4.17	1.43
Fuel, power & light	316.86	311.26
Repairs to buildings	231.83	334.06
Repairs to machinery	121.58	115.81
Repairs to others	6.78	12.11
Linen and uniform washing and laundry expenses	39.32	39.39
Payment to orchestra staff and artists	19.24	22.06
Security Charges	67.26	56.52
Guest transportation	13.32	19.35
Travel agent's commission	175.47	192.52
Credit/debit card commission	57.14	60.84
Other operating expenses	154.75	132.29
Total	**1,339.32**	**1,421.11**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

ii. General expenses consist of the following:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Rent	6.55	13.08
Lease & license fees	-	-
Insurance	46.21	20.66
Advertising & publicity	235.38	213.30
Printing & stationery	12.87	15.43
Passage & traveling	0.52	2.69
Bad debts written off	1.76	7.46
Provision for doubtful debts	4.33	6.31
Professional fees	26.22	30.25
Support services	34.51	19.23
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer footnote iii below)	13.33	-
Foreign exchange loss (net)	-	-
Loss on sale of fixed assets	0.20	0.79
Operating/management fees	285.47	266.21
Central Reservation System/Customer Information System	111.22	103.48
Other expenses	228.13	129.84
Corporate expenses	-	0.00
Auditor remuneration (Refer footnote ii below)		
i. For Statutory Audit/Limited Review	3.85	3.85
ii. For Taxation matters	0.65	0.65
Total	**1,263.80**	**1,061.75**
Grand Total (i+ii)	**2,603.13**	**2,482.87**

Footnotes:

i. Expenses recovered from other parties adjusted in the Note No 27:-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Fuel, Power and Light	8.02	5.49
Rent	0.89	0.73
Total	**8.91**	**6.22**

ii. Payment Made to Statutory Auditors:-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Statutory Audit	3.25	3.25
Limited Review	0.60	0.60
Tax Audit	0.65	0.65
Total	**4.50**	**4.50**

iii. Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:-

An amount of ₹ 13.33 lakh was spent on Corporate Social Responsibility as per Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 for FY 2024-25 which has been recognised for the year ended March 31, 2025. The expenditure had been incurred through implementing agency Head Held High Foundation towards skill building and building livelihood.

Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	13.33	-
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	13.33	-
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
Skill Building / Building Livelihood	13.33	-
Less: Excess amount spent carried forward to next year	-	-
Total	**13.33**	**-**
(d) Amount unspent	-	-

28 (a). Income Tax Expenses

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Income tax expense		
Current tax	415.06	337.21
Short provision of earlier years	1.17	0.22
Adjustments for current tax of prior periods on completion of assessment	-	-
Total current tax expense	**416.23**	**337.42**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(increase) in deferred tax assets (net)	4.90	53.32
(Decrease)/increase in deferred tax liabilities	-	-
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**4.90**	**53.32**
In respect of earlier years	-	(28.13)
Net Income tax expense	**421.13**	**362.61**

28 (b). Reconciliation of Tax Expense and the Accounting Profit Multiplied by Applicable Tax Rate

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	1,654	1,653.89
Tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Tax calculated at tax rate of 25.168%	416.25	334.25
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)		
Income considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.71	-
Expense considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions	-	-
Income subject to lower rate of Income tax	-	-
Impairment losses on goodwill / investments that are not deductible	-	-
Deferred tax asset not recognised in statement of profit & loss	-	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	-	-
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	-	-
Impact of profit on sale of property, plant and equipment	-	-
Impact of unabsorbed brought forward losses	-	27.92
Others	-	0.23
	419.96	**362.40**
Prior period taxes shown as above	1.17	0.22
Income tax expense	**421.13**	**362.61**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

29. Earning Per Equity Share

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Total comprehensive income/(loss) for the period	1,153.61	966.42
No. of equity shares (actual numbers)	84,00,000	84,00,000
Basic and diluted EPS (absolute figures)	**13.73**	**11.50**

30. Employee Benefits

The Company has taken group gratuity scheme with Life Insurance Corporation (LIC Ultimate (94-96)) and annual contributions are made to the fund administrated by Life Insurance Corporation. Every employee is entitled to the benefit equivalent to fifteen days salary last drawn for each completed year of service depending on the date of joining. The same is payable on termination of service or retirement , whichever is earlier. The benefit vests after five years of continuous service. The actuarial valuation is conducted once at the end of the financial year, hence, the provisions are carried on at the same valuation in the financial statements made quarterly.

Relevant information is disclosed below:-		For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability**		
	Present Value of Funded obligation	185.87	171.22
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	130.88	107.11
	Net (Assets)/Liability	**54.99**	**64.10**
(ii)	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss**		
	Current service cost	13.58	12.91
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest cost	3.90	3.14
	Expected return on plan assets	-	-
	(Gains)/ losses on settlement	-	-
	Total	**17.48**	**16.05**
(iii)	**Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Opening amount recognized in OCI outside P&L account	67.61	58.88
	Remeasurements due to:		
	Changes in financial assumptions	5.56	2.99
	Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Experience adjustments	(2.16)	6.32
	Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(0.89)	(0.57)
	Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
	Total	**70.12**	**67.61**
(iv)	**Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation**		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	171.22	166.64
	Additions due to acquisitions		
	Current service cost	13.58	12.91
	Past service cost	-	-
	Interest cost	11.71	11.59
	Contribution by plan participants	-	-
	Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from		
	Changes in financial assumptions	5.56	2.99
	Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Experience adjustments	(2.16)	6.32

Relevant information is disclosed below:-	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets		
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling		
Benefits Paid	(14.04)	(29.22)
Liabilities assumed/ (settled)*	-	-
Liabilities extinguished on Settlements	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**185.87**	**171.22**
(v) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets		
Opening of Fair Value of Plan Assets	107.11	114.49
Employer contributions	29.11	12.82
Interest on plan assets	7.81	8.45
Remeasurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	0.89	0.57
Contribution by Employer	-	-
Contribution by plan participants	-	-
Benefits Paid	(14.04)	(29.22)
Assets acquired/ (settled)*	-	-
Assets distributed on Settlements	-	-
Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**130.88**	107.11
Expected Employer's contribution next year		
* On account of business combination or intra group transfer		
Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount rate(p.a.) in %	6.75%	7.20%
Salary Escalation rate (p.a.) in %	4.00%	4.00%

Disaggregation of Plan Assets

Name of the fund	For the period ended March 31, 2025		For the period ended March 31, 2024	
	Unquoted	%	Unquoted	%
LIC Ultimate policy	130.88	100%	107.11	100%
Total	**130.88**	**100%**	**107.11**	**100%**

Sensitivity Analysis

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025		For the period ended March 31, 2024	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
Retiring Gratuity Benefit Plan	6.75%	4.00%	7.20%	4.00%
Impact of increase in 50 bps on Defined Benefit Obligation	(3.32%)	3.59%	(3.44%)	3.74%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on Defined Benefit Obligation	3.52%	(3.42%)	3.64%	(3.56%)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

31. C.I.F. Value of Imports

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Stores, Supplies and Spare Parts for Machinery	-	-
Capital Goods	-	-

Expenses in Foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Advertising	0.92	1.46
Commission	1.57	46.35
Membership Fees	26.13	22.51
Others	1.54	6.81

Earnings in foreign Exchange

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Rooms, Restaurants, Banquets and Other operating Income	1,283.27	1,121.98

The Earnings in foreign exchange, as reported above, are on the basis of actual receipts during the year, as certified by the Management.

32. Capital Commitments

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for.	-	46.05

33. Contingent Liabilities

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
Property Tax [Note (a)]	1,698.91	1,649.05
Income Tax [Note (b)]	121.60	121.60
Goods & Service Tax for FY 2017-18 [Note (c)]	144.95	144.95
Total	**1,965.46**	**1,915.60**

Note (a): The property tax demand for various years aggregating to ₹ 2,869.66 lakh had been raised in respect of the hotel up to March 31, 2025under the NDMC Bye Laws 2009. While admitted tax was paid for each year, the demand raised post 2010 till March 31, 2015 was under challenge along with NDMC Bye Laws 2009. The Hon’ble Supreme Court vide its Order dated January 22, 2019 has declared the NDMC Bye Laws, pursuant to which the property tax demand for all these years was raised, as ultra vires the NDMC Act and hence quashed. The Company has, however, decided to continue with a provision of ₹ 1,125 lakh provided in the books up to March 31, 2025 as the assessment of property tax post 2010 consequent to the quashing of the NDMC Bye Laws 2009 is yet to be finalised.

Note (b): In respect of income tax matters:

Particulars	Amount (₹ lakh)	Forum where dispute is pending
AY 2018-19 Assessing officer has disallowed some of the expenses i.e Lease rent and repairs to Building, on the ground that department's appeal on similar grounds for earlier assessment years was pending before ITAT, New Delhi. The Department's appeals for the earlier assessment years have been settled in the favour of the Company. The Company has continued to show this as contingent liabilty for the AY 2018-19pending formal order from CIT(A), New Delhi.	121.60 (covered by refund of 44.81)	CIT(A), New Delhi

Note (c): In respect of Goods & Service Tax:

Received Show Cause Notice dated 24/09/2023 for FY 2017-18 seeking details on the following:

1. Under Declared Output Tax Liability: ₹ 88.35 lakh
2. Excess claim of ITC: ₹ 56.59 lakh

The details were filed on GST portal, however the same was not considered by GST department and issued order of demand on 31/12/2023.

Status: An appeal has been filed before the GST Appelate Authority, New Delhi on 15/03/2024 and the proceedings are yet to commence. An amount of ₹ 14.49 lakh has also been deposited as a pre-requisite of filing the appeal.

34 (a). Total Lease Liabilities are analysed as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current lease liabilities	164.95	149.38
Non-Current lease liabilities	(0.00)	164.95
Total	**164.95**	**314.33**

34 (b). Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
The following amount were recognised as expense in the year:		
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	26.58	26.65
Interest on lease liabilities	24.62	38.80
Total recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**51.20**	**65.46**

Amount recognised in Cash Flow Statement

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Payment of lease liabilities	174.00	174.00
Total recognised in the Cash Flow Statement	**174.00**	**174.00**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

34 (c). Exposure to Future Cash Flows:

As at March 31, 2025, the Company was committed to future cash outflows of ₹ 174 lakh relating to leases for the remaining lease period.

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management and could in reality be different from expectations:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	174.00	174.00
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	-	174.00
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	**174.00**	**348.00**

35. Financial Instruments (Ind AS 109)

(a) Financial Assets & Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			As at March 31, 2024		
	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:						
Investments						
Equity Investment						
External Companies	1.86	-	1.86	2.24	-	2.24
Trade Receivables	-	238.82	238.82	-	228.78	228.78
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,565.98	4,565.98	-	3,530.89	3,530.89
Other financial assets*	-	238.69	238.69	-	140.59	140.59
Total - Financial Assets	**1.86**	**5,043.50**	**5,045.35**	**2.24**	**3,900.26**	**3,902.50**
Financial liabilities:						
Trade Payables including capital creditors	-	682.82	682.82	-	609.88	609.88
Lease liabilities	-	164.95	164.95	-	314.33	314.33
Deposits	-	42.56	42.56	-	28.82	28.82
Other financial liabilities	-	150.71	150.71	-	178.67	178.67
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**1,041.03**	**1,041.03**	**-**	**1,131.70**	**1,131.70**

(b) Fair value of Financial instruments on a recurring basis:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			Total	As at March 31, 2024			Total
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	
Financial assets:								
Equity shares								
Listed equity investment								
- Graviss Hospitality Limited (BSE Code: 50954)	1.86	-	-	1.86	2.24	-	-	2.24
Unquoted equity investment								
- Taj Air Limited	-	-	144.38	144.38	-	-	220.00	220.00
Total	**1.86**	**-**	**144.38**	**146.23**	**2.24**	**-**	**220.00**	**222.24**

(c) Contractual maturity of financial liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Less than 1 Year		
Non-derivative financial liabilities:		
Trade Payables including capital creditors	682.82	609.88
Lease liabilities	164.95	149.38
Deposits	42.56	28.82
Other financial liabilities	150.71	178.67
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years		
Lease liabilities	(0.00)	164.95
Greater than 5 years	-	-
Total	**1,041.03**	**1,131.70**

36. IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The Company revenue primarily comprises of Revenue from Hotel operations, and other miscellaneous income as tabulated below:

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
1. Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and loss:		
Revenue based on geography		
Revenue from contract with customers		
a) India	5,922.03	5,456.38
b) Overseas	-	-
	5,922.03	**5,456.38**
Other operating revenue		
a) Indian	-	-
b) Overseas	-	-
Total Revenue from operations	**5,922.03**	**5,456.38**
2. Disaggregate Revenue : The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:		
Revenue based on product and services		
Revenue from contract with customers		
a) Room Revenue	3,272.06	2,912.41
b) Food & Beverages and Banquets	2,468.01	2,340.06
c) Other revenue from contract with customers	161.62	184.94
d) Shops	20.34	18.97
Other Operating Revenue		
Other revenue	-	-
Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
a) Product / services transferred at a point in time	5,740.08	5,252.47
b) Product / services transferred over time	181.95	203.91

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

	Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the period ended March 31, 2024
3.	The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point of time in its major service lines		
4.	Contract balances		
	Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
	Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/ restaurant/Banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage / provision of banquet services.		
	Balance as at period end	(75.37)	(94.88)
	Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above contract liabilities are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.		

37. Related Party disclosures as required by IND AS 24, "Related Party Disclosures", are as given below:

(a) The names of Related Parties of the Company are as under

(i) Holding company:

The Indian Hotels Company Limited

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries:

Domestic:

KTC Hotels Limited
Roots Corporation Limited
Piem Hotels Limited
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
Inditravel Limited
Northern India Hotels Limited
Taj Enterprises Limited
Benares Hotels Limited
Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Private Limited
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
Sheena Investments Private Limited
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
Ideal Ice Limited
Genness Hospitality Private Limited
Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (w.e.f. August 01, 2024)
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
Rajscape Hotels Private Limited (w.e.f. January 13, 2025)

International:

Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
IHOCO BV
St. James Court Hotels Limited
Taj International Hotels Limited
United Overseas Holdings Inc
IHMS LLC
IHMS LLC - San Francisco
IHMS LLC - USA
PIEM International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.
IH Hospitality GmbH

(iii) Directors/Members of the Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity or of the parent of the reporting entity and relatives of such individuals:

(a) Directors of the reporting entity:

Mr. Shivender Kumar (Whole time Director)

Mr. Virender Kumar (Whole time Director)

Mr. Narinder Kumar (Whole time Director)

Rohit Khosla (Director)

Anmol Ahluwalia (Director)

Mohit Gupta (Director)

Ritika Gupta (Director)

(b) Directors/Key Management Personnel of the Holding Company:

N. Chandrasekaran (Chairman)

Puneet Chhatwal (Managing Director & CEO)

Beejal Desai (Company Secretary)

Ankur Dalwani (Chief Financial Officer)

(iv) Firms and Companies in which Directors/Key Management Personnel of the reporting entity are interested:

Hotel Ambassador Buildings Private Limited

Digvijai infrastructure Private Limited

New Delhi Hotels Limited

Combii Organochem Private Limited

MPOWER Information Systems Private Limited

(v) Other related parties:

Taida Trade and Industries Limited

Voltas Limited

Tata Global Beverages Limited

Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Tata Projects Limited

Tata Steel Limited

Titan Limited

Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited

Taj GVK Hotels and Resorts Limited

Tata Advanced Systems Limited

Tata International Limited

Tata Motors Limited

Tata Communications Limited

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

Details of related party transactions and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2025

(b) Outstanding related party balances for the period

Particulars	Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiaries	Directors/ Key Management Personnel	Firms/Companies in which Director/ Key Management Personnel are interested	Other related parties
Deputed Staff Payable	6.03	-	-	-	0.35
Deputed Staff Recoverable	4.67	-	-	-	17.91
Inter Company Payables	13.96	0.30	-	-	1.42
Inter Company Receivables	26.57	0.63	-	-	11.16
Management Fees Payable	86.84	-	-	-	-
Reimbursement Fees Payable	69.47	-	-	-	-

(c) Transactions with related parties during the period

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited		
Operating/Licence Fee Paid	278.05	258.69
Advertisement/Brand Cost/CRS/CIS Paid	222.44	206.96
Intra Group Services	115.94	-
Purchase of goods and services	-	22.91
Sale of goods & services	129.88	98.00
Deputed Staff - Out	51.79	-
Receivable due on current account		219.36
Deputed Staff -In	96.37	-
Payable due on current account		108.79
Dividend paid	69.30	46.20
Remuneration to Directors/ Key Management Personnel of reporting entity		
Mr. Virender Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	42.15	39.90
Reimbursements	5.90	-
Dividend Paid	9.78	6.52
Provident Fund Paid	2.75	2.59
Mr. Shivendra Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	35.79	35.59
Reimbursements	5.06	-
Dividend Paid	9.78	6.52
Provident Fund Paid	2.25	2.25
Mr. Narinder Kumar		
Remuneration Paid	39.49	37.54
Reimbursements	4.74	-
Dividend Paid	11.79	7.86
Provident Fund Paid	2.55	2.40
Fellow Subsidiaries		
Benares Hotels Limited		
Intra group services-Out	0.29	11.31
Ideal Ice Limited	-	
Operating/Licence Fee Paid	4.40	8.21
Intra group services-In	-	1.07
Roots Corporation Limited		
Operating/Licence Fee Paid	2.89	-
Intra group services-In	0.07	-

Particulars	For the period ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Nekta Food Solutions Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	4.53	-
Taj SATS Air Catering Ltd. India		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	10.83	-
Other related parties		
Taida Trade and Industries Ltd.		
Inter corporate deposits placed	-	-
Inter corporate deposits received back	-	190.00
Interest earned on Inter corporate deposits placed	-	4.03
Taj GVK Hotels and Resorts Limited		
Intra group services-In	0.32	0.44
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited		
Intra group services-In	0.46	-
Voltas Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	25.07	0.25
Tata Global Beverages Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	2.38	1.17
Tata Consultancy Services Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	34.99	8.68
Tata Capital Housing Finance Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.21	
Tata Projects Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	1.40	3.67
Tata Steel Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	17.24	9.88
Titan Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	20.81	13.82
Tata Communications Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	2.13	3.99
Tata Advanced Systems Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	2.89	2.65
Tata International Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	-	0.08
Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	0.07	0.16
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	100.16	77.14
Tata Motors Limited		
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	1.52	0.09
Firms/companies in which Key Management Personnel are interested		
New Delhi Hotels Limited		
Rent Received	0.73	0.30
Purchase/Sale of goods and services	4.62	3.71
Dividend paid	4.54	3.02

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

38. Additional Disclosure w.r.t Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) Expenditure

Particulars		For the period ended Mar 31, 2025	For the period ended Mar 31, 2024
Where the NBFC or a company covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act, the following shall be disclosed with regard to CSR activities:-			
(a)	amount required to be spent by the Company during the year,	13.33	-
(b)	amount of expenditure incurred,	13.33	-
(c)	shortfall at the end of the year,	-	-
(d)	total of previous years shortfall,	-	-
(e)	reason for shortfall,	N/A	N/A
(f)	nature of CSR activities,	Skill Building / Building Livelihood	N/A
(g)	details of related party transactions, e.g., contribution to a trust controlled by the Company in relation to CSR expenditure as per relevant Accounting Standard,	N/A	N/A
(h)	where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately.	N/A	N/A

39. Ratio Analysis

	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Current Period For FY 2024-25	Previous Period For FY 2023-24	% Variance	Reason for Variance for any change in the ratio by more than 25% as compared to the preceding year
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.19 x	1.92 x	14.41%	
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	-	-
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income/(loss) or EBITDA	Interest & Lease Payments+Principle Repayments	10.54 x	8.66 x	21.75%	
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Earnings/(loss)	Average Shareholders' Equity	32.57%	34.12%	(4.55%)	
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of Goods Sold or Sales	Average Inventory	-	-	-	-
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivables	25.33 x	25.43 x	(0.41%)	
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Accounts Payables	5.30 x	5.77 x	(8.11%)	-
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average working capital	2.51 x	3.47 x	(27.53%)	Current assets of the Company has grown by 24.18% , i.e. increase in cash and cash equivalents and bank balances of ₹ 10.35 cr. Cash reserves are built up for future renovations.
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit/(loss)	Net Sales	19.91%	17.05%	16.80%	
(j)	Return on Capital employed	Net Operating Profit/(Loss), or earnings before interest and taxes (EBIT)	Capital employed	41.85%	42.56%	(1.68%)	
(k)	Return on investment	Net Profit/(loss)	Cost of the investment	-	-	-	-

Note: Explanation of items included in numerator and denominator for computing above ratios as follows:

Ratio		Numerator	Denominator
(a)	Current Ratio	Inventories+Trade Receivables+Cash and Cash Equivalents+Other Financial Assets+Other current Assets	Lease Liabilities+Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises+Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small .... enterprises+Other Financial Liabilities+Other Financial Liabilities+Other Current Liabilities+Provisions
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	N/A	N/A
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Average Working Capital i.e (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)
(i)	Net profit ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income
(j)	Return on Capital employed	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases
(k)	Return on investment	N/A	N/A

Other Information

40.

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in crypto-currencies or virtual currencies during the period.

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

  (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

  (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any funds from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

  (a) 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

  (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

(viii) The Company is not declared as a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution.

(ix) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the period ended March 31, 2025

41. A dividend of 15% i.e. ₹ 1.50 (one rupee and fifty paise only) per equity share on 84,00,000 equity shares of face value of ₹ 10 each amounting to ₹ 126 lakh (Rupees One hundred twenty six lakh) has been proposed as dividend for the Financial year 2024-25.

42. Amount appearing as zero "0" in the financial statements are below the rounding off norm adopted by the Company.

43. The Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares. In respect of revenue softwares, access to direct database level changes is not available to any of the Company's personnel and the audit trail for FY 2024-25 has been preserved.

44. Figures of the previous period have been regrouped/recasted wherever necessary.

For and on behalf of the Board

As per our report of even date

For **R K Khanna & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 000033N

Shivendra Kumar
Director
DIN: 09186323

Anmol Ahluwalia
Director
DIN: 10708023

Harsh Raj Malik
Company Secretary

Vipin Bali
Partner
M. No. 083436

Date:
Place: New Delhi

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **Roots Corporation Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Roots Corporation Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

– Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph [2(A)(b)] above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph [2B(f)] below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g) 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".

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

a) The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 25 to the financial statements.

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

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

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 37(d) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 37(e) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances performed, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 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 respective software except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for the period from April 1, 2024 to April 20, 2024. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJTN4540

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

on the Financial Statements of Roots Corporation Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Right-of-use Asset by which all property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use Asset are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment and Right-of-use Assets were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held-indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Commercial Building - Chennai Vadapalani	707.25	Dr. Sankar T.S.R. Mohanselvan	No	13 years	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company
Commercial building - Cochi Kalamassery	1,166.13	Canton Residency Private Limited	No	3 years and 3 days	The operations of the hotel started on March 28, 2022 and the registration of lease deed is in process. However there exists an agreement to lease with lessor.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses, 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company. The Company has made investments and granted unsecured loans and advances in nature of loans to other parties during the year in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made investments to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to any other parties as below:

Particulars	Loans (₹ in lakhs)
Aggregate amount during the year Others*	13.90
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Others*	12.04

*Includes advaces in the nature of Loan.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made and loans granted during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans during the year.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, 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. 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. In respect of investments, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, in our opinion amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases of Employees State Insurance and Professional tax.

As explained to us, the Company does not have any dues on account of duty of customs. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Amount not deposited under disputes (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Bihar Stamps (Prevention of under Valuation of Instruments) Rule 1995	Cess	177.57	Nil	2006-07 to 2021-22	Deputy Commissioner, East Singhbhum
New Delhi Municipal Corporation (NDMC)	Property Tax	166.46	Nil	2007-08 to 2016-17	Delhi High Court
Central Good and Service Tax Act, 2017	Good and Service Tax	343.21	Nil	2017-2023	Commissioner Appeal

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

on the Financial Statements of Roots Corporation Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

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

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, 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 transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) According to information and explanations provided to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project other than ongoing projects. Accordingly, clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJTN4540

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

on the Financial Statements of Roots Corporation Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Roots Corporation Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJTN4540

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	36,028.16	33,439.62
Capital work-in-progress	3	591.88	445.85
Right-of-Use assets	28	37,762.95	30,334.85
Intangible assets	3	959.05	306.11
Financial Assets			
Other financial assets	4 (a)	1,732.19	1,334.73
Deferred tax assets (net)	24	-	1,250.25
Other tax assets (net)	5	586.76	1,253.11
Other non-current assets	6 (a)	1,477.00	1,179.63
		79,137.99	**69,544.15**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	535.25	401.90
Financial assets			
Investments	8	7,402.87	1,996.13
Trade receivables	9	3,403.78	3,242.69
Cash and cash equivalents	10	698.19	395.40
Other financial assets	4 (b)	446.90	359.10
Other current assets	6 (b)	2,852.78	1,989.59
		15,339.77	**8,384.81**
Total Assets		**94,477.76**	**77,928.96**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	11	9,902.22	9,902.22
Other Equity	12	25,493.46	19,279.43
Total Equity		**35,395.68**	**29,181.65**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28	48,505.75	40,649.14
Deferred tax Liabilities (net)	24	2.46	-
Provisions	14 (a)	339.02	244.85
Other non-current liabilities	16 (a)	1.00	228.39
		48,848.23	**41,122.38**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28	1,587.38	1,104.57
Trade payables			
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises	15	31.71	8.98
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises.	15	5,983.41	4,158.48
Other financial liabilities	13	1,102.70	638.66
Provisions	14 (b)	44.55	30.79
Other current liabilities	16 (b)	1,484.10	1,683.45
		10,233.85	**7,624.93**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**94,477.76**	**77,928.96**
Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	3 - 37		

As per our report of even date as attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Roots Corporation Limited**
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	17	47,891.06	37,128.64
Other income	18	483.56	251.40
Total income		**48,374.62**	**37,380.04**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	19	2,365.57	1,727.81
Employee benefit expense and payment to contractors	20	6,163.70	4,503.58
Finance costs	21	4,132.57	3,929.38
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3b	4,600.40	4,146.92
Other operating and general expenses	22	23,059.20	17,581.15
Total Expenses		**40,321.44**	**31,888.84**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		8,053.18	5,491.20
Exceptional items	23	255.14	-
Profit before tax		**7,798.04**	**5,491.20**
Tax expense			
Current tax	24	325.16	-
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit		(325.16)	-
Deferred tax	24	1,579.47	1,101.53
Total Tax expense		**1,579.47**	**1,101.53**
Profit after tax		6,218.57	4,389.67
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(6.13)	(2.99)
Add: Income tax		1.59	0.78
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(4.54)**	**(2.21)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**6,214.04**	**4,387.46**
Earnings per share:			
Basic - (₹)	33	6.28	4.43
Face value per equity share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	3 - 37		

As per our report of even date as attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Roots Corporation Limited**
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

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DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	a) Equity Share Capital	b) Other equity			Total Equity
		Reserve & Surplus			
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Securities Premium Account	Retained Earnings	Other equity	
Balance as at April 1, 2024	9,902.22	37,913.52	(18,634.09)	19,279.42	29,181.64
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	6,218.57	6,218.57	6,218.57
Other Comprehensive (expenses) for the year ended March 31, 2025, net of taxes	-	-	(4.54)	(4.54)	(4.54)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**6,214.04**	**6,214.04**	**6,214.04**
Balance as at year ended March 31, 2025	**9,902.22**	**37,913.52**	**(12,420.06)**	**25,493.46**	**35,395.68**
Balance as at April 1, 2023	9,902.22	37,913.52	(23,021.55)	14,891.97	24,794.19
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	4,389.67	4,389.67	4,389.67
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes	-	-	(2.21)	(2.21)	(2.21)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**9,902.22**	**37,913.52**	**(18,634.09)**	**19,279.43**	**29,181.65**

Material Accounting Policies (Refer Note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 3-37)

As per our report of even date as attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Roots Corporation Limited**
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
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DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	7,798.04	5,491.20
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,546.03	2,262.46
Amortisation expenses on Right-of-Use assets	2,054.37	1,884.46
Notional Interest as per Ind AS 115 on Advance from Customer	(214.65)	(166.83)
Net (Gain)/Loss on Disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment	44.42	78.05
Interest expense other than interest on lease liability	53.27	94.55
Interest on lease liability	4,079.30	3,834.83
Interest income	(172.99)	(122.09)
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	(247.83)	(86.38)
Provision for Employee Benefits	114.03	71.24
Allowance for Doubtful Debts	(38.45)	10.25
Impairment of assets	255.14	-
Liabilities/provisions no longer required written back	-	(15.27)
	8,472.64	**7,845.27**
Cash operating profit generated before working capital changes	16,270.68	13,336.46
Adjustments for (increase) in operating assets:		
Inventories	(133.35)	(116.53)
Trade receivables	(122.64)	(544.51)
Financial Assets	(372.04)	(35.47)
Other Assets	(1,003.65)	(29.73)
	(1,631.68)	**(726.24)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables	1,847.66	(81.21)
Financial Liabilities	151.89	(14.13)
Other Liabilities	(265.36)	(356.57)
Provisions	(12.24)	(25.80)
	1,721.95	**(477.71)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	16,360.95	12,132.51
Income taxes paid (Net of Refunds)	341.19	(253.31)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**16,702.14**	**11,879.20**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Payment for purchase of property, plant and equipment (net)	(6,549.94)	(6,368.51)
Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	28.99	28.76
Proceeds from Capital Subsidy	468.58	-
Purchase of current Investments	(5,959.20)	(2,450.00)
Sale of current Investments	800.29	1,270.88
Interest Received	59.77	25.44
Net Cash (Used) in Investing Activities (B)	**(11,151.51)**	**(7,493.43)**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Payment of Lease Liability (Including Interest)	(5,247.83)	(4,361.80)
Net Cash (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(5,247.83)**	**(4,361.80)**
Net Increase In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	302.79	23.97
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	395.40	371.43
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	698.19	395.40

Material Accounting Policies (Refer Note 2)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements (Refer Notes 3 - 37)

The above cash flow from operating activities has been prepared under the ''Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 -

"Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Roots Corporation Limited**
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Roots Corporation Ltd (RCL) is in the business of developing, managing and operating GINGER hotels, a revolutionary concept in hospitality and has pioneered Lean Luxe and Lean Luxury space. Currently the Company has 73 hotels including 21 hotels on management contracts and 6 Facilities Management units across various geographical locations in India. GINGER energises enterprising Indians in their journeys with a hospitality experience that provides comfort and convenience.

The Company has its registered office at 9^{th} Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 22, 2025.

Note 2: Basis of preparation, critical accounting estimates and judgements. Material accounting policies and recent accounting pronouncements.

(a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

(b) Basis of preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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 in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets**: The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment**: Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Income Taxes**: Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

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 or Loss.

- **Defined benefit plans**: The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

- **Leases:**

Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to the Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Material accounting policies

(d) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold, and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Space and shop rentals: Rentals basically consist of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short-term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied services: In relation to laundry income, communication income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

Management and Operating fees: Management fees earned from hotels managed by the Company are usually under long-term contracts with the hotel owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Company's performance obligation is to provide hotel management services and a license to use the Company's trademark and other intellectual property.

Management and incentive fee are earned as a percentage of revenue and profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

Revenue from contracts with customers: In determining the transaction price, the Company adjusts the promised amount of consideration for the effects of the time value of money if the timing of payments agreed to by the parties to the contract (either explicitly or implicitly) provides the customer or the Company with a significant benefit of financing the transfer of goods or services to the customer. In those circumstances, the contract contains a significant financing component. A significant financing component may exist regardless of whether the promise of financing is explicitly stated in the contract or implied by the payment terms agreed to by the parties to the contract.

Contract balances

a) **Contract assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b) **Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(e) Employee Benefits (other than for persons engaged through contractors):

i. Provident Fund: The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The Company contributes to the Recognised Employee's Provident Fund Scheme paid/payable during the year. The Company does not have any legal or informal obligation to pay additional sum.

ii. **Gratuity (Unfunded)**

For defined benefit plans in the form of gratuity fund, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the Projected Unit Credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at each Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they occur. Past service cost is recognised immediately to the extent that the benefits are already vested and otherwise is amortised on a straight-line basis over the average period until the benefits become vested. The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the Balance Sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation as adjusted for unrecognised past service cost, as reduced by the fair value of scheme assets. Any asset resulting from this calculation is limited to past service cost, plus the present value of available refunds and reductions in future contributions to the schemes. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. **Compensated Absences**

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined based on an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(5) below). All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to Profit or Loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets had been re-assessed based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
1. Plant and machinery	4 to 20 years
2. Electrical installations and equipment	20 years
3. Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
4. End User devices - Computers, Laptops, etc.	6 years

In respect of buildings constructed on leasehold land, depreciation is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to buildings are depreciated based on their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period whichever is lower.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal made during the year.

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its tangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs and trademark, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website and certain contract acquisition costs. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Trademarks acquired separately are measured on the initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. Trademark acquired from the group Company having finite lives have been ascribed the useful life remaining from its original assessed useful life of 10 years.

Expenditure on projects which are not yet ready for intended use are carried as intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed, and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Computer Software	6 to 10 years
Website	6 years
Trademark	10 years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(h) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company (as a lessee) assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-to-use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for initial direct costs incurred, lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option and any lease modification.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In respect of variable leases which guarantee a minimum amount of rent over the lease term, the guaranteed amount is considered to be an 'in-substance fixed' lease payment and included in the initial calculation of the lease liability. Payments which are 'in-substance fixed' are charged against the lease liability.

(i) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(j) Government Grants:

Government grants are recognised in the period to which they relate when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and that the Company will comply with the attached conditions.

Government grants are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on a systematic basis over the periods in which the Company recognises as expenses the related costs for which the grants are intended to compensate.

Government grants related to assets are presented in the balance sheet by deducting the grant in calculating the carrying amount of the asset.

(k) Transactions in foreign currencies:

Transactions in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currencies and outstanding at the Balance Sheet date are translated at the exchange rates prevailing at the year end. Non-monetary items denominated in foreign currencies are carried at the exchange rate in force at the dates of the transactions. Exchange differences arising on foreign currency transactions are recognised as income or expense in the year in which they arise.

(l) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis

Deferred tax assets include Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in accordance with the tax laws in India, to the extent it would be available for set off against future current income tax liability. Accordingly, MAT is recognised as deferred tax asset in the balance sheet when the asset can be measured reliably and it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the asset will be realised.

(m) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

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

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

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

The Company considers all highly liquid financial instruments, which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash that are subject to an insignificant risk of change in value and having original maturities of three months or less from the date of purchase, to be cash equivalents. Cash and cash equivalents consist of balances with banks which are unrestricted for withdrawal and usage.

(o) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(p) Exceptional items:

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(q) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

(b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition subject to certain class of trade receivables where the loss allowances is based on assumptions about risk of default and judgements which are based on the past history, existing market conditions as well as forward-looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

(r) Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2024:

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts notified on August 12, 2024 is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply.

The Company continues to account for Financial Guarantee contracts as per Ind AS 109 and thus Ind AS 117 does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

Ind AS 116 – Leases

The amendment notified on September 9, 2024 to Ind AS 116 specifically addresses the accounting for sale and leaseback transactions under Ind AS 116 Leases. It does not alter the accounting for leases in general but impacts sale and leaseback transactions that qualify as a sale and involve variable lease payments that are not in-substance fixed payments. The amendment focuses on the subsequent accounting for the seller-lessee.

The amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

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

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. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments which are not yet effective to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment, Intangible Assets & Capital work-in-progress

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation and Impairment				Net Block	
		As at April 1, 2024	Additions	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 1, 2024	Charge for the year	Deductions/ Adjustments	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tangible Assets											
1 Freehold Land	CY	**89.58**	**-**	**-**	**89.58**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**89.58**	**89.58**
	PY	89.58	-	-	89.58	-	-	-	-	89.58	89.58
2 Buildings											
a Hotel Building (Refer footnotes 3(i), 3(ii))	CY	**18,487.50**	**736.64**	**(380.37)**	**18,843.77**	**3,328.35**	**501.90**	**(3.12)**	**3,827.13**	**15,016.64**	**15,159.15**
	PY	18,398.37	91.73	(2.60)	18,487.50	2,832.84	495.88	(0.37)	3,328.35	15,159.15	15,565.52
b Improvements to leasehold buildings	CY	**13,601.83**	**1,370.41**	**(0.32)**	**14,971.92**	**4,729.03**	**680.63**	**0.04**	**5,409.70**	**9,562.22**	**8,872.80**
	PY	11,414.52	2,230.65	(43.34)	13,601.83	4,132.01	612.15	(15.13)	4,729.03	8,872.80	7,282.51
Total Buildings	CY	**32,089.33**	**2,107.05**	**(380.69)**	**33,815.69**	**8,057.38**	**1,182.53**	**(3.09)**	**9,236.83**	**24,578.86**	**24,031.95**
	PY	29,812.89	2,322.38	(45.94)	32,089.33	6,964.85	1,108.03	(15.50)	8,057.38	24,031.95	22,848.03
3 Plant, Machinery and Data Processing Equipments	CY	**12,967.29**	**2,639.27**	**(328.57)**	**15,277.99**	**5,917.55**	**997.51**	**(225.59)**	**6,689.47**	**8,588.52**	**7,049.74**
	PY	11,243.46	1,909.73	(185.90)	12,967.29	5,206.48	849.88	(138.81)	5,917.55	7,049.74	6,036.98
4 Furniture and Fixtures	CY	**3,742.77**	**835.46**	**(121.77)**	**4,456.46**	**1,474.67**	**271.13**	**(60.36)**	**1,685.44**	**2,771.02**	**2,268.10**
	PY	2,949.14	895.73	(102.10)	3,742.77	1,324.51	223.09	(72.93)	1,474.67	2,268.10	1,624.63
5 Office Equipment	CY	**4.48**	**-**	**(0.01)**	**4.47**	**4.20**	**0.08**	**-**	**4.28**	**0.19**	**0.27**
	PY	4.47	-	-	4.47	4.11	0.09	-	4.20	0.27	0.36
Sub-Total	CY	**48,893.45**	**5,581.78**	**(831.04)**	**53,644.19**	**15,453.80**	**2,451.27**	**(289.04)**	**17,616.03**	**36,028.16**	**33,439.62**
	PY	44,099.55	5,127.84	(333.94)	48,893.45	13,499.96	2,181.08	(227.24)	15,453.80	33,439.62	30,599.59
INTANGIBLE ASSETS											
1 Computer Software	CY	**1,409.07**	**12.02**	**-**	**1,421.09**	**1,102.96**	**69.15**	**-**	**1,172.11**	**248.98**	**306.11**
	PY	1,321.07	88.11	(0.11)	1,409.07	1,021.58	81.38	(0.00)	1,102.96	306.11	299.48
2 Website	CY	**-**	**338.09**	**-**	**338.09**	**-**	**2.11**	**-**	**2.11**	**335.98**	**-**
	PY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3 Trademark	CY	**-**	**397.59**	**-**	**397.59**	**-**	**23.50**	**-**	**23.50**	**374.09**	**-**
	PY	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sub-Total	CY	**1,409.07**	**747.70**	**-**	**2,156.77**	**1,102.96**	**94.76**	**-**	**1,197.72**	**959.05**	**306.11**
	PY	1,321.07	88.11	(0.11)	1,409.07	1,021.58	81.38	(0.00)	1,102.96	306.11	299.48
Total	CY	**50,302.52**	**6,329.48**	**(831.04)**	**55,800.96**	**16,556.76**	**2,546.02**	**(289.04)**	**18,813.75**	**36,987.21**	**33,745.73**
	PY	45,420.61	5,215.96	(334.05)	50,302.52	14,521.54	2,262.46	(227.24)	16,556.76	33,745.73	30,899.07
CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS (Refer Note 3(iii) & 3(v))	CY	**445.85**	**6,475.51**	**(6,089.36)**	**832.00**	**-**	**-**	**240.13**	**240.13**	**591.87**	**445.85**
	PY	556.21	5,105.60	(5,215.96)	445.85	-	-	-	-	445.85	556.21

Note:

3(i) Net Block of Building Includes ₹ 14,062.47 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 14,571.88 lakhs) constructed on Leasehold Land

3(ii) Opening Gross Block includes impairment provision for Ludhiana property of ₹ 520 lakhs.

3(iii) Capital work-in-progress ageing is given below:

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress #	**528.25**	**63.62**	**-**	**-**	**591.87**
	204.76	*0.96*	*-*	*-*	*205.72*
Projects temporarily suspended (refer note 3(v))	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	3.27	*-*	*-*	*236.86*	*240.13*
	528.25	**63.62**	**-**	**-**	**591.87**
	208.03	*0.96*	*-*	*236.86*	*445.85*

Figure in italic are for previous year

Includes amortisation of Right of use assets and Interest on lease liability of ₹ 253.56 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 20.92 lakhs) during the year.

3(iv) All the title deeds are held in the name of the Company except the ones which are disclosed in Note 37 (c).

3(v) Impairment of assets of Paradeep of ₹ 255 lakhs (including ROU amount of ₹ 15 lakhs) is recognised as the land has been resumed by the Odisha government.

3(vi) The Company had filed a claim for Government subsidy in 2022 with the Tourism Department of Government of Odhisa under Tourism Policy 2016 for its capital investment in Kalinganagar. During the year, the Company's claim application was approved and on March 06, 2025, the Company received an amount of capital subsidy of ₹ 468.58 lakhs. Subsidy amount received has been reduced against the Property, Plant & Equipment and accordingly depreciation in future years would be lower.

Note 3b: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	2,451.27	2,181.08
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets (excluding Depreciation transferred to Capital Work-in-progress)	2,054.37	1,884.46
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	94.76	81.38
	4,600.39	**4,146.92**

Note 4: Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	**Non-Current Financial Assets**		
	Other than related parties		
	Long-term security deposits		
	Hotel Properties	1,163.70	941.50
	Public bodies and Others	568.49	393.23
		1,732.19	**1,334.73**
(b)	**Current Financial Assets**		
	Other than related parties		
	Other Financial Assets	11.86	1.91
	Interest Accrued on Deposits	2.08	0.59
		13.94	**2.50**
	Cost reimbursement receivable from Managed Properties	482.41	482.07
	Less: Provision for Credit Impaired financial asset	(49.45)	(125.47)
		432.96	**356.60**
		446.90	**359.10**

Note 5: Other tax assets (net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other tax assets (net)	586.76	1,253.11
(Net of Provision for Tax ₹ 325 lakhs, Previous year ₹ Nil)		
	586.76	**1,253.11**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 6: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	**Other Non-Current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	508.86	404.99
	Capital Advances	486.93	330.02
	Contract Fulfilment costs (Refer Note 35 (ii) (b))	334.11	345.17
	Balance with Government authorities	36.40	58.73
	Advance to Suppliers	110.70	40.72
		1,477.00	**1,179.63**
(b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	432.83	275.48
	Balance with Government authorities	986.38	1,007.68
	Contract Fulfilment costs (Refer Note 35 (ii) (b))	13.39	12.94
	Advance to Suppliers	1,401.16	671.43
	Advances to employees	19.02	22.06
		2,852.78	**1,989.59**

Note: The Company has not granted any Loans or advances to Promotors, Directors, KMP and related parties

Note 7: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Stores and Operating Supplies	356.13	310.25
Stock Food and Beverage	179.12	91.65
	535.25	**401.90**

Note 8: Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Current Investments				
Carried at fair value through profit and loss:				
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)	Units		Units	
Axis Overnight Fund Growth	48,102.24	647.78	40,230.18	508.12
ICICI Prudential Overnight Fund Growth	68,832.53	941.95	42,223.56	542.34
SBI Overnight Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	23,913.16	980.47	10,105.38	388.96
Tata Liquid Fund- Regular Plan - Growth	54,368.56	2,199.38	-	-
Tata Overnight Fund Regular Plan Growth	64,458.65	862.77	44,312.91	556.71
Axis Liquid Fund	6,995.08	201.71	-	-
HDFC Liquid Fund	7,921.47	403.48	-	-
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund	1,05,017.30	403.15	-	-
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund	1,84,152.88	762.18	-	-
		7,402.87		**1,996.13**

Note 9: Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,403.78	3,242.69
Credit impaired	200.08	385.38
	3,603.86	**3,628.07**
Less: Allowance for trade receivables credit impaired	(200.08)	(385.38)
	3,403.78	**3,242.69**

Footnote:

i) Allowance for Trade receivable credit impaired

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	385.38	553.45
Less: Transferred to other current financial assets	-	(121.49)
	385.38	**431.95**
Add: Allowance during the year	(38.45)	10.25
	346.93	**442.20**
Less: Bad Debts written off against past provision/Reversal of allowances no longer required	(146.85)	(56.82)
Closing Balance	**200.08**	**385.38**

ii) Trade Receivables ageing schedule given below:

	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
a) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	**459.94**	**2,678.00**	**208.17**	**42.42**	**6.77**	**8.47**	**3,403.78**
	415.33	2,534.74	242.59	25.38	4.85	19.80	3,242.69
b) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
c) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	27.48	16.52	156.08	200.08
	-	-	-	116.60	62.62	206.16	385.38
d) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
e) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
f) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**459.94**	**2,678.00**	**208.17**	**69.91**	**23.29**	**164.55**	**3,603.86**
	415.33	2,534.74	242.59	141.97	67.48	225.96	3,628.07
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	-	-	-	(27.48)	(16.52)	(156.08)	(200.08)
	-	-	-	(116.60)	(62.62)	(206.16)	(385.38)
Net Trade Receivables	**459.94**	**2,678.00**	**208.17**	**42.42**	**6.77**	**8.47**	**3,403.78**
	415.33	2,534.74	242.59	25.38	4.85	19.80	3,242.69

* Figure in italic are for previous year.

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 31.

(iv) 'Trade Receivables include debts due from Directors - ₹ Nil (Previous year - ₹ Nil) in the ordinary course of business.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	17.46	4.66
Cash in Transit	5.12	9.65
Balances with bank in current account	675.61	381.09
	698.19	**395.40**

Note 11: Equity Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
10,00,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	10,000.00	10,000.00
Preference Shares		
1,50,00,000 Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	15,000.00	15,000.00
	25,000.00	**25,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid-up		
Equity Shares		
9,90,22,217 (Previous year 9,90,22,217) Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	9,902.22	9,902.22
	9,902.22	**9,902.22**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	₹ lakhs	No. of shares	₹ lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	9,90,22,217	9,902.22	9,90,22,217	9,902.22
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-		
As at the end of the year	**9,90,22,217**	**9,902.22**	**9,90,22,217**	**9,902.22**

(iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**

(iv) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	Change in % of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**	**0%**

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	Change in % of holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid					
The Indian Hotels Company Limited, Holding Company	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**	**9,90,22,217**	**100.0**	**0%**

Note 12: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserve and Surplus		
(i) Securities Premium Account		
Opening Balance	**37,913.52**	**37,913.52**
Add: Premium on issue of equity shares on rights basis	-	-
Closing Balance	**37,913.52**	**37,913.52**
(ii) Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(18,634.09)	(23,021.55)
Add: Current year Profit	6,218.57	4,389.67
Add: Other Comprehensive Income - Defined Benefit Obligations	(4.54)	(2.21)
Closing Balance	**(12,420.06)**	**(18,634.10)**
Total	**25,493.46**	**19,279.43**

Note:

Nature and purpose of reserves

1. Securities Premium Reserve comprises of premium on issue of shares and is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013
2. Retained Earnings represent accumulated losses

Note 13: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Creditors for capital expenditure	559.50	222.24
Contractor's Retention Money	115.52	140.62
Security Deposits	15.86	17.53
Other Payables (Outsourced Food and Beverage Partners)	3.14	42.14
Employee related liabilities	408.68	216.13
	1,102.70	**638.66**

Note 14: Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Non-Current provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation		
Compensated absences	116.28	87.65
Gratuity (Refer note 30)	222.74	157.20
	339.02	**244.85**
(b) Current provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation		
Compensated absences	19.85	15.46
Gratuity (Refer note 30)	24.70	15.33
	44.55	**30.79**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises (Refer Footnote (i) and (ii))	31.71	8.98
	31.71	**8.98**
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises.		
Vendor Payables	2,836.81	1,662.25
Accrued expenses and others	3,146.60	2,496.23
	5,983.41	**4,158.48**

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
		Accrued	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	**-**	**31.71**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31.71**
		-	8.98	-	-	-	8.98
(ii)	Others	**3,146.60**	**2,717.00**	**48.18**	**24.27**	**47.36**	**5,983.41**
		2,487.34	1,516.25	87.10	48.25	19.54	4,158.48
(iii)	Disputed dues - MSME	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
		-	-	-	-	-	-
		3,146.60	**2,748.71**	**48.18**	**24.27**	**47.36**	**6,015.12**
		2,487.34	1,525.22	87.10	48.25	19.54	4,167.46

* Figure in italic are for previous year.

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	31.71	8.98
(b)	The interest due 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)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The 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 year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 31.

Note 16: Other Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	**Non-Current**		
	Advances collected from customers (Ind AS 115, note 35(iii))	1.00	228.39
		1.00	**228.39**
(b)	**Current liabilities**		
	Advances collected from customers(Ind AS 115, note 35(iii))	813.46	1,087.00
	Statutory Dues		
	Tax Deducted at Source	307.54	220.73
	Cess Payable	187.57	177.57
	Goods & Services Tax	117.03	148.75
	Payable for Provident and other funds	58.50	49.40
		1,484.10	**1,683.45**

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Income, Food, Restaurants Income	44,193.77	34,497.33
Rental Income	154.70	192.97
Management and operating fees	3,273.75	2,268.96
Other Operating Income	268.84	169.38
(Other operating revenue includes laundry income and miscellaneous income)		
	47,891.06	**37,128.64**

Note 18: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	1.93	2.00
Amortisation of Interest on security deposits and other deposits	113.22	97.27
	115.15	**99.27**
Interest on Income tax refunds	57.84	22.82
Profit on sale of Investments (Net)	19.66	22.42
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	228.17	63.96
Others		
Liabilities no longer required written back	-	15.27
Other Miscellaneous Income	62.74	27.66
	483.56	**251.40**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 19: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	91.65	64.47
Add: Purchases	2,453.04	1,754.99
	2,544.69	**1,819.46**
Less: Closing Stock	179.12	91.65
	2,365.57	**1,727.81**

Note 20: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc. Net (Refer note 29)	4,464.57	3,259.26
Payment to contractors	86.39	75.39
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 30)	332.88	274.07
Retiring Gratuity (Refer Note 30)	74.28	50.97
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,205.58	843.89
	6,163.70	**4,503.58**

Note 21: Finance costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest cost on lease liability (IndAS 116) (Refer note 28)	4,079.30	3,834.83
Interest Expense on advances from customer (Refer Note 35 (iii))	53.27	94.55
	4,132.57	**3,929.38**

Note 22: Other operating and general expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	912.28	879.80
	Housekeeping Charges	2,019.13	1,475.83
	Maintenance Charges	669.00	564.40
	Power and Fuel (Net)	3,163.35	2,461.65
	Water Charges	182.29	129.97
	Repairs to Buildings	328.71	306.36
	Repairs to Machinery	633.63	496.52
	Repairs to Others	269.21	183.46
	Security Charges	905.20	716.70
	Linen, Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	646.39	319.04
	Guest Hotel Expenses	1,548.90	1,268.75
	Travel Agent's Commission	2,510.52	2,042.29
	Collecting Agent's Commission	252.68	219.71
	Other Operating Expenses	250.94	170.13
		14,292.23	**11,234.61**

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent (Refer Note 28)	280.70	143.77
	License Fees	2,767.04	1,539.56
	Management Fees	800.61	674.65
	Rates and Taxes	612.16	566.41
	Insurance	174.58	137.61
	Advertising and Publicity	1,154.41	703.54
	Printing and Stationery	101.45	86.40
	Passage and Travelling	230.74	181.91
	Legal and Professional Fees	1,448.31	1,282.68
	Telephone and Communications Expenses	635.28	556.38
	Provision for doubtful debts/Bad Debts written off	(38.45)	17.06
	Loss (Profit) on Sale/Discard of Property, Plant and Equipment	44.42	78.05
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Footnote i)	34.01	-
	Other Miscellaneous Expenses	455.86	315.15
	Payment to Auditors		
	i. As Auditor	51.00	51.00
	ii. For Taxation Audit	7.00	7.00
	iii. For other Services	-	-
	iv. For Reimbursement of Expenses	7.85	5.37
		8,766.97	**6,346.54**
		23,059.20	**17,581.15**

Footnote:

The gross amount to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹33.46 lakhs.During the current year, the Company has spent 34.01 lakhs (Previous year ₹ NIL) towards CSR. The entire amount has been disbursed/committed prior to the end of the FY.

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility			
(a)	Gross Amount to be spent by the Company during the year	33.46	-
(b)	Amount approved by the Board	34.01	-
(c)	Amount spent during the year on:		
	(i) Local Initiatives Support	34.01	-
		34.01	**-**
Less: Excess Amount spent carried forward to next year		-	-
Total		**34.01**	**-**
(d)	Amount unspent	NIL	NIL

Note 23: Exceptional Items

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Exceptional Items comprises the following:		
Impairment of Assets (Note 3v)	255.14	-
	255.14	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Tax Disclosures

Income Tax recognised in Profit and loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	325.16	-
	325.16	**-**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	1,579.47	1,101.53
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	(325.16)	-
	1,254.31	**1,101.53**
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**1,579.47**	**1,101.53**

A reconciliation of the income tax provision to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the profit before tax is summarised below:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	7,798.04	5,491.20
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	26.00%	26.00%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	2,027.49	1,427.71
Tax effect arising out of:		
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences now recognised as deferred tax assets	(497.97)	(302.17)
Others	49.95	(24.01)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**1,579.47**	**1,101.53**

Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Re-measurement of defined benefit obligation	(1.59)	(0.78)
	(1.59)	**(0.78)**

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	5,255.05	6,611.20
Deferred Tax liabilities	(5,257.52)	(5,360.95)
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	**(2.47)**	**1,250.25**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(5,344.54)	208.26		(5,136.28)
Unrealised Gain/Loss on Investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss A/c	(16.41)	(51.53)		(67.94)
Provision for Employee Benefits	71.67	26.47	1.59	99.73
Unused tax losses (Business)	3,052.02	(1948.62)		1,103.40
MAT Credit Entitlement	-	325.16		325.16
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liability)	3,354.16	307.71		3,661.87
Provision for Doubtful Debts	132.82	(67.94)		64.88
Others	0.52	(53.81)		(53.29)
Total Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**1,250.25**	**(1,254.31)**	**1.59**	**(2.47)**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(5,498.45)	153.91	-	(5,344.54)
Unrealised Gain/Loss on Investments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss A/c	-	(16.41)	-	(16.41)
Provision for Employee Benefits	58.12	12.78	0.78	71.67
Unused tax losses (Business)	4,640.09	(1,588.07)	-	3,052.02
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liability)	3,007.34	346.82	-	3,354.16
Provision for Doubtful Debts	143.90	(11.08)	-	132.82
Others	-	0.52	-	0.52
Total Deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	**2,351.00**	**(1,101.53)**	**0.78**	**1,250.25**

Note:
A Deferred tax asset of ₹ 497.97 lakhs (PY – ₹ 302.30 lakhs) has been recognised by the Company on certain unused tax losses in the current year based on internal budgets, profit forecast prepared by the management and applying tax principals to those forecasts.

The Company has created deferred tax assets of ₹ 497.97 lakhs (PY - ₹ 302.30lakhs) based on the reasonable certainty that it will be able to fully utilise its carry forward tax losses of ₹ 1,915.25 lakhs (PY - ₹ 1,162.69 lakhs) (comprising carried forward tax specified business loss and unabsorbed depreciation) in the subsequent years. Under the prevailing tax laws, the Company is allowed to set off unabsorbed depreciation and specified business tax losses for infinite period. The Company is reasonably certain that it will have sufficient future taxable income in the next year considering the growth trajectory and past performance that this deferred tax asset is fully recoverable. The management will continue to monitor and review these assets based on the profit forecasts in future.

The Company has not recognised deferred tax assets of ₹ 1,404 lakhs (PY ₹ 1,901.96 lakhs) on loss amount of ₹ 5,400 lakhs (PY ₹ 7,315.25 lakhs) as on balance sheet date, considering the requirements of Ind AS 12 Income Taxes.

The Company has reviewed its income tax treatments in order to determine whether Appendix C of Ind AS 12 effective from April 1, 2019 could have an impact on the Financial statements and concluded that it has no material impact on the Company's financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

As a practice, where the interpretation of income tax law is not clear, management relies on some or all of the following factors to determine the probability of its acceptance by the tax authority:

– Strength of technical and judicial argument and clarity of the legislation

– Past experience related to similar tax treatments in its own case.

– Legal and professional advice or case law related to other entities

After analysing above factors for each of such uncertain tax treatments, where the Company expects that the probability of sustain its position on ultimate resolution of such uncertain tax treatment is remote, the Company ensures that such uncertain tax positions are adequately provided for in the financial statements.

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

There are matters in appellate, judicial and arbitration proceedings (including those described below) arising during conduct of the Company's business. Some of these proceedings in respect of matters under litigation are in early stages, and in some other cases, the claims are indeterminate.

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

(i) Amounts in respect of claims (excluding interest and penalties) asserted by various revenue authorities on the Company, in respect of taxes, etc. which are in dispute, are as under:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Property Tax *	166.46	166.46
Goods & Services Tax**	343.21	147.80
	509.67	**314.26**

*₹ 50 lakhs paid under protest to New Delhi Municipal Council.

** Excludes Interest Demands of ₹ 247.31 lakhs.

(ii) In respect of Income Tax matters, the Company's appeals are pending, and the said amounts have been paid/adjusted and will be recovered as refund if the matters are decided in favour of the Company.

(b) On account of lease agreement:

In respect of one of the erstwhile hotel's building taken on lease by the Company at Ludhiana, basis representations and assurances given, the possession of the hotel after execution of Agreement to Lease (ATL) was taken by the Company. The Company is of the opinion that the person claiming ownership is false as the ownership of an immovable property can alone be transferred by a registered document after payment of proper stamp duty and registration charges and not on the basis of sole unregistered agreement to sale of the hotel. The Company has filed a suit against the lessor to claim ₹ 937.02 lakhs as the amount invested in the hotel along with interest due to their false and fraudulent misrepresentation and non-fulfilment of contractual obligations. The respondent sought an arbitration against company and counter claimed rent of ₹ 4,370.07 lakhs (after adjusting security deposit of ₹ 28.50 lakhs) for the alleged unexpired period of lease. Based upon the legal advice, the Company believes these claims to be untenable and had obtained a stay order from Hon'ble Supreme Court against the arbitration proceedings.

After the SLP was over, the arbitration proceeding has been commenced subject to all the contention raised by the parties. The Company is believing that this claim is not maintainable, as per legal opinion received the Company has a good case

(c) Others:

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented.

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Note 26: Capital Commitments:

Commitment includes the amount of purchase order (Net of Advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Estimated value of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for is ₹ 1,335 lakhs (Previous year – ₹ 3,323 lakhs).

Note 27: Measurement of Financial Assets and Liabilities:

All financial assets and liabilities are subsequently carried at amortised costs and the fair value of financial assets and liabilities approximate their respective amortised cost

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Level	Total Carrying Cost	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial Assets			
Measured at fair values			
Mutual Fund	Level 1	7,402.87	1,996.12
Not Measured at fair value			
Trade receivables		3,403.78	3,242.70
Cash and cash equivalents		698.19	395.40
Other current financial assets		446.90	359.10
Other non-current financial assets		1,732.19	1,334.73
Financial Labilities			
Not Measured at fair value			
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	1,102.69	638.66
Lease Liabilities		50,093.13	41,753.71
Trade payables		6,015.12	4,167.46

The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial assets such as trade receivables, short-term loans, deposits etc. and financial liabilities such as trade payable because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

The carrying amounts of the borrowings that are not measured at fair value are reasonable approximation of fair value, as they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

Measurement of fair values

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in an active market. This includes listed equity instruments, traded debentures and mutual funds that have quoted price/declared NAV. The fair value of all equity instruments (including debentures) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: Level 2 hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds/ debentures, over the counter derivatives). The fair value in this hierarchy is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Level 3: If one or more of the significant Inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. 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. Financial instruments such as unlisted equity shares, loans are included in this hierarchy.

Note 28: Lease Ind AS 116:

The Company leases Land, Building for its Hotels business. These leases typically run for a period of 15- 60 years with an option to renew the lease after the end date.

Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could be different from expectations.

Maturity Analysis

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	5,916.96	4,662.59
Later than one year but not later than five years	22,099.81	18,535.92
Later than five years	1,14,089.84	1,08,629,32
	1,42,106.61	**1,31,827.83**

In addition, in certain circumstances the Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels that are being leased.

(₹ lakhs)

Analysed as:	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Non-Current	48,505.75	40,649.14
Current	1,587.38	1,104.57
Total	**50,093.13**	**41,753.71**

The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹ 5,916.96 lakhs (PY ₹ 4,662.59 lakhs). Also, refer to the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

Adjustments to non-cash movements in lease obligations: ₹13,581.25 lakhs (PY ₹ 9,224.85 lakhs). (To be read along with Cash flow statements)

Right-of-use Assets Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Leased Land	Owned Building on Leased Land	Property – Leased	Vehicle - Leased	Total
Gross Block at Cost					
At April 1, 2023	**3,910.91**	**19,647.87**	**7,796.96**		**31,358.74**
Additions	3,632.72	-	3,131.46	-	6,764.18
Deductions for the year	-	-	-	-	-
At April 1, 2024	**7,543.63**	**19,647.87**	**10,931.42**	**-**	**38,122.92**
Additions	-	-	9,473.12	90.06	9,563.18
Deductions/Impairment for the year	15.00	-	-	-	15.00
As at March, 2025	**7,528.63**	**19,647.87**	**20,404.54**	**90.06**	**47,671.10**

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Leased Land	Owned Building on Leased Land	Property – Leased	Vehicle - Leased	Total
Amortisation					
At April 1, 2023	355.22	3,742.73	1,800.08	-	5,898.03
Charge for the year	108.33	1,011.22	770.49	-	1,890.04
At April 1, 2024	**463.55**	**4,753.95**	**2,570.57**	**-**	**7,788.07**
Charge for the year	168.24	1,025.35	918.01	8.48	2,120.08
As at March, 2025	**631.79**	**5,779.30**	**3,488.58**	**8.48**	**9,908.15**
Net Block					
As at March, 2024	**7,080.08**	**14,893.92**	**8,360.85**	**-**	**30,334.85**
As at March, 2025	**6,896.84**	**13,868.57**	**16,915.96**	**81.58**	**37,762.95**

*Amortisation includes ₹ 65.71 lakhs (Previous year ₹ 5.58 lakh) which is capitalised during the year.

^ Reference to Note 3(v).

The total cash outflow for leases is ₹ 8,030.71 lakhs (PY ₹ 6,067.01 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2025, including cash outflow of variable leases, short-term leases and leases of low-value assets of ₹ 3,047.62 lakhs (PY 1,681.36 lakhs). Interest on lease liabilities is ₹ 4,079.30 lakhs (PY ₹ 3,834.83 lakhs) for the year ended March 31, 2025.

The net impact due to Ind AS 116 in the current year is ₹ 989.40 lakhs (PY ₹ 1,185.19 lakhs) in the statement of Profit and Loss account.

All the title deeds are held in the name of the Company except the ones which are disclosed in Note 37 (c).

Note 29: Capitalisation/Reimbursement of Expenses from Salaries and Wages:

Following expenses are disclosed in the Statement of Profit and Loss, at net of amounts capitalised for projects and recoveries made under management contract:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Salaries and Wages	5,241.87	3,982.60
Less: Salary Capitalised	68.60	68.30
Less: Recoveries made under Management contracts	622.31	579.65
Salaries and Wages (Net)	**4,550.96**	**3,334.65**

Note 30: Employee Benefits:

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

(₹ lakhs)

Nature	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident Fund *	288.94	235.20
Total	**288.94**	**235.20**

* In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

The Company operates post-retirement defined benefit plans – Gratuity (Unfunded)

The Company's gratuity benefit scheme is a defined benefit plan (unfunded). The Company's net obligation in respect of a defined benefit plan is calculated by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognised past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The calculation of the Company's obligation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The Company recognises all actuarial gains and losses arising from defined benefit plans immediately in the standalone statement of profit and loss except remeasurement of Defined Benefit Obligations which is recognised in Other Comprehensive Income. All expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in employee benefits expense in the Statement of profit and loss. When the benefits of plan are improved, the portion of the increased benefit related to past service by employees is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the curtailment or settlement of a defined benefit plan when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

(b) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2025:

(i) Amount recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	247.44	172.53
Net (Asset)/Liability	**247.44**	**172.53**

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	60.50	41.14
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest Cost	11.87	9.83
Total	**72.37**	**50.97**

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening amount recognised in OCI outside Profit and Loss	(47.58)	(50.57)
Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/(gain) arising from:		
Changes in financial assumptions	8.38	3.29
Experience adjustments	(2.25)	(0.30)
Total	**(41.45)**	**(47.58)**

(iv) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation -

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	172.63	139.19
Current Service Cost	60.50	41.14
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest Cost	11.87	9.83
Change in Financial Assumptions	8.38	3.29
Experience adjustments	(2.25)	(0.30)
Benefits Paid	(14.91)	(19.28)
Impact of Liability assumed or (settled)*	11.32	(1.34)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**247.44**	**172.53**

*On account of inter group transfer of employees during the year.

(v) Key Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity	
	Un Funded	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate (p.a.) in %	6.75%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	5.00%	5.00%
Mortality Post-Retirement	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ultimate

1. **Discount Rate:**

   The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at March 20, 2025 for the estimated term of the obligations.

2. **Salary Escalation Rate:**

   The estimates of future salary increase considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factor.

(vi) Sensitivity Analysis: Key Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity			
	Un Funded			
	Discount Rate		Salary Escalation	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.85) %	(3.75) %	4.18 %	4.08 %
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	4.13 %	4.01 %	(3.93) %	(3.85) %

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(vii) Expected future benefit payments

		(₹ lakhs)
Particulars	**As at March 31, 2025**	**As at March 31, 2024**
Within one year	24.70	15.33
Between one and five years	107.14	80.07
After five years	343.75	252.55
Weighted average duration of the	-	-
Defined Benefit Obligation (in years)	7.97	7.76

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Note on Social Security Code:

The date of implementation of the Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial results when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

Note 31: Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

i. Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India

ii. Company having significant influence over Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Tata Sons Limited (including its Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)	India

iii. Subsidiary of Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Ideal Ice Limited	India

iv. Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures of Company having significant influence over Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Tata Consultancy Services Limited	India
Tata Digital Private Limited	India
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited	India

(b) Details of related party transactions during the year

(₹ lakhs)

	Companies having Significant Influence	Key Management Personnel	Joint Venture/ Associate of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company
Deputed staff in	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9.68**	**91.96**
	-	-	-	-	70.48
Intra Group Services – In	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**37.35**
	-	-	-	-	34.70
Loyalty expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**660.12**
	-	-	-	-	219.12
Management & Operating Fees Expense	**-**	**-**	**-**	**91.41**	**712.11**
	-	-	-	108.80	581.30
Management Fees Income	**-**	**-**	**8.71**	**85.65**	**430.84**
	-	-	-	21.38	94.81
Operating/Licence fees	**1,108.25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.30**
	1,168.16	-	-	-	2.30
Other Cost reimbursements	**-**	**6.80**	**-**	**36.31**	**309.63**
	-	2.67	-	-	215.52
Cost Reimbursements Out	**-**	**-**	**-**	**71.03**	**42.60**
	-	-	-	53.70	97.02
Purchase of goods and Services	**1,640.52**	**-**	**0.12**	**1.41**	**27.04**
	1,416.47	-	0.15	1.18	-
Room Revenue	**1,327.41**	**-**	**24.51**	**28.46**	**39.84**
	1,125.14	-	0.16	15.67	30.04

(c) Details of related party outstanding balances at end of the year

(₹ lakhs)

	Companies having Significant Influence	Key Management Personnel	Joint Venture/ Associate of Holding Company	Fellow Subsidiary	Holding Company
Balance Receivable	**347.63**	**-**	**11.23**	**26.27**	**44.19**
	372.36	-	-	12.68	143.05
Balance Payable	**17.97**	**-**	**-**	**18.20**	**325.08**
	95.90	-	0.03	12.27	209.40

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(d) Statement of Material Transactions

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
I	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	39.84	30.04
2	Management Fees Income	430.84	94.81
3	Operating Fees	712.11	581.30
4	Reimbursement Expenses	309.63	215.52
5	Deputed staff in	91.96	70.48
6	Loyalty Expense	660.12	219.12
7	Rental/leave and Licence Expenses	2.30	2.30
8	Intra Group Services- In	37.35	34.70
9	Cost Reimbursement out	42.60	97.02
10	Balance Receivable	44.19	143.05
11	Balance Payable	325.08	209.40
II	**Ideal Ice Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	12.44	2.15
2	Purchase of Goods & Services	1.16	-
3	Operating Fees	91.41	108.80
4	Reimbursement Expenses	11.62	-
5	Deputed Staff In	6.38	-
6	Brand Purchase	540.0	-
7	Balance Receivable	2.30	1.58
8	Balance Payable	16.97	12.27
III	**Tata Consultancy Services Limited**		
1	Room Revenue	625.05	459.84
2	Purchase of Goods & Services	451.71	557.09
3	Management and operating fees	1108.25	1,168.16
4	Balance Payable	-	80.17
5	Balance Receivable	280.48	247.63
IV	**Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited**		
1	Purchase of Goods & Services	771.96	485.79
2	Balance Payable	5.56	5.84
V	**Tata Digital Private Limited**		
1	Room revenue	378.68	42.41
2	Balance Payable	5.12	2.26

Note 32: Segment Information:

The Company's only business being hospitality services, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Note 33: Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit after tax (₹ lakhs)	6,218.57	4,389.67
Weighted Average no. of equity shares (Nos.)	9,90,22,217	9,90,22,217
Earnings per share – Basic (Amount ₹)	6.28	4.43
Face Value per Equity Share (Amount ₹)	10	10

Note 34: Financial Risk Management:

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors has established the risk management committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The committee reports regularly to the board of directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company's, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's audit committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The audit committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit. Internal audit undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

– Credit risk;

– Liquidity risk;

– Market risk

a) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Sale limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company.

Please refer footnote (i) of Note 9 of the financials for Credit risk for trade receivable.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities, Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets.

i) Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted and include contractual interest payments.

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2025	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities	5,916.96	5,605.64	16,494.16	1,14,089.85	1,42,106.61
Trade and other payables	6,015.12				6,015.12
Other Financial Liabilities	1,102.69				1,102.69
Total Financial Liabilities	**13,034.77**	**5,605.64**	**16,494.16**	**1,14,089.85**	**1,49,224.42**

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2024	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities	4,662.59	5,000.03	13,535.88	1,08,629.32	1,31,827.82
Trade and other payables	4,167.90	-	-	-	4,262.90
Other Financial Liabilities	638.66	-	-	-	638.66
Total Financial Liabilities	**9,469.15**	**5,003.03**	**13,535.88**	**1,08,629.32**	**1,36,729.38**

ii) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to undrawn overdraft facility of ₹ 2,800.00 lakhs (PY ₹ 2,800.00 lakh) as on March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Expiring Within One Year:		
Bank Overdraft	2,800.00	2,800.00
Total	**2,800.00**	**2,800.00**

iii) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital based on the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet excluding overdraft) less cash and cash equivalents.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash & Cash equivalents	698.19	395.40
Net Borrowings	**(698.19)**	**(395.40)**
Equity	35,387.54	29,181.61
Gearing Ratio	-	-

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

i) Foreign currency risk

The unhedged foreign currency exposure payable is as under:

	Currency	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2024
		Foreign Currency	INR	Foreign Currency	INR
Trade Payable	USD	4,013.26	3.44	8,089.03	6.70
Trade Payable	EUR	-	-	-	-
Net Exposure	USD	4,013.26	3.44	8,089.03	6.70
	EUR	-	-	-	-

Sensitivity

For the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 every 3% depreciation/appreciation in the exchange rate between the Indian rupee and US dollar, shall not have material impact on the Company's profit before tax.

ii) Interest rate risk

Where applicable the Company adopts a policy to hedge the interest rate movement in order to mitigate the risk with regards to floating rate linked loans based on the market outlook on interest rates.

Note 35: Revenue from contracts with customers

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Revenue from operations	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Revenue from contract with customers		
Room Income, Food, Restaurants Income	44,193.77	34,497.33
Rental Income	154.70	192.97
Management and operating fees	3,273.75	2,268.96
Other Operating Revenue	268.84	169.38
Total Revenue from operations	**47,891.06**	**37,128.64**

ii) Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Product/Services transferred at a point in time	47,891.06	37,128.64
Product/Services transferred over time	-	-
Total Revenue from operations	**47,891.06**	**37,128.64**

iii) Contract Balances

a) The contract liabilities primarily relate the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is over/services delivered.

Advance Collections are recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied under the terms of the agreement with the customer. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/restaurant revenues. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

room stay/sale of food and beverages in line with the requirements of Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contract with Customers (Ind AS 115).

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Contract liabilities		
Advances collected from customers*	586.07	662.20

* Considering the nature of business of the Company, the advance collections from customer and Income received in advance are generally materialised as revenue within the same operating cycle.

b) Contract Fulfillment costs are recognised as asset as per Ind AS 115 – Revenue from contracts with customer in the respect of Ginger Bangalore White Field as the Company expects to recover these costs on the basis of the said agreement executed with the Company. The Company charges this cost in the statement of profit and loss over the period of the said agreement.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Gross Contract fulfilment cost	358.11	371.50
Less: Deductions during the year	(2.77)	-
Less: Charged to Profit and Loss	13.38	13.39
Net Contract fulfilment cost (Including Current and Non-Current Portion)	**347.50**	**358.11**

iv) Advance received from the customer for the more than 1 year

The Company had received an advance for a hotel in Kalinganagar from Tata Steel Limited (TSL) of ₹ 1,800.00 lakhs which is required to be offset over 60 months from the month in which operation of hotel commences as per the terms stipulated in the agreement. Based on management's assessment, there is significant financing component in the advance amount, hence the Company has recognised the interest expense for the same. The Company have recognised the interest cost in the statement of Profit and Loss with corresponding adjustment to revenue over a period. The outstanding amount as on March 31, 2025 is ₹ 193.55 lakhs (Previous year March 31, 2024 is ₹ 553.55 lakh).

The impact of Ind AS 115 on net worth of the Company is as follows in the current year-

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Interest Expense Ind AS 115	53.27	94.55
Less: Revenue Ind AS 115	(214.65)	(166.83)
Total Impact on Net Worth	**(161.38)**	**(72.27)**

Note 36: Audit Trail

The audit trail feature for application layer and for data changes done through the application layer has worked effectively throughout the year. The Company has enabled the audit trail feature for direct database level change from April 21, 2024.

Note 37: Ratios and Explanations

a) Ratios:

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	1.50	1.10
b)	Debt service coverage	in times	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	1.83	1.64
c)	Return on Equity	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	19%	16%
d)	Inventory Turnover*		NA	NA	NA	NA
e)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in days	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	14.41	12.60
f)	Trade Payable Turnover	in days	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	4.99	4.53
g)	Net Capital Turnover (Working Capital Turnover)	in times	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Avg. Current Assets – Avg. Current Liabilities)	16.49	(230.31)
h)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	13%	12%
i)	Return on capital employed	in %	EBIT	Avg. Equity + Avg. Debt + Avg. Leases	16%	14%
j)	Return on Investment*	in %	Return on Mutual Funds	Average Investment in Mutual Funds	5%	6%

* The Company has not presented the following ratios due to the reasons given below:

a) Inventory turnover ratio: since the Company holds inventory for consumption in the service of food and beverages and the proportion of such inventory is insignificant to assets.

Explanations to variance in Ratios:

1. Improved current asset ratio on account of free cash flows leading to increase in short-term investment.
2. Trade receivables turnover ratio increased due to better efficiency in collections
3. Net Profit Ratio and Return on equity have improved on account of Company's profitability.

b) Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions and balances to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information available on struck off companies' data, the Company had no transactions with company which was struck off.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

c) Title deeds of leased assets not held in the name of the Company:

The title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties of land and buildings, are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date except in respect of:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (in lakhs)	Held in the name of	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company
Commercial Building - Chennai Vadapalani	707.25	Dr. Sankar T.S.R. Mohanselvan	13 years	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company.
Commercial building - Kochi Kalamassery	1,166.13	Canton Residency Pvt. Ltd.	3 year 3 days	The building is in the possession of the Company where the lease deed is yet to be registered in the name of the Company.

d) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

– directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or

– provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

e) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

– directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or

– provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of **Roots Corporation Limited**
CIN: U55100MH2003PLC143639

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Jithin Prakash
Head – Finance

Neha Khanna
Company Secretary
MRN – 29345

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of PIEM Hotels Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PIEM Hotels Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's reports thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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 a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 01 April 2025, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. 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".

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

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at 31 March 2025 on its financial position in its financial statements - Refer Note 23 to the financial statements.

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

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

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35(e) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 35(f) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The Company has not paid any dividend during the year. As stated in Note 36 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below and as explained in note 34 of the financial statements, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares':

i. In case of revenue software used for maintaining the books of accounts relating to revenue and trade receivables, given that the access management tool was implemented from 6 September 2024, the

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

details of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from 1 April 2024 to 5 September 2024.

ii. The revenue software used for maintaining the books of accounts relating to revenue and trade receivables was migrated to cloud infrastructure during the financial year and in the absence of reporting on compliance with the audit trail requirements in the independent auditor's report of the third party service organisation, we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting softwares' we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022
Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No.: 105234
ICAI UDIN: 25105234BMNXAW6324

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment and Rights-of-Use Assets by which all property, plant and equipment and Rights-of-Use Assets are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment and Rights-of-Use Assets were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value (₹ in Lakhs)	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Land at Agra	4.32	Zorawar Singh, Nathu Singh, Shri Mohan, Ramesh Chand, Dauji Ram	No	Since 1988	Due to non availability of all signatories registration formalities are pending.
Land at Indore	1.49	PIEM Holdings Limited	NA	Since 2002	Allotment is in the name of erstwhile subsidiary which got amalgamated with Company with effect from 2002.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. However, since the Company has not drawn any amount against the aforesaid sanctioned limits, it is not required to file any returns with the bank during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company. The Company did not have any sanctioned working capital limits from financial institutions.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership. The Company has made investments in companies and granted unsecured loans to Companies and unsecured advances in the nature of loan to other parties

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

during the year, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments or granted any unsecured loans to firms, limited liability partnership during the year.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans and advances in the nature of loan to any other entities mentioned as below:

Particulars	Loans (₹ in lakhs)
Aggregate amount during the year	
Subsidiary*	Nil
Others**	4,720.97
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
Subsidiary*	Nil
Others**	144.50

*As per the Companies Act, 2013,

** Includes advances in the nature of Loan.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, we are of the opinion that the the investments made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans provided during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Advance in nature of loans given to employees is not interest bearing and in our opinion the repayment of principal has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further the Company has not given any loan to any other party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans and advances given in the nature of loan.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not given any loan or provided guarantee or security to which provisions of Sections 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 apply. 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 security provided are not applicable to the Company, since the Company is engaged in infrastructural facilities. In respect of investments, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the services provided by it. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, in our opinion amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Professional Tax or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The Company does not have liability in respect of Duty of Customs.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable. The Company does not have liability in respect of Duty of Customs.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, or Cess or other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute are as follows:

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (₹ in Lakhs)	Amount paid under protest (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
State Good and Service Tax, 2017	Goods and Service tax (GST)	11.13	-	FY 2020-21	Commissioner of State Tax, Amritsar
The U.P. Sales Tax Act	Value Added Tax (VAT)	14.95	5.21	FY 2008-09 to FY 2011-12	Deputy Commissioner of Sales tax, Lucknow
The U.P. Sales Tax Act	Sales Tax	0.82	0.25	FY 2007-08	Deputy Commissioner of Sales Tax, Lucknow
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	276.31	7.00	FY 2010-11 to FY 2011-12, FY 2014-15 and FY 2015-16	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Lucknow
Agra Municipal Corporation	Property Tax	87.65	65.00	FY 2002-07	Agra Nagar Nigam
Agra Municipal Corporation	Others (Water/ Severage Tax)	41.17	-	FY 2002-07	Agra Nagar Nigam
State Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	8.31	0.40	FY 2019-20 to 2020-21	Commisioner of Uttar Pradesh, State GST, Lucknow
The State of Karnataka -Dept of urban Development; Bruhat Bangalore Mahanagar Palike	Property Tax	637.93	-	FY 2008-09 to 2023-24	High Court of Karnataka at Bengaluru
State of Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	26.45	1.39	FY 2019-20	Commissioner, Bengaluru: Karnataka, State/UT Karnataka
State of Goods and Service Act, 2017	Goods and Service Tax	34.13	-	FY 2020-21	Deputy Commissioner, Karnataka, Bengaluru
Punjab-Municipal-Corporation-Act-1976	Property Tax	503.54	100	FY 2015-25	Commissioner of Municipal Corporation, Amritsar
The Finance Act, 1994	Luxury Tax	11.55	-	FY 2004-05	Senior Assistant Commissioner of Sales Tax, Mumbai
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	17.48	1.31	FY 2015-16 to 2017-18	Commissioner of Central GST and central Excise, Mumbai
The Finance Act, 1994	Service Tax	157.60	-	FY 2005-06 to 2010-11	Commissioner of Central GST and Central Excise, Pune
The Finance Act, 1994	Entertainment Tax	1.11	0.01	FY 1997-98	High Court, Allahabad
Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act	Property Tax	647.95	323.98	FY 2010-2024	Brihanmumbai Mahanagar Palika

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

(c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company during the year and shared with us while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, 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 transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) According to information and explanations provided to us by the management, the Group has 5 CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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 the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022
Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No.: 105234
ICAI UDIN: 25105234BMNXAW6324

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of PIEM Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of 31 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the 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, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No.: 105234
ICAI UDIN: 25105234BMNXAW6324

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 22, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3(a)	44,452.84	44,125.60
Capital work-in-progress	3(b)	632.26	412.47
Rights-of-Use Assets	3(c)	6,335.21	6,461.66
Intangible Assets	4	55.12	67.68
		51,475.43	**51,067.41**
Financial Assets			
Investments	5(a)	16,844.98	19,808.78
Other Financial Assets	5(b)	323.21	381.18
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	12	-	1,016.76
Income Tax Assets (Net)		-	290.91
Other Non Current Assets	6	748.36	632.58
Total Non-Current Assets		**69,391.98**	**73,197.61**
Current Assets			
Inventories	8	1,219.35	1,147.57
Financial Assets			
Investments	5(a)	18,983.31	5,766.40
Trade Receivables	5(c)	3,226.94	2,479.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5(d)	2,071.68	5,716.12
Other Balances with Banks	5(d)	4,153.99	1,552.31
Loans and Advances	5(b)	-	679.29
Other Financial Assets	5(b)	885.91	896.75
Other Current Assets	7	1,932.89	2,532.35
Total Current Assets		**32,474.07**	**20,770.21**
Total Assets		**1,01,866.05**	**93,967.82**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	9(a)	381.00	381.00
Other Equity	9(b)	80,704.30	74,285.56
Total Equity		**81,085.30**	**74,666.56**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		8,128.80	7,912.73
Other Financial Liabilities	10(a)	26.13	31.22
Provisions	11	704.06	613.26
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	12	884.22	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**9,743.21**	**8,557.20**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		20.24	18.37
Trade Payables			
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	10(b)	256.88	319.53
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10(b)	5,227.96	5,073.77
Other Financial Liabilities	10(a)	1,852.66	1,910.39
Other Current Liabilities	13	2,261.99	2,224.41
Provisions	11	1,357.56	1,197.59
Current Tax Liabilities (net)		60.25	-
Total Current Liabilities		**11,037.54**	**10,744.06**
Total Liabilities		**20,780.75**	**19,301.26**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**1,01,866.05**	**93,967.82**
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 - 36		

To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.
101248W /W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No. 105234

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN No. 07624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	14	60,962.46	55,904.86
Other Income	15	1,973.36	987.18
Total Income		**62,935.82**	**56,892.04**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	16	6,637.03	6,319.04
Employee benefit expenses and payment to contractors	17	12,714.08	11,934.86
Finance costs	18	800.61	782.54
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3a, 3b & 4	4,057.20	3,858.17
Other operating and general expenses	19	24,803.66	22,928.53
Total expenses		**49,012.58**	**45,823.14**
Exceptional Item		-	-
Profit Before Tax		**13,923.24**	**11,068.90**
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax	20	4,804.09	1,951.34
Deferred Tax	20	(256.69)	2,834.96
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit		-	(1,074.34)
Total tax expenses		**4,547.40**	**3,711.97**
Profit After Tax		**9,375.84**	**7,356.94**
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(127.40)	(41.74)
Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as Fair value through other comprehensive income		(2,963.80)	5,158.60
(Less) :- Income tax expense / (credit)		134.10	(586.64)
Other Comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(2,957.10)**	**4,530.22**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**6,418.74**	**11,887.16**
Earnings per share - ₹ (Basic and Diluted)	33	246.09	193.10
Face value per Euity share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements	1 - 36		

To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.
101248W /W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No. 105234

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN No. 07624616

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DIN No. 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	a) Equity Share Capital	b) Other Equity							
		RESERVES AND SURPLUS							
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Capital Reserve	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Items of Other Comprehensive Income Equity Instruments through other comprehensive income	Other Equity	Total
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2023	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**40,129.48**	**9,257.27**	**64,684.40**	**65,065.40**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	-	-	7,356.94	-	7,356.94	7,356.94
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,557.73	4,557.73	4,557.73
Actuarial Gains / Losses (Net of Taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(27.51)	-	(27.51)	(27.51)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year 2023/24	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**7,329.43**	**4,557.73**	**11,887.16**	**11,887.16**
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	(2,286.00)	-	(2,286.00)	(2,286.00)
Balance at the end of March 31, 2024	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**45,172.91**	**13,814.99**	**74,285.55**	**74,666.55**
Balance at the beginning of April 1, 2024	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**45,172.91**	**13,814.99**	**74,285.55**	**74,666.55**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	-	-	9,375.84	-	9,375.84	9,375.84
Other Comprehensive Income, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below	-	-	-	-	-	-	(2,874.22)	(2,874.22)	(2,874.22)
Actuarial Gains / Losses (Net of Taxes)	-	-	-	-	-	(82.88)	-	(82.88)	(82.88)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended 2024/25	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**9,292.97**	**(2,874.22)**	**6,418.75**	**6,418.75**
Balance at the end of March 31, 2025	**381.00**	**375.61**	**77.00**	**2,011.00**	**12,834.04**	**54,465.88**	**10,940.77**	**80,704.30**	**81,085.30**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 - 36

The above statement of changes in equity should be read along with our audit report of even date attached.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.
101248W /W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No. 105234

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN No. 07624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS –13716

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	13,923.24	11,068.91
Adjustments For		
Depreciation and Amortisation	4,057.20	3,858.17
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	17.78	95.35
Profit on sale of current investments	(307.57)	(264.36)
Loss on Sale/Discarding of Assets	(129.98)	77.70
Dividend Income	(75.80)	(88.47)
Interest Income	(607.20)	(277.90)
Interest on Lease Liability (Ind AS 116)	800.61	782.54
Fair value movement on Investment measured at FVTPL	(346.48)	(45.95)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(127.40)	(41.74)
	3,281.16	**4,095.34**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	17,204.40	15,164.25
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(71.78)	32.08
Trade Receivables	(762.82)	(140.91)
Other financial current assets	(76.84)	62.66
Other Current assets	599.46	(446.81)
Other financial non current assets	57.98	37.22
Other non current assets	(102.69)	364.37
	(356.69)	**(91.39)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	91.55	65.06
Other current liabilities	37.58	259.31
Other financial current liabilities	102.88	22.62
Other financial non current liabilities	85.71	92.62
Other liabilities	159.97	39.09
	477.68	**478.70**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	17,325.39	15,551.56
Direct Taxes (Net)	(2,161.16)	(2,097.43)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)	**15,164.23**	**13,454.13**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(4,879.54)	(3,401.58)
Sale of Property, Plant & Equipment	368.12	49.76
Purchase of current Investments	(21,200.00)	(11,950.00)
Sale of current Investments	8,637.14	10,847.40
Purchase of long-term investment	-	(212.89)
Interest Received	704.17	284.19
Dividend Received	75.80	88.47
Short-term Deposits placed with a Related Party	(4,500.00)	(3,995.00)
Short-term Deposits repaid by a Related Party	5,170.00	3,325.00
Other Balances with Banks	(2,601.69)	(1,479.50)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	**(18,226.00)**	**(6,444.15)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Payment of Lease Liabilities (including Interest)	(582.67)	(582.67)
Dividend & Tax paid	-	(2,286.00)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities (C)	**(582.67)**	**(2,868.67)**
Net Increase In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(3,644.44)**	**4,141.31**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	**5,716.12**	**1,574.81**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	**2,071.68**	**5,716.12**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements 1 - 36
To be read along with our audit report of even date attached

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.
101248W /W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No. 105234

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN No. 07624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS –13716

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

PIEM Hotels Limited (the "Company") is primarily engaged in the business of owning and operating hotels. The Company is domiciled and incorporated in India in 1968 and its registered office located at 90, Cuffe Parade, Mumbai 400005. The Company is a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 22, 2025.

2. Basis of preparation and presentation:

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis

a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

b) Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

c) Critical accounting estimates & Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful life of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:**

  The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation/amortisation expense in future periods. - Refer Note 3(a) & Note 4.

- **Impairment Testing:**

  Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- **Impairment of investments:**

  The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

- **Income Taxes:**

  Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss. - Refer Note 20.

- **Estimation of Defined Benefit Obligation:**

  The cost of the defined benefit gratuity plan and compensated absences and the present value of the gratuity obligation are determined using actuarial valuation using unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each reporting date. - Refer Note 29(ii)

- **Estimation for Litigation:**

  From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made, and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances. Refer Note 23.

- **Leases:**

  Critical Judgements in Determining the Lease Term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

  Critical Judgements in Determining the Discount Rate:

  The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Material Accounting Policies

d) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Space and shop rentals: Rentals basically consist of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short term in nature. Revenue is recognized in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied services: In relation to the laundry income, communication income, health club income, transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognized by reference to the time of service rendered.

Membership Fees: Membership fee income majorly consists of health club and spa membership fees. The performance obligations are satisfied over a period of time. Revenue is recognised at the allocated transaction price on a time-proportion basis.

Contract Balances

a) Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (refer note 30) for details on contract liabilities recognised by the Company.

e) Employee Benefits:

i. Short- term Obligations

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-employment obligations

Defined Contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Provident fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

percentage of the covered employees' eligible salary (currently 12% of employees' eligible salary), which is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) or to the trust set up by the Company. In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Contribution Plan.

The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit & Loss.

Defined Benefit plans

The Company operates various defined benefit plans, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method and is performed by a qualified actuary.

a. Gratuity Fund

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

b. Provident Fund Trust

In respect of contribution to the trust set up by the Company, since the Company is obligated to meet interest shortfall, if any, with respect to covered employees, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Benefit Plan.

iii. Other Long-term Employee Benefits:

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

f) Property, plant and equipment:

Freehold land is carried at historical Cost. All other items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and where applicable accumulated impairment losses. Historical Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to acquisition of the asset. The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials, direct labour and any other costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to a working condition for its intended use, and the costs of dismantling and removing the items and restoring the site on which they are located. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

When parts of an item of Property, Plant and equipment have differential useful life, they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of Property, Plant and equipment and are recognized within other income/ other expenses in the statement of profit and loss account

An assets carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the assets carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

The Subsequent cost or cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The cost of day to day servicing and all other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on group's technical evaluation, taking into the account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties, maintenance support, etc.

• Plant and machinery	10 to 20 years
• Electrical installations and equipment	20 years
• Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
• End User devices - Computers, Laptops, etc.	6 years
• Minor Additions to Furniture & Fittings/Plant & Machinery	4 years
• Improvements to Buildings	15 years
• Operating Supplies on opening of a new hotel	2 to 3 years

In respect of buildings on leasehold land, depreciation is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to owned/ leased buildings are depreciated based on their estimated useful lives/ expected lease period.

The assets' estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment made during the year.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

g) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured at cost on initial recognition. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development costs, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in profit or loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Useful life of the intangible assets are as follows

Website Development Cost	5 years
Cost of Customer Reservation System (including licensed software)	6 - 10 years
Service and Operating Rights	10 years

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized, but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

h) Leases:

On inception of a contract, Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right-of-Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In case of early termination of lease contract with mutual consent of both the parties, the carrying amount of right to use assets and lease liabilities are de recognised on the date of termination, and the differential amount is debited/ credited to statement of profit and loss.

Short-term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to leases of low value assets or leases which have a term of less than 12 months. Costs associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

i) Impairment of Assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is immediately recognized.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognized in profit or loss section of the statement of profit and loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately.

j) Foreign Currency Translation

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

k) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) and net realizable value. Cost include the cost of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts, rebates and benefits are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Net realizable value represents the estimated selling price for the inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

l) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current Tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) is accounted when the Company is subjected to such provisions of the Income Tax Act. Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized, when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle the obligation, there will be an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of obligation.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material). Present value is arrived by using an appropriate current market-based pre-tax discount rate and the unwinding of the discount is included in finance costs.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity. Contingent assets are not recognized but only disclosed in the financial statements.

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

n) Statement of Cash flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(o) Financial Instruments

(I) Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

-Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

-Debt Instruments – The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

-Equity Instruments – The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

De-Recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-Recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

(III) Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

p) Consolidation

These financial statements represent the separate financial statements of the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) through its circular dated 27 July 2016 has exempted a company from preparing and filing of consolidated financial statements if its ultimate or intermediate holding company is filing consolidated financial statements.

Further Sub - Para (iv) to Para 4 of Ind AS 110 - Consolidated Financial Statements exempts a company from consolidation if its ultimate parent produces Ind AS complied consolidated financial statement, which are available for public use.

In view of above exemptions, the Company is not required to file the consolidated financial statements.

The Company has complied with Ind AS 27: Separate financial statements whereby investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are to be valued either

- at cost; or
- in accordance with Ind AS 109.

The Company has elected to measure its investment in subsidiaries and associates at cost determined in accordance with Ind AS 27 at original cost of investment in subsidiaries and associates.

q) Segment Reporting

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the Management of the Company. Disclosure of segment wise information is not applicable as Hoteliering is the Company's only business segment.

r) Rounding of Amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs (with 2 decimals) as per the requirement of Sch III, unless otherwise stated.

s) 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.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

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. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3 (a) : Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land Refer Footnote (i)	Buildings Refer Footnote (ii)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
At April 1, 2024	**1,971.78**	**31,867.83**	**26,336.41**	**10,606.68**	**1,313.46**	**342.60**	**72,438.76**
Additions	-	1,479.73	1,966.86	824.74	199.81	9.08	4,480.22
Disposals	-	324.45	484.31	240.55	30.93	-	1,080.24
As at March 31, 2025	**1,971.78**	**33,023.11**	**27,818.96**	**11,190.87**	**1,482.34**	**351.68**	**75,838.74**
Depreciation							
At April 1, 2024	-	8,593.95	12,522.26	5,912.20	1,026.00	258.75	28,313.16
Charge for the period	-	1,362.51	1,592.76	840.31	95.11	24.65	3,915.34
Disposals / Adjustments	-	285.97	319.65	208.04	28.94	-	842.60
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**9,670.49**	**13,795.37**	**6,544.47**	**1,092.17**	**283.40**	**31,385.90**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2024	**1,971.78**	**23,273.88**	**13,814.15**	**4,694.48**	**287.46**	**83.85**	**44,125.60**
As at March 31, 2025	**1,971.78**	**23,352.62**	**14,023.59**	**4,646.40**	**390.17**	**68.28**	**44,452.84**

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land Refer Footnote (i)	Buildings Refer Footnote (ii)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Cost							
At April 1, 2023	**1,971.78**	**30,654.22**	**25,300.86**	**10,080.01**	**1,238.49**	**345.58**	**69,590.94**
Additions	-	1,474.37	1,244.65	672.66	136.42	-	3,528.10
Disposals	-	260.76	209.10	145.99	61.45	2.98	680.28
As at March 31, 2024	**1,971.78**	**31,867.83**	**26,336.41**	**10,606.68**	**1,313.46**	**342.60**	**72,438.76**
Depreciation							
At April 1, 2023	**-**	**7,539.82**	**11,184.09**	**5,186.95**	**1,005.38**	**234.48**	**25,150.72**
Charge for the year	-	1,275.52	1,500.99	830.05	81.62	27.07	3,715.25
Disposals / Adjustments	-	221.39	162.82	104.80	61.00	2.80	552.81
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**8,593.95**	**12,522.26**	**5,912.20**	**1,026.00**	**258.75**	**28,313.16**
Net Block							
As at March 31, 2023	**1,971.78**	**23,114.40**	**14,116.77**	**4,893.06**	**233.11**	**111.10**	**44,440.22**
As at March 31, 2024	**1,971.78**	**23,273.88**	**13,814.15**	**4,694.48**	**287.46**	**83.85**	**44,125.60**

Footnotes :

(i) Cost of Freehold land includes ₹ 4.32 lakhs pending registration (previous year ₹ 4.32 lakhs). Refer Note 35(a) for details

(ii) Gross Block includes

(a) Improvements to buildings constructed on leasehold land - ₹ 28,605.21 lakhs (previous year - ₹ 27,449.93 lakhs)

(b) Cost of shares of Co-operative Societies in case of Residential Buildings

Note 3 (b) : Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Capital Work-in-Progress	**632.26**	**412.47**

Capital work in progress ageing is as given below:

March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	388.46	84.34	12.37	13.60	498.77
Other Capex	120.64	12.85	-	-	133.49
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	509.10	**97.19**	**12.37**	**13.60**	**632.26**

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	167.95	19.37	6.11	29.54	222.97
Other Capex	189.50	-	-	-	189.50
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
	357.45	**19.37**	**6.11**	**29.54**	**412.47**

Other Capex represents design fees, routine capex, soft refurbishment, brought outs, etc

Footnotes :

(i) ₹ 4,483.57 Lakhs (PY ₹ 3,542.39 Lakhs) has been capitalised and transfer to PPE.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3(c) : Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2024	7,067.60	24.37	7,091.97
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions for the year	1.49	-	1.49
As at March 31, 2025	**7,066.11**	**24.37**	**7,090.48**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2024	628.77	1.54	630.31
Charge for the period	125.66	0.39	126.05
Deductions for the year	1.09	-	1.09
As at March 31, 2025	**753.34**	**1.93**	**755.27**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2024	**6,438.83**	**22.83**	**6,461.66**
As at March 31, 2025	**6,312.77**	**22.44**	**6,335.21**

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2023	7,067.60	24.37	7,091.97
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**7,067.60**	**24.37**	**7,091.97**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2023	502.74	1.16	503.90
Charge for the year	126.03	0.38	126.41
Deductions for the year	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**628.77**	**1.54**	**630.31**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2023	**6,564.86**	**23.21**	**6,588.07**
As at March 31, 2024	**6,438.83**	**22.83**	**6,461.66**

Foot note

1. Company's leased assets mainly comprise land and hotel properties. Leases contain a wide range of different terms and conditions. The term of property leases ranges from 60-99 years (Previous year 60-99 years). The average lease term remaining is 51 years (Previous year 52 years).
2. Cost of leasehold land includes ₹ 1.49 lakhs pending registration (previous year ₹ 1.49 lakhs).

Note 4 : Intangible Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Website Development Cost	Software (Refer Footnote)	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2024	4.38	577.33	581.71
Additions	-	3.35	3.35
Disposals	-	7.17	7.17
As at March 31, 2025	**4.38**	**573.51**	**577.89**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2024	4.38	509.65	514.03
Charge for the year	-	15.81	15.81
Disposals	-	7.07	7.07
As at March 31, 2025	**4.38**	**518.39**	**522.77**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**67.68**	**67.68**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**55.12**	**55.12**

(₹ lakhs)

	Website Development Cost	Software (Refer Footnote)	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2023	4.38	567.60	571.98
Additions	-	14.29	14.29
Disposals	-	4.56	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	**4.38**	**577.33**	**581.71**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2023	4.38	497.70	502.08
Charge for the year	-	16.51	16.51
Disposals	-	4.56	4.56
As at March 31, 2024	**4.38**	**509.65**	**514.03**
Net Block			
As at March 31, 2023	**-**	**69.90**	**69.90**
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**67.68**	**67.68**

Footnote :

Software includes Customer Reservation System and other licensed software.

Note 3a, 3b & 4 : Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31,2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	3,915.34	3,715.25
Amortisation of Rights-of-use Assets	126.05	126.41
Amortisation of Intangible Assets	15.81	16.51
	4,057.20	**3,858.17**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5 (a) : Non-Current Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	Face Value	March 31, 2025 Holdings As at	March 31, 2025 Value	March 31, 2024 Holdings As at	March 31, 2024 Value
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Companies (At cost)					
Piem International (H. K.) Limited (Wholly Owned)	$ 10	8,00,000	2,825.34	8,00,000	2,825.34
Northern India Hotels Limited	₹ 10	4,12,083	627.35	4,12,083	627.35
			3,452.69		**3,452.69**
Investments in Fellow Subsidiares/Associates (At cost)					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited*	₹ 100	34,400	34.42	34,400	34.42
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	$ 1	2,80,108	132.69	2,80,108	132.69
Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Ltd.	₹ 10	3,00,000	30.00	3,00,000	30.00
Inditravel Limited	₹ 10	1,89,002	18.91	1,89,002	18.91
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	₹ 10	8,86,500	140.38	8,86,500	140.38
			356.40		**356.40**
Investment in Other Companies (Refer footnote)					
Damania Airways Ltd.*	₹ 10	500	0.15	500	0.15
Smile and Care Products Pvt. Ltd.*	₹ 10	49,800	4.98	49,800	4.98
MPOWER Information Systems Pvt Ltd.*	₹ 10	-	-	30,000	3.00
TP Narmada Solar Limited	₹ 10	21,28,894	212.89	21,28,894	212.89
			218.02		**221.02**
Fully Paid quoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Fellow Subsidiares/Associates (At cost)					
Beneras Hotels Limited	₹ 10	54,063	5.41	54,063	5.41
Oriental Hotels Limited	₹ 1	36,57,170	596.81	36,57,170	596.81
			602.22		**602.22**
Investment in Other Companies (Fair Value Through OCI)					
Tulip Star Hotels Limited (Refer Foot Note iv)	₹ 10	35,800	-	35,800	-
Titan Company Limited (Refer Foot Note v)	₹ 1	4,00,000	12,255.20	4,00,000	15,219.00
			12,255.20		**15,219.00**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross			16,884.53		19,851.33
Less : Provision for Diminution in value of Investments			39.55		42.55
Total Non-current Investments - Net			**16,844.98**		**19,808.78**

Footnotes :

(i)	Aggregate amount of Quoted Investments	Carrying Value	**12,857.42**	Carrying Value	**15,821.22**
		Market Value	**23,527.50**	Market Value	**24,529.04**
(ii)	Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments	Cost	**4,027.11**	Cost	**4,030.11**
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		**39.55**		**42.55**

(iv) As trading suspended since 22nd March, 2021 of Tulip Star Hotels Limited in BSE Stock Exchange, the Company has considered Fair Value as Nil and entire carrying amount recognised as fair value loss for the year

(v) For these investments, the Company has elected the fair value through Other Comprehensive Income irrevocable option since these investments are not held for trading.

*Provision for diminution is created for these investments.

Note 5 (a) : Current Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Quoted)				
Fair value through profit and loss				
Tata Liquid Fund - Regular - Growth	1,37,097.63	5,546.02	1,15,876.44	3,759.33
UTI Overnight Fund - Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	1,58,909.73	2,007.07
Axis Overnight Fund - Regular Growth	2,48,686.23	3,348.99	-	-
Kotak Equity Arbitrage Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	90,08,893.52	3,545.24	-	-
HDFC Arbitrage Fund - Wholesale Plan - Growth - Direct Plan	1,01,82,531.04	2,018.99	-	-
ICICI Prudential Equity - Arbitrage Fund - Direct - Growth	69,62,644.95	2,516.89	-	-
Tata Arbitrage Fund - Direct - Growth	1,35,24,909.56	2,007.18	-	-
Total Current Investments		**18,983.31**		**5,766.40**

Footnotes:

(i) Aggregate amount of Investments	Cost	**18,548.61**	Cost	5,678.60
	NAV	**18,983.31**	NAV	5,766.40

Note 5 (b): Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A) Non Current		
Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised cost		
Public Bodies and Others	297.04	327.01
	297.04	**327.01**
Advance to Employees	12.28	22.29
Deposits with Bank	13.89	31.88
	323.21	**381.18**
B) Current		
Loans		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loan to Related Parties (Refer Note 31)	-	670.00
Others	-	9.29
	-	**679.29**
Less: Allowance for credit imparied	-	-
	-	**679.29**
Deposit with public bodies and others	71.96	91.52
Other advances		
Considered good	386.40	333.23
Considered doubtful	3.42	0.95
	389.82	**334.18**
Less: Provision for doubtful advances	3.42	0.95
	386.40	**333.23**
Interest receivable		
Others	3.49	100.46
	3.49	**100.46**
On Current Account dues:		
Related Parties (refer note 31)	395.68	329.97
Others	28.38	41.57
	424.06	**371.54**
	885.91	**896.75**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5 (c) : Trade receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	3,226.94	2,479.42
Credit impaired	151.25	189.65
	3,378.19	**2,669.07**
Less: Provision for Trade Receivables credit impaired (Refer footnote)	151.25	189.65
	151.25	**189.65**
	3,226.94	**2,479.42**

Footnote:

i) Provision for Trade Receivables credit impaired

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	189.65	94.39
Add : Provision during the year	57.99	143.85
	247.64	**238.24**
Less : Bad debts written off against past provisions	55.85	-
Less : Reversal of provision no longer required	40.54	48.59
Closing Balance	**151.25**	**189.65**

ii) For impairment of trade receivables and significant increase in credit risk refer note 22

iii) Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
	Less than 6 months*	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,979.73	234.89	12.03	0.29	-	3,226.94
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	96.80	49.03	5.42	151.25
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,979.73**	**234.89**	**108.83**	**49.32**	**5.42**	**3,378.19**

March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date					
	Less than 6 months*	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2,191.51	261.63	23.69	2.58	-	2,479.42
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	121.80	16.26	51.59	189.65
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2,191.51**	**261.63**	**145.49**	**18.84**	**51.59**	**2,669.07**

* Includes unbilled trade receivable of Rs.241.60 lakhs (PY Rs. 215.96 lakhs).

Note 5 (d) : Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31,2024
Cash and cash equivalents		
Cash on hand	49.92	36.29
Balances with bank in current account	476.00	279.83
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts	1,545.76	5,400.00
	2,071.68	**5,716.12**

Note 5 (d) : Other Balances with Bank

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	4,082.21	1,500.00
Margin money deposits	33.36	31.88
Earmarked balances	52.31	52.31
	4,167.88	**1,584.19**
Less : Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current (Note 5(b))	13.89	31.88
	4,153.99	**1,552.31**

Note 6 : Other non current assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Capital Advances	169.19	153.62
Prepaid Expenses	43.87	57.17
Deposits for tax and other statutory dues	535.30	421.79
	748.36	**632.58**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 7 : Other Current assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid Expenses	595.44	623.11
Indirect tax recoverable	6.89	5.57
Advance to Suppliers	496.11	500.95
Advance to Employees	24.62	14.24
Balance with Statutory Authorities	809.83	1,388.47
	1,932.89	**2,532.35**

Note 8 : Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and Beverages	911.86	846.16
Stores and Operating Supplies	307.49	301.41
	1,219.35	**1,147.57**

Note 9 (a) : Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Ordinary Shares		
4,750,000 (Previous year - 4,750,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	475.00	475.00
	475.00	**475.00**
Preference Shares		
18,000 (Previous year - 18,000) 9.5% First Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each	18.00	18.00
	18.00	**18.00**
Preference Shares		
7,000 (Previous year - 7,000) 3% First Redeemable Cumulative Preference Share of Rs. 100/- each	7.00	7.00
	7.00	**7.00**
	500.00	**500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
3,810,000 (Previous Year - 3,810,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	381.00	381.00
	381.00	**381.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
3,810,000 (Previous Year - 3,810,000) Equity Shares of Re. 10/- each	381.00	381.00
[Refer Footnote (v)]	**381.00**	**381.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) During the year ended March 31, 2025 NIL dividend was paid (PY March 31, 2024, Final dividend of FY 2022-23 at the rate of ₹10 per share amounting to ₹ 381 lakhs and an Interim dividend for the FY 2023-24 was declared and paid at the rate of ₹ 50/- per share amounting to ₹ 1,905 lakhs)

(iii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of shares	₹ Lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	38,10,000	381.00	38,10,000	381.00
Add: Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**38,10,000**	**381.00**	**38,10,000**	**381.00**

(iv) Share held by Holding Company and Subsidiary of Holding Company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	22,34,488	58.6%	22,34,488	58.6%

(v) Details of share held by other shareholders holding more than 5% the aggregate shares in the Company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	4,99,429	13.1%
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,29,144	13.9%	5,28,477	13.9%
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,57,768	6.8%	2,57,435	6.8%
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	2,10,633	5.5%	2,09,633	5.5%

(vi) Aggregate number of shares allotted as fully paid pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash, bonus shares and shares bought back for period of 5 years immediately preceeding Balance sheet date NIL (previous year NIL)

(vii) Details of share held by Promoters in the Company

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		Change in % of Holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	22,34,488	58.6%	22,34,488	58.6%	-
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	4,99,429	13.1%	-
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,57,768	6.8%	2,57,435	6.8%	0.01
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	2,10,633	5.5%	2,09,633	5.5%	0.03
Ms. Ninotchka Malkani Nagpal	40,487	1.1%	40,487	1.1%	-
Ms. Sansara R. Nagpal	7,101	0.2%	7,101	0.2%	-
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,29,144	13.9%	5,28,477	13.9%	0.02
Ms. Shammi Nagpal	1,550	0.0%	1,550	0.0%	-

	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		Change in % of Holding
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding	
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	22,34,488	58.6%	19,64,770	51.6%	7.08
Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal	4,99,429	13.1%	4,99,429	13.1%	-
Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal	2,57,435	6.8%	2,46,088	6.5%	0.30
Mrs. Subhadra R. Nagpal	2,09,633	5.5%	1,99,418	5.2%	0.27
Ms. Ninotchka Malkani Nagpal	40,487	1.1%	40,487	1.1%	-
Ms. Sansara R. Nagpal	7,101	0.2%	7,101	0.2%	-
Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal	5,28,477	13.9%	5,09,757	13.4%	0.49
Ms. Shammi Nagpal	1,550	0.0%	1,550	0.0%	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 9 (b) : Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserves & Surplus		
Capital Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	375.61	375.61
Capital Redemption Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	77.00	77.00
Securities Premium		
Opening and Closing Balance	2,011.00	2,011.00
General Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	12,834.04	12,834.04
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	45,172.91	40,129.48
Add: Current Year profits/ (Loss)	9,375.84	7,356.94
Less: Appropriations		
Final Dividend	-	(381.00)
Interim Dividend	-	(1,905.00)
Add: Remeasurement of post employment benefit obligation net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(82.87)	(27.51)
Closing retained earning	**54,465.88**	**45,172.91**
Reserves and Surplus	**69,763.53**	**60,470.56**
Other Comprehensive Income		
OCI - Equity Instruments fair valued through Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening Balance	13,814.99	9,257.27
Add: Change in fair value of equity instruments designated irrevocably as fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	(2,874.22)	4,557.73
Closing Balance	**10,940.77**	**13,814.99**
Total	**80,704.30**	**74,285.56**

Footnote:

(a) Description of nature and purpose of each reserve

a) **Capital Reserve:** Capital reserve mainly consists of excess of assets acquired over purchase consideration in case of purchase of hotels in the past.

b) **Capital Redemption Reserve:** Capital Redemption Reserve was created on redemption of Preference shares in earlier years.

c) **Securities Premium:** Securities premium represents the premium charged to the shareholders at the time of issuance of equity shares. The securities premium can be utilised based on the relevant requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

d) **General Reserve:** General reserve was created from time to time by way of transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes based on the provisions of the Companies Act prior to its amendment.

e) **Equity Instruments through Other Comprehensive Income:** This represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income, under an irrevocable option, net of amounts reclassified to retained earnings when such investments are disposed off.

Note 10 (a) : Other financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current financial liabilities**		
	Deposits from others		
	Unsecured	26.13	31.22
		26.13	**31.22**
		26.13	**31.22**
B)	**Current financial liabilities**		
	Payables on Current Account dues:		
	Related Parties	0.74	0.41
	Others	3.16	4.34
		3.90	**4.75**
	Current Portion - Lease Liability	20.24	18.37
	Deposits from others		
	Unsecured	146.85	143.08
		146.85	**143.08**
	Creditors for capital expenditure	460.93	621.55
	Employee related liabilities	1,218.89	1,122.31
	Others	22.09	18.71
		1,852.66	**1,910.39**

Footnote:

There are no amounts due to be transferred to Investor Education and Protection Fund during the current year as well as previous year.

Note 10 (b) : Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises [Refer Footnote (i) and (ii)]	256.88	319.53
	256.88	**319.53**
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Vendor Payables	3,201.12	3,737.79
Accrued expenses and others	2,026.84	1,335.97
	5,227.96	**5,073.77**

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

(ii) For the disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises refer Note 26

(iii) For related party balances refer Note 31

(iv) Trade Payable ageing summary

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
		Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	-	34.98	221.90	-	-	-	256.88
(ii)	Others	2,026.85	256.10	2,920.89	7.27	1.50	15.36	5,227.96
(iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		2,026.85	**291.08**	**3,142.78**	**7.27**	**1.50**	**15.36**	**5,484.84**

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
		Accrued Expenses	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	MSME	-	41.64	277.88	-	-	-	319.53
(ii)	Others	1,335.97	2,347.28	1,337.17	18.29	13.76	21.30	5,073.77
(iii)	Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		1,335.97	**2,388.92**	**1,615.05**	**18.29**	**13.76**	**21.30**	**5,393.30**

Note 11 : Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Long term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
	Compensated Abesences	704.06	613.26
		704.06	**613.26**
B)	**Short term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
	Compensated Abesences	131.94	119.68
	Gratuity (refer note 29)	297.36	201.55
		429.30	**321.23**
Provision for Disputed Claims (Refer footnote i)		928.26	876.36
		928.26	**876.36**
Total Short-term provisions		**1,357.56**	**1,197.59**

Note 12 : Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities (Net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	3,748.63	3,744.40
Unrealised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income [Refer Footnote (i)]	1,278.22	1,367.80
Others	23.42	23.42
Unrealised Gain on MF Investment	151.06	29.99
Total (A)	**5,201.33**	**5,165.61**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Deferred Tax Asset-MAT credit entitlement	2,177.16	4,527.00
Provision for Compensated Absences	292.13	256.12
Liabilities / Provisions that are deducted for tax purposes when paid	764.84	423.92
Allowance for Doubtful Debts/ Advances	54.05	66.60
Provision for Contingencies - Others	34.24	34.24
Right-of-Use Assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	994.69	874.49
Total (B)	**4,317.11**	**6,182.37**
Net Deferred Tax (Assets)/Liabilities (A-B)	**884.22**	**(1,016.76)**

Footnote:

(i) Deferred tax assets on account of changes in fair value of investments routed through OCI has been restricted to the extent of deferred tax liability on this account.

Refer note 20 for detailed disclosures

Note 13 : Other non financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Current**		
	Income received in advance	31.91	66.76
	Advances collected from customers and others	1,072.93	1,140.55
	Statutory dues	1,157.15	1,017.10
		2,261.99	**2,224.41**

Footnote:

(i) For detailed disclosure relating to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contractors with Customers refer Note 30.

(ii) Statutory dues includes amount payable towards indirect taxes, tax deducted at source and employee related dues.

Note 14: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income	58,721.00	53,795.37
Membership fees	62.39	47.92
Other Operating Income	2,179.07	2,061.57
Total Revenue	**60,962.46**	**55,904.86**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15 : Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	163.02	84.57
Deposits with banks	426.91	190.15
Others	6.64	4.84
Sub Total	**596.57**	**279.56**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	10.63	-
Total	**607.20**	**279.56**
Dividend Income from non-current investments		
From related parties	75.80	88.47
Profit on sale of lease land	299.61	-
Profit on sale of Investments (Net)	307.57	264.36
Others	683.18	354.78
Total	**1,973.36**	**987.18**

Note 16 : Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	846.16	868.00
Add: Purchases	6,702.73	6,297.20
	7,548.89	**7,165.20**
Less: Closing Stock	911.86	846.16
Food and Beverages Consumed	**6,637.03**	**6,319.04**

Note 17 : Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	8,340.32	7,676.34
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 29)	559.17	560.82
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	1,318.56	1,378.48
Payment to Contractors	907.22	890.05
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,588.81	1,429.17
Total	**12,714.08**	**11,934.86**

Note 18 : Finance costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest cost on Lease Liabilities	800.61	782.54
Total	**800.61**	**782.54**

Note 19 : Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following :**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	808.50	737.55
	Catering Supplies	666.16	614.46
	Other Supplies	135.66	123.82
	Fuel, Power and Light (net)	3,184.34	3,198.26
	Repairs to Buildings	650.39	725.32
	Repairs to Machinery	1,151.88	1,039.88
	Repairs to Others	158.13	129.19
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	567.64	464.89
	Payment to Orchestra Staff, Artistes and Others	769.79	715.71
	Guest Transportation	461.51	472.02
	Travel Agents' Commission	1,019.62	920.70
	Sales Distribution Expenses	80.60	68.77
	Discount to Collecting Agents	521.12	476.95
	Other Operating Expenses	1,908.87	1,712.96
	Sub Total	**12,084.21**	**11,400.48**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	392.80	336.93
	Licence Fees	2,004.99	1,770.66
	Rates and Taxes	1,002.96	947.74
	Insurance	238.70	244.61
	Advertising and Publicity	2,243.25	2,029.57
	Printing and Stationery	150.45	162.14
	Passage and Travelling	108.43	105.86
	Provision for Doubtful Debts and Bad debts written off	15.30	95.35
	Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility [Refer Footnote (i)]	95.89	-
	Management Fees	3,058.85	2,829.31
	Reservation and Information system	586.84	535.11
	Brand Common Cost	586.83	535.11
	Professional fees	807.81	650.40
	Outsourced Support Services	284.79	302.74
	Exchange Loss (Net)	0.77	1.41
	Loss on Sale / Scrapping of Fixed Assets	169.62	77.70
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors		
	i. As Auditors	53.00	41.00
	ii. As Tax Auditors	6.50	6.50
	iii. For Other Services	0.50	12.50
	iv. For Reimbursement of expenses	6.99	7.81
	Directors Sitting Fees and Commission	127.00	130.65
	Other Expenses	777.18	704.95
	Sub Total	**12,719.45**	**11,528.05**
	Total	**24,803.66**	**22,928.53**

Footnote:

i) The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 94.60 lakhs (Previous year Nil). During the current year, the Company has spent ₹ 95.89 lakhs (Previous year NIl) on projects other than construction/ acquisition of assets. The entire amount has been disbursed/committed prior to the end of the financial year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsbility:		
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	94.60	-
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	94.60	-
(c) Amount spent during the year on:		
CSR Project or Activities identified		
(i) Supporting Education	69.61	-
(ii) Responsible Neighbour	14.60	-
(iii) Building Livelihoods	7.68	-
(iv) Sustainable Environment	4.00	-
Total	**95.89**	**-**

Note 20 : Tax Disclosures

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Income Tax recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss:		
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	4,704.13	1,951.34
In respect of earlier years	99.96	-
	4,804.09	**1,951.34**
Deferred Tax		
Minimum Alternate Tax Credit	-	(1,074.34)
In respect of the current year	(48.09)	2,639.53
In respect of earlier years	(208.60)	195.42
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(256.69)**	**1,760.61**
Income tax expense	**4,547.40**	**3,711.96**

The Company reviews its income tax treatments in order to determine its impact on the financial statements. As a practice, where the interpretation of income tax law is not clear, management relies on the some or all of the following factors to determine the probability of its acceptance by the tax authority:

– Strength of technical and judicial argument and clarity of the legislation;

– Past experience related to similar tax treatments in its own case;

– Legal and professional advice or case law related to other entities.

After analysing above factors for each of such uncertain tax treatments, where the Company expects that the probability to sustain its position on ultimate resolution of such uncertain tax treatment is remote, the Company ensures that such uncertain tax positions are adequately provided for in the Company's financial Statements.

(b) Reconciliation of Income tax provision to the amount computed by applying statutory income tax rate to the Profit befote tax is summarised below. The accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	13,923.24	11,068.90
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	34.94%	29.12%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	4,865.34	3,223.25
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)	(43.96)	(25.76)
Income considered as capital in nature under tax and tax provisions	(104.48)	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	39.41	5.74
Effect on deferred tax balances due to the change in income tax rate	-	362.99
Recognition of previously unrecognised deferred taxes	(32.31)	(36.72)
Income subject to lower rate of income tax	28.95	-
Others	3.05	(12.97)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**4,756.00**	**3,516.53**
Effect on deferred tax balances for earlier years	**(208.60)**	**195.42**
Total	**4,547.40**	**3,711.95**

(c) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax		
Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Net fair value gain on investments in equity shares at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income	89.58	(600.87)
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	44.52	14.24
	134.10	**(586.64)**

(d) Following is the analysis of Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) presented in the Balance sheet

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	4,317.11	6,182.37
Deferred Tax liabilities	(5,201.34)	(5,165.61)
Net Deferred tax (Liabilities)/Assets	**(884.23)**	**1,016.76**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Significant components of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Utilisation of MAT credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/assets in relation to:					
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(3,744.40)	(4.23)	-	-	(3,748.63)
Right of use assets net of lease liabilities	874.48	120.21	-	-	994.69
Unrealised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	(1,367.79)	-	89.58	-	(1,278.22)
Provision for Employee Benefits	256.12	(8.50)	44.52	-	292.13
MAT Credit Entitlement	4,527.00	(58.07)	-	(2,291.77)	2,177.16
Provision for Doubtful Debts	66.60	(12.56)	-	-	54.05
Others	404.75	219.84	-	-	624.59
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**1,016.76**	**256.69**	**134.10**	**(2,291.77)**	**(884.23)**

Significant components of Net Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Utilisation of MAT credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ assets in relation to:					
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(3,084.25)	(660.15)	-	-	(3,744.40)
Right of use assets net of lease liabilities	584.08	290.40	-	-	874.48
Unrealised gain on equity shares carried at fair value through OCI	(766.92)	-	(600.87)	-	(1,367.79)
Provision for Employee Benefits	186.37	55.51	14.24	-	256.12
Unused tax losses (Business loss & unabsorbed depreciation)	2,751.96	(2,751.96)	-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement	3,452.66	1,074.33	-	-	4,527.00
Provision for Doubtful Debts	29.75	36.85	-	-	66.60
Others	210.37	194.38	-	-	404.75
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**3,364.02**	**(1,760.63)**	**(586.63)**	**-**	**1,016.76**

Note 21 : Financial Instruments Measurements and Disclosures

Fair value hierarchy pertaining to financial instruments measured at fair value on recurring basis

(₹ lakhs)

As of March 31, 2025:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity shares	12,255.20	-	-	12,255.20
Liquid & Arbitrage Funds	18,983.31	-	-	18,983.31
Total	**31,238.51**	**-**	**-**	**31,238.51**

(₹ lakhs)

As of March 31, 2024:	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity shares	15,219.00	-	-	15,219.00
Liquid & Overnight Funds	5,766.40	-	-	5,766.40
Total	**20,985.40**	**-**	**-**	**20,985.40**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables, short term loans, deposits etc. because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

(ii) The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1:- Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices in an active market. This includes listed equity instruments, traded debentures and mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV. The fair value of all equity instruments (including debentures) which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.

Level 2: Level 2 hierarchy includes financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds/debentures, over the counter derivatives). The fair value in this hierarchy is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant Inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. 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. Financial instruments such as unlisted equity shares, loans are included in this hierarchy.

Inter level transfers:

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 as also between levels 2 and 3 during the year.

Valuation technique used to determine fair value
Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

- the use of quoted market prices for the equity instruments
- the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves
- the fair value of non convertible debentures is valued using FIMMDA guidelines.
- the fair value for the cross currency swaps/principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
- the fair value of certain unlisted shares are determined based on the income approach or the comparable market approach. For these unquoted investments categorised under Level 3, their respective cost has been considered as an appropriate estimate of fair value because of a wide range of possible fair value measurements and cost represents the best estimate of fair value within that range.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

– the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using the discounted cash flow analysis

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

As on March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity Shares	-	12,255.20	-	12,255.20
Mutual Funds	18,983.31	-	-	18,983.31
Trade Receivables	-	-	3,226.94	3,226.94
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	2,071.69	2,071.69
Other Balances with Banks	-	-	4,153.99	4,153.99
Other financial assets	-	-	1,209.12	1,209.12
Total - Financial Assets	**18,983.31**	**12,255.20**	**10,661.73**	**41,900.24**
Financial liabilities:				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	8,149.04	8,149.04
Trade Payables (including Creditors for capital expenditure)	-	-	5,945.78	5,945.78
Deposits	-	-	172.98	172.98
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,244.87	1,244.87
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,512.67**	**15,512.67**

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Equity Investment in External Companies	-	15,219.00	-	15,219.00
Overnight Funds	5,766.40	-	-	5,766.40
Trade Receivables	-	-	2,479.42	2,479.42
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	5,716.12	5,716.12
Bank Balances other than cash & cash equivalents	-	-	1,552.31	1,552.31
Other financial assets	-	-	1,957.22	1,957.22
Total - Financial Assets	**5,766.40**	**15,219.00**	**11,705.07**	**32,690.47**
Financial liabilities:				
Lease Liabilities	-	-	7,931.09	7,931.09
Trade Payables including capital creditors	-	-	6,014.84	6,014.84
Deposits	-	-	174.30	174.30
Other financial liabilities	-	-	1,145.77	1,145.77
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**15,266.00**	**15,266.00**

Note: The above excludes investments in subsidiaries and associates amounting to ₹ 4,411.31 Lakhs (PY ₹ 4,411.31 Lakhs).

Note 22 : Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's Board of Directors has the overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Board of Directors has established a Risk Management Committee, which is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies. The Committee reports regularly to the Board of Directors on its activities.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by the internal audit team. The internal audit team undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit risk;
- Liquidity risk;
- Market risk

a) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable was ₹ 3,226.94 lakhs and ₹ 2,479.42 lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively.

b) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits or covenants on any of its borrowing facilities. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial position ratio targets.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

i) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expiring within one year:		
Cash credit and Bank overdraft	2,000	2,000
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	2,000	2,000

The bank overdraft facilities may be drawn at any time by the Company.

ii) Maturities of financial liabilities

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due from 6th year onwards	Total
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Lease Liabilities	582.67	635.91	1,966.29	63,360.60	66,545.47
Other financial liabilities	1,852.66	26.13	-	-	1,878.78
Trade and other payables	5,484.85	-	-	-	5,484.85
	7,920.17	**662.04**	**1,966.29**	**63,360.60**	**73,909.10**
Year ended 31 March 2024					
Lease Liabilities	582.67	582.67	1,907.73	64,055.07	67,128.14
Other financial liabilities	1,910.39	31.22	-	-	1,914.61
Trade and other payables	5,393.30	-	-	-	5,393.30
	7,886.36	**613.89**	**1,907.73**	**64,055.07**	**74,463.05**

iii) Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility.

Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

c) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, currency risk is not significant for the Company since the Company has only Indian Rupee Borrowings and receivables & payables are generally denominated in Indian Rupee.

d) Price Risk

The Company's exposure to equity securities price risk arises from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet as fair value through OCI. If the equity prices of quoted investments are 3% higher/ lower, the Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025 would increase/ decrease by ₹ 367.66 Lakhs (for the year ended March 31, 2024 : increase/ decrease by ₹ 456.57 Lakhs).

Note 23 : Contingent Liabilities:

The Company is involved in a number of appellate, judicial and arbitration proceedings (including those described below) concerning matters arising in the course of conduct of the Company's businesses and is exposed to other contingencies arising from having issued guarantees to lenders of its subsidiaries and other entities. Some of these proceedings in respect of matters under litigation are in early stages, and in some other cases, the claims are indeterminate.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contingent liabilities		
(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt		
Minimum amount to be paid to Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) for Amritsar as per Revenue sharing Agreement. (Note)	400.00	400.00
Employee termination/resignation cases	2.84	2.84
Demand raised by Tahsildar towards evacuation not approved	94.75	94.75
Total	**497.59**	**497.59**
(b) Guarantees		
Guarantee given to PUDA	1,242.00	1,242.00
Guarantee given to Local Authorities	50.82	50.82
Total	**1,292.82**	**1,292.82**
(c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable		
Income Tax	-	324.22
Luxury Tax	11.55	11.55
Entertainment Tax	1.11	1.11
Sales Tax/VAT	15.76	15.76
Property Tax	1,229.13	87.65
Service Tax & Excise Duty & GST	531.41	1,075.77
Others (Water & Sewerage Tax)	41.17	88.00
Total	**1,830.13**	**1,604.07**

Note: The Punjab Urban Development Authority (PUDA) has contested the order passed by the Appellate Authority - Punjab Infrastructure Regulatory Authority (PIRA) granting an extension of one year in the completion date of the Amritsar Project at the High Court. The Company will be liable to pay the concession fee for the aforesaid period in case the above claim is upheld by the High Court.

Note 24 : Contingent Asset

There is no contingent asset as on March 31, 2025 (PY: NIL).

Note 25 : Capital Commitments

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹ 622.31 lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 691.17 lakhs)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 26 : Disclosures required under section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year*	256.88	319.53
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	the amount of interest paid in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(iv)	the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-
(v)	the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year	-	-
(vi)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

Note 27 : Ind AS 116 related Disclosures

The Company has taken land and immovable properties on lease which are generally long term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within forty-six to sixty-one years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March, 31 2025	March 31, 2024
Current*	20.24	18.37
Non-current	8,128.80	7,912.73
Total	**8,149.04**	**7,931.10**

The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹ 582.67 lakhs (Previous year - ₹ 582.67 lakhs). Refer note below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March, 31 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use Assets	126.05	126.41
Expense relating to variable lease payments	2,004.99	1,770.66
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	392.80	336.93
Interest on lease liabilities	800.61	782.54
Total recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**3,324.45**	**3,016.54**

Variable lease payments are payable under certain of Company's hotel leases and arise where Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels.

Amounts recognised in the cash flow statement:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Minimum lease payments/Fixed rentals	582.67	582.67

Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	582.67	582.67
Between 1 and 2 years	635.91	582.67
Between 2 and 5 years	1,966.29	1,907.73
More than 5 years	63,360.60	64,055.07
Total	**66,545.47**	**67,128.14**

In addition, in certain circumstances the Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance viz. gross operating profits, revenues etc. of the hotels that are being leased for which no lease liability has been recognised as it is contingent in nature.

Note 28 : Lease Rental Income

Details of leasing arrangements

The Company has given on lease certain residential flats to its parent company. These arrangements are in the nature of cancellable lease and are generally renewable by mutual consent or mutual agreeable terms.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cost	353.69	347.13
Accumulated Depreciation	97.90	86.05
Net Book Value	255.79	261.08
Current Period Depreciation	9.69	43.63
Lease Rent Received	71.77	49.82

Note 29 : Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund

The Company has recognized the following as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund" (net of expenses):

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident Fund	383.30	364.64

The Company operates Provident Fund Scheme through a Trust – 'Taj Residency Employees Provident Fund Trust' ('the Plan'), set up by the Company and for certain categories contributions are made to State Plan. The Plan guarantees minimum interest at the rate notified by the Provident Fund Authorities. The contribution by the employer and employee together with the interest accumulated thereon are payable to employees at the time of separation from the Company or retirement, whichever is earlier. The benefit vests immediately on rendering of the services by the employee. In terms of the guidance note issued by the Institute of Actuaries of India for measurement of provident fund liabilities, the actuary has provided a valuation of provident fund liability and based on the assumptions provided below, there is no shortfall as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

(ii) Gratuity Benefits

The Company provides for gratuity a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. Gratuity plan provides for a lump sum payment to employees on retirement, death, incapacitation, termination of employment, of amounts that are based on salaries and tenure of the employees.

The above defined benefit plan typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: **investment risk, interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.**

Investment risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to prevailing government security yields. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has a relatively balanced mix of investments in equity, government securities, bonds and other debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan assets should be invested in equity securities to leverage the return generated by the Fund.

Interest risk A decrease in the G-Sec yield will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.

Longevity risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability

Actuarial Valuation was done in respect of the aforesaid defined benefit plan using the following assumptions:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.75%	7.20%
Salary escalation: -		
Staff	5.00%	5.00%
Executive	4.00%	4.00%

Note: Mortality has been assumed as per published notes under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) table

Amount Recognized in the Balance Sheet

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Liability at the end of the year	2,960.36	2,653.44
Fair value of plan assets at the end of the year	2,663.01	2,451.89
Amount recognized in the Balance Sheet [(asset) / Liability]	**297.35**	**201.55**

Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	2,653.44	2,496.68
Current service cost	160.50	147.60
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest cost	175.86	170.15
Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from		
• Changes in financial assumptions	87.98	45.26
• Changes in demographic assumptions	0.00	0.00
• Experience adjustments	103.09	195.39
Benefits Paid	(220.51)	(401.66)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**2,960.36**	**2,653.44**

Reconciliation of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	2,451.89	2,268.40
Expected Return on Plan Assets	165.67	157.61
Actuarial (loss)/gain on Plan Assets	63.68	198.91
Contribution by Employer	202.28	228.62
Benefits paid	(220.51)	(401.66)
Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	**2,663.01**	**2,451.89**

Expenses recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	160.50	147.60
Past Service Cost	0.00	0.00
Interest cost	10.19	12.54
Expense recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss	**170.69**	**160.14**

Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Amount recognised in OCI	(14.28)	(56.02)
Remeasurements in the period due to		
• Changes in Financial Assumption	87.98	45.26
• Change in Demographic Assumption	0.00	0.00
• Experience Adjustments	103.09	195.39
• Actual Return on Plan assets less interest on Plan Assets	(63.68)	(198.91)
Closing amount recognized in OCI	**(113.12)**	**(14.28)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Balance Sheet Reconciliation

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening net liability / (asset)	201.55	228.28
Expense/(Reversal) as above	170.69	160.14
Amount recognized outside Profit & loss account	127.39	41.74
Employers contributions	(220.28)	(228.62)
Amount recognized in Balance Sheet (asset)/Liability	297.35	201.54
Expected Employer's Contributions next year	200.00	120.00

The discount rate is based on the government bond yields for the estimated term of the obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

Sensitivity Analysis (for each defined benefit plan)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
	(%)	(%)	(%)	(%)
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.29%)	3.54%	(3.36%)	3.63%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.49%	(3.37%)	3.56%	(3.46%)

Disaggregation of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Insurer managed funds	2,535.72	-	2,535.72	95%
Others	62.51	64.78	127.29	5%
Total	**2,598.23**	**64.78**	**2,663.01**	**100%**

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2024			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Insurer managed funds	2,349.06	-	2,349.06	96%
Others	62.51	40.32	102.83	4%
Total	**2,411.57**	**40.32**	**2,451.89**	**100%**

Maturity Profile- Benefits

(₹ lakhs)

	Amount
Expected benefits for year 1	472.41
Expected benefits for year 2	233.50
Expected benefits for year 3	254.30
Expected benefits for year 4	287.06
Expected benefits for year 5	243.03
Expected benefits for year 6	320.23
Expected benefits for year 7	356.47
Expected benefits for year 8	345.86
Expected benefits for year 9	313.00
Expected benefits for year 10 and above	2,277.71

The weighted average duration of these payments is 6.78 years.

CODE ON SOCIAL SECURITY, 2020:

The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social security 2020 which would impact the contributions by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment had released draft rules for the code on Social Security 2020, on November 13, 2020, and invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified. The Company will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

Note 30 : IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

In ₹ Lakhs

Sr No	Particulars	Year Ended 31 March 2025	Year Ended 31 March 2024
	CONTRACT WITH CUSTOMERS		
1	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	Room Income, Food & Beverages and Banquets	58,721.00	53,795.37
	Membership fees	62.39	47.92
	Others	2,143.10	2,026.41
		60,926.49	**55,869.70**
	Other Operating Revenue		
	Other Revenue	35.97	35.16
		35.97	**35.16**
	Total Income from operations	**60,962.46**	**55,904.86**
2	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents Company's revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream **Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition**		
	Product / services transferred at a point in time	60,504.79	55,450.05
	Product / services transferred over time	421.69	419.66
3	Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards Rooms/Restaurant/Banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage / provision of banquet services. It also include membership fee received from Spa and Healthclub Memberships and disclosed as income in advance		
	Contract Liabilities		
	Income received in advance	31.91	66.76
	Advance Collected from customers	1,072.93	1,140.55

Foot note: Considering the nature of business of the Company, the above contract liabilities are generally materialized as revenue within the same operating cycle.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 31 : Related Party Transactions
The following table provides the list of related parties and total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

i. **Holding Company**

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

ii. **Company having significant influence**

Tata Sons Pvt. Ltd. (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

iii. **Subsidiary Companies**

Northern India Hotels Limited

Piem International (H.K.) Limited (PIHK)

iv. **Fellow Subsidiaries/Joint Venture/Associates Companies**

Taida Trading and Industries Limited

Taj Enterprises Limited

Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

Inditravel Limited

Benares Hotels Limited

Oriental Hotels Limited

Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited.

TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited

United Hotels Limited

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited

Idea Ice & Cold Storage Company Limited

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Kerela Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Safaris Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

v. **Key Management Personnel**

Mr. Puneet Chhatwal – Chairman & Managing Director

Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal - Jt. Managing Director

Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal - Jt. Managing Director

Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal - Executive Director

vi. **Relatives of Key Management Personnel**

(Parties with whom transactions were conducted during the year)

Ms. N. M. Nagpal

Ms. Beryl F. Nagpal

Ms. Subhadra R. Nagpal

Ms. Sansara R. Nagpal

vii. Firms/Companies in which Key Management personnel are Interested

MPOWER Information Systems Pvt Limited

viii. Others

Taj Residency Employees Provident Fund Trust (Bangalore Unit)

Piem Hotel Employees Gratuity Trust

Taj Residency Hotel Employees Gratuity Trust

– Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Company having significant influence*		Holding Company		Subsidiaries		Associates		Fellow Subsidiaries / Joint Ventures	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Purchase of Goods & Services and Sharing of Expenses (Footnote 1)	2,046.17	1,372.69	2,850.72	2,640.28	-	-	351.25	181.12	7.93	4.16
Sale of Goods & Services	1,745.02	1,262.58	112.45	177.53	-	0.40	3.49	(2.46)	3.35	11.02
Interest Expense / (Income)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(141.45)	(15.59)	(21.58)	(68.97)
Lease Rent Income	-	-	50.77	45.36	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Rent Expense	-	-	36.00	36.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Shop Rent Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.60	9.60	-	-
Dividend Received	-	-	-	-	-	-	31.80	48.47	-	-
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	1,178.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
Inter Corporate Deposits Placed	-	-	-	-	-	-	3,500.00	670.00	1,000.00	3,325.00
Inter Corporate Deposits Refunded	-	-	-	-	-	-	4,170.00	-	1,000.00	3,325.00
Consultation / License Fees	-	-	2,948.52	2,719.39	315.58	250.97	-	-	94.01	94.56
Loyalty Expenses (Net of Redemption Credit)	-	-	(851.61)	(697.36)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deputed Staff Salary expenses	-	-	1,408.93	1,404.29	-	-	48.50	28.81	2.05	2.39
Deputed Staff Salary recoveries	2.63	1.45	567.19	490.42	-	-	32.14	40.60	6.54	2.91
Deputed Staff Recoverable	-	-	86.76	54.87	-	-	2.68	4.50	0.28	0.69
Inter Companies Receivable/(Payables) – Related Party	-	-	368.87	308.18	-	-	2.09	2.85	(0.33)	3.36
Unsecured Residential Deposit Taken/(Given)	-	-	48.00	48.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	135.26	159.65	2,096.06	1,749.46	107.95	93.78	1.76	49.25	7.86	10.64
Trade Receivables	228.75	125.84	-	3.36	-	-	4.89	0.06	2.93	5.12
ICD Outstanding	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	670.00	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Key Management Personnel		Relatives of Key Management Personnel		Firm in which Key Management Personnel are Interested		Others	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Dividend Paid	-	753.16	-	148.20	-	-	-	-
Commission / Remuneration (Refer Footnote 2)	466.43	464.24	25.00	23.50	-	-	-	-
Contribution to Trust	-	-	-	-	-	-	330.11	320.93
Net Balance at year end								
- Receivable / (Payables)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(312.85)	(215.32)

* Including its subsidiaries and joint- ventures.

Footnotes:

1. Purchase of Goods and Services includes Advertisement, Reservation and Information system expenses and Brand Common Cost
2. Commission to Executive Directors is considered on payment basis.
3. Current account transactions and reimbursement transactions have not been considered for the purpose of above reporting.

– Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Short Term Employee Benefits	288.52	287.46
Other Long-term Benefits*	160.00	160.00
Post-employment Benefits	17.91	16.78
Total	**466.43**	**464.24**

* The amounts disclosed in the table are the amounts recognised as an expense during the reporting period pertaining to commission & incentive to key management personnel.

Statement of Material Transactions

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Holding Companies		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd (IHCL)		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	2,850.72	2,640.28
- Sale of Goods & Services	112.45	177.53
- Dividend Paid	-	1,178.86
- Lease Rent Income	50.77	45.36
- Lease Rent paid	36.00	36.00
- Consultation / Licence Fees	2,948.52	2,719.39
- Deputed Staff Salary paid	1,408.93	1,404.29
- Deputed Staff Salary recoveries	567.19	490.42
- Inter Companies Receivables/(Payables)	368.87	308.19
- Deputed Staff Receivable	86.76	54.87
- Trade Payable	2,096.06	1,746.10

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
- Residential Deposit	48.00	48.00
Company having significant influence and its subsidiaries & joint ventures		
Tata Sons Private Limited		
- Sale of Goods & Services	392.57	243.49
- Deputed Staff salary Receivable	0.74	-
- Trade Receivable	20.48	25.39
Tata Consultancy Services Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	172.08	156.76
- Sale of Goods & Services	261.02	238.02
- Trade Payables	6.59	17.94
- Trade Receivable	24.26	24.44
Tata Communications Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	14.05	16.70
- Sale of Goods & Services	36.75	15.01
- Trade Payables	-	2.24
- Trade Receivables	7.74	4.41
Tata AIA Life Insurance		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	2.57	3.19
- Sale of Goods & Services	11.78	7.04
- Trade Payables	-	2.89
- Trade Receivable	3.04	1.70
Tata Play Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	63.42	39.69
- Sale of Goods & Services	0.19	9.39
- Trade Payables	0.14	14.63
- Trade Receivable	0.20	0.09
Tata SIA Airlines Limited		
- Sale of Goods & Services	310.50	358.30
- Trade Receivables	0.42	18.73
Tata Digital Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	0.27	-
- Sale of Goods & Services	9.51	72.38
- Trade Payables	8.19	4.29
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	1,309.60	1,133.87
- Sale of Goods & Services	0.27	0.38
- Trade Payables	118.56	109.87

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Associates		
Oriental Hotels Limited		
- Purchase of Goods & Services	0.19	0.39
- Sale of Goods & Services	2.84	0.32
- Deputed Staff Salary Paid	31.16	14.48
- Interest Income	96.74	-
- Inter companies Receivables/(Payables)	1.60	(0.41)
- Trade Payables	0.30	2.31
Subsidiaries		
a) Northern India Hotels Limited		
- Consultation / Licence Fees	315.59	250.97
- Sale of Goods & Services	-	0.40
- Trade Payables	107.95	93.78
Key Management Personnel		
a) Mr. Rajkumar M. Nagpal		
- Commission / Remuneration	108.10	110.78
- Dividend Paid	-	147.65
b) Mr. Sudhir L. Nagpal		
- Commission / Remuneration	196.83	197.85
- Dividend Paid	-	305.85
c) Mr. Rajesh R. Nagpal		
- Commission / Remuneration	161.50	155.61
- Dividend Paid	-	299.66

32. List of Investments in Subsidiaries, Fellow Subsidiaries/and Associates are given below:

a. Subsidiaries Companies

(₹ lakhs)

	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	March 31,2025		March 31,2024	
		Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)	Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)
Domestic					
Northern India Hotels Limited	India	627.35	94.16%	627.35	94.16%
International					
Piem International (H.K.) Limited (wholly owned)	Hong Kong	2,825.34	100.00%	2,825.34	100.00%

b. Fellow Subsidiaries/and Associates

(₹ lakhs)

	Principal place of business/country of incorporation	March 31,2025		March 31,2024	
		Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)	Held directly by Company	Direct holding(%)
Domestic					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited	India	34.42	25.41%	34.42	25.41%
Taj Karnataka hotels and resorts ltd	India	30.00	10.60%	30.00	10.60%
Inditravel limited	India	18.91	26.25%	18.91	26.25%
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	India	140.38	25.56%	140.38	25.56%
International					
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	Hong Kong	132.69	1.60%	132.69	1.60%

Note 33 : Earnings per Share

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit after tax	9,375.84	7,356.93
Number of Ordinary Shares	38.10	38.10
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS & Diluted EPS	38.10	38.10
Face Value per Ordinary Share in ₹	10	10
Earning Per Share:		
Basic/Diluted in ₹	246.09	193.10

Note 34: Audit Trail

The Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares. In respect of revenue softwares, access to direct database level changes is not available to any of the Company's personnel.

Note 35: Additional Regulatory Information as mandated by SCH III (Division II) of Companies Act, 2013 vide MCA notification dated 24th March 2021 (to the extent applicable)

a. Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross Carrying Value	Title Deeds/ Allotment held in name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Land at Agra	Free hold Land	4.32 lakhs	Zorawar Singh, Nathu Singh, Shri Mohan Singh, Ramesh Chand, Dauji Ram	No.	1988	Due to non-availability of all signatories registration formalities are pending.
Land in Indore	ROU Assets	1.49 lakhs	PIEM Holdings Limited	NA	2002	Allotment is in the name of erstwhile subsidiary which got amalgamated with the Company with effect from 2002.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

b. Financial Ratios:

Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year
Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	2.94	1.93
Debt Equity Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA
Return of Equity Ratio	in times	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	0.12	0.11
Inventory Turnover Ratio*		NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	24.59	27.76
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	in times	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	5.78	5.46
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	in times	Net Sales	Average Working Capital i.e., (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)	3.88	8.79
Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	15%	13%
Return on Capital Employed	in %	Earnings before interest and tax	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Lease Liabilities	17%	15%
Return on Investment	in %	Income earned on mutual funds and fixed deposit investments	Average investment in mutual funds and fixed deposit	6.7%	5.7%

Footnotes:

i) Current ratio was higher due to temporary surplus funds from the operations.

ii) Trade payables turnover ratio decreased due to increase in volume of business activity during the year and payable remain same at the last year level.

iii) Net capital turnover ratio increased with increasing in net sales and in the previous year opening current borrowing was repaid.

iv) *As the Company is primarily engaged in hospitality sector (Service Industry), Inventory turnover ratio is not applicable.

c. Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

d. There are no borrowings from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets of the Company.

e. No funds have been advanced / loaned / invested (from borrowed funds or from share premium or from any other sources / kind of funds) by the Company to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall (i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

f. No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Parties), with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall (i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 36 : Dividend

Dividends declared by the Company are based on the profit available for distribution. On April 22, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 50 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2025 subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 1,905 lakhs.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.
101248W /W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Membership No. 105234
UDIN:

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Puneet Chhatwal
(Chairman & Managing Director)
DIN No. 07624616

Sudhir L. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00044762

Rajesh R. Nagpal
(Jt. Managing Director)
DIN No. 00032123

Ms. Farzana Sam Billimoria
Company Secretary
ACS – 13716

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules , 2015, as amended , ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

(a) In the case of the Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025;

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), of the profit for the year ended on that date;

(c) In the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in Equity for the year ended on that date; and

(d) In the case of the Statement of Cash flows, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards of Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors 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 made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

Information Other than the Financial statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial statements

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

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

The Board of Directors are 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 auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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, based on our audit we report that:

    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

    d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

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

    g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with the requirements of Section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under Section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.

    h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' 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:

        (a) the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 26 to the Financial statements;

        (b) the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

        (c) there are no amounts that are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

(d) (i) the management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause d sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

(e) the Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

(f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used an accounting software (BOSS) for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility. It also uses a software, FCA Integral for accounting, billing and inventory, in which the audit trail feature recorded the logs of 'when' and 'who' made changes as well as a log of 'deleted' transactions throughout the year. For accounting software for which audit trail feature is enabled, the audit trail facility has been operating throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with during the course of our audit.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No. 186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGI3338

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment;

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets;

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its Property Plant and Equipment, by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In pursuant to the programme, physical verification was not due during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has no immoveable property. Accordingly, sub clause (c) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

In respect of immoveable properties that have been taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use asset in the financial statements the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year, accordingly, sub clause (d) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) 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; accordingly, sub clause (e) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management during the year. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not more than 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory and have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(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 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. Accordingly, sub(b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(iii) 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 investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or other parties during the year. Accordingly, sub-clauses (a) to (f) of clause (iii) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of Section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section 1 of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities applicable undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable, however there has been a slight delay in few cases.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Maharashtra Sales Tax	Lease Tax	3,542,060/-	1998-99 to 2000-01	Sales Tax Appellate Tribunal (Mumbai)
Income Tax Act , 1961	Income Tax	942,450/-	AY 2013-14	CIT Appeals
CGST Act, 2017	GST	739,082/-	2017-18	The Commissioner (Appeals)
CGST Act, 2017	GST	970,616/-	2019-20	The Commissioner (Appeals)

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowing or in payment of interest thereon to any lender.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly sub clause (b) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not obtained any term loan. Accordingly sub clause (c) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilized for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly sub clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures, or associate companies. Accordingly sub clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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

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

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the explanations given to us the Company has an internal audit system that is commensurate with the size and nature of its business;

(b) We have considered the Internal audit reports of the Company for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Hence the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(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 conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities hence sub clause (b) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is a not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, subclause (c) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are 5 core investment companies (CIC's) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016 as at the end of the reporting period.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, accordingly, clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount under Section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year. accordingly, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(xxi) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No. 186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGI3338

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements Section of our report to the Members of Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S. Iyer)
Partner
Membership No. 186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGI3338

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	2,37,74,046	1,80,57,037
Capital work-in-progress	3	7,66,285	4,97,464
Right-of-Use Assets	4A	1,58,09,000	93,89,030
Other Intangible assets	4B	5,18,163	5,38,534
		4,08,67,494	**2,84,82,065**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	1,93,69,221	1,93,69,221
Other financial assets	6A	3,21,25,270	74,64,359
Income Tax Asset (Net)		71,96,598	68,18,435
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)		20,06,600	-
Other non-current assets	12A	19,655	-
Total non-current assets		**10,15,84,838**	**6,21,34,080**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	4,32,62,748	6,51,21,707
Financial assets			
Investments	7	74,57,568	69,91,296
Trade receivables	9	1,52,96,241	52,85,723
Cash and cash equivalents	10	2,18,27,151	1,32,25,710
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11	8,28,51,994	7,82,59,522
Other financial assets	6B	66,06,940	65,80,632
Other current assets	12B	98,80,059	1,14,94,987
Total current assets		**18,71,82,701**	**18,69,59,577**
Total Assets		**28,87,67,539**	**24,90,93,657**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	3,46,82,250	3,46,82,250
Other equity	14	12,25,72,766	7,91,46,165
Total equity		**15,72,55,016**	**11,38,28,415**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liability	16A	91,51,875	68,70,415
Provisions	15A	37,62,203	23,82,534
Total non-current liabilities		**1,29,14,078**	**92,52,949**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liability	16B	80,52,401	32,08,211
Trade payables	17		
A) Total dues of Micro and small enterprises		99,42,758	74,00,309
B) Total dues other than Micro and small enterprises		7,57,07,361	9,62,79,341
Provisions	15B	3,95,182	2,66,711
Other current liabilities	18	2,45,00,743	1,88,57,721
Total current liabilities		**11,85,98,445**	**12,60,12,293**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**28,87,67,539**	**24,90,93,657**
Summary of Material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements from 1 to 45			

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	19	32,10,25,967	32,33,48,219
Other income	20	98,64,843	73,71,542
Total Income		**33,08,90,810**	**33,07,19,761**
Expenses			
Material Purchased	21	14,42,46,882	19,92,98,223
Changes in Inventories	22	2,01,20,058	(99,77,198)
Employee benefit expenses	23	4,48,03,907	4,09,72,683
Finance costs	24	17,93,396	8,24,560
Depreciation and amortisation expense		1,03,00,663	64,07,498
Other expenses	25	6,79,38,946	6,18,89,604
Total Expenses		**28,92,03,852**	**29,94,15,370**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**4,16,86,958**	**3,13,04,391**
Exceptional items			
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**4,16,86,958**	**3,13,04,391**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(20,06,600)	-
Total		**(20,06,600)**	-
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		4,36,93,558	3,13,04,391
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(2,66,957)	7,82,001
		(2,66,957)	**7,82,001**
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**4,34,26,601**	**3,20,86,392**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		4,36,93,558	3,13,04,391
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to			
Owners of the Company		4,34,26,601	3,20,86,392
Earnings per share:			
Basic - (₹)		12.60	9.03
Diluted - (₹)		12.60	9.03
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10	10
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 45			

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit after tax	4,36,93,558	3,13,04,391
Add: provision for tax	(20,06,600)	-
Net Profit Before Tax	4,16,86,958	3,13,04,391
Adjustments For:		
Finance Costs	17,93,396	8,24,560
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,03,00,663	64,07,498
Provision for long service award	5,00,000	26,13,537
Provisions Write back	(23,89,611)	(10,00,000)
Provision for Doubtful Debts and Advances	8,02,211	11,67,195
Loss/(profit) on sale of PPE	34,609	32,030
Capital Advances/Assets written off	12,25,655	1,04,766
Gain on fair valuation of investment mandatorily measured at FVPL	(4,66,272)	(4,55,413)
Dividend Income	(8,33,795)	(8,32,045)
Interest Income	(48,88,221)	(39,23,497)
Provision for devaluation of stock	22,04,620	5,67,458
Provision for Employee Benefits	15,63,098	5,43,749
	98,46,353	**60,49,838**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	5,15,33,311	3,73,54,229
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	2,18,58,959	(1,00,88,193)
Trade Receivables	(1,00,10,518)	19,30,384
Other Financial Assets	(7,57,677)	(17,94,837)
Other Current Assets	12,01,432	(1,93,649)
	1,22,92,196	**(1,01,46,295)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(2,01,43,288)	1,63,76,781
Provision	(54,958)	61,74,999
Other Current Liabilities	53,76,065	13,54,060
	(1,48,22,181)	**2,39,05,840**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	4,90,03,326	5,11,13,774
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded	(3,78,160)	12,94,444
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**4,86,25,166**	**5,24,08,218**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Sale/(Purchase) of Property, Plant and Equipment		(95,47,926)	(29,12,267)
Purchase of intangible assets		(2,88,000)	(60,68,265)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment			
Capital Work-in-Progress		(2,68,821)	(4,50,049)
Interest Received		50,52,943	32,30,923
Dividend Received		8,33,795	8,32,045
Short-term Deposits Matured & (Invested in Banks)		(2,85,22,013)	(4,09,31,080)
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)		**(3,27,40,022)**	**(4,62,98,693)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Payment of lease liability including interest		(72,83,701)	(32,14,000)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**(72,83,701)**	**(32,14,000)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		86,01,443	28,95,524
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening (Refer Note 10)		1,32,25,708	1,03,30,183
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing (Refer Note 10)		**2,18,27,151**	**1,32,25,708**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 45			

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Taj Trade and Transport Co. Ltd ("the Company") is primarily engaged in the business of Retailing Merchandise under the brand name of Taj Khazana.

The Company is domiciled and incorporated in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai – 400 001. It is promoted by Indian Hotels Company Ltd which holds significant stake in the Company.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 21, 2025.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS):

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

(ii) 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. During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

(c) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than it's carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax law, 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 or loss.

- **Fair value measurement of derivative and other financial instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

- **Leases:** Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

- **Critical judgements in determining the discount rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.
- All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current generally on the criteria of realisation /settlement within twelve months period from the Balance sheet date.

Material Accounting Policies

e) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer.

Revenue from operations

Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes sale of goods and services.

Revenue from sale of goods is recognised net of trade discount, returns and indirect taxes on transfer of significant risks and rewards of ownership to the buyer (which generally coincides with the delivery of goods to the customers).

Rendering of services is recognised net off indirect taxes and is recognised in the period in which services have been rendered. These contracts are generally short-term in nature.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes all expenditure incidental to acquisition and installation. Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that it's estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful life
Leasehold Improvements	05 years
Office Equipment	05 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	15 years
Electrical fittings	10 years
Computers	6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the pervious GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work-in-progress represents property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and Licences. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful life adopted
Software and Licences	6-10 years

(h) Impairment of assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than it's carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition:

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition:

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Non-current assets held for sale:

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(k) Inventories:

Traded goods and consumables are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost of traded goods is arrived on the basis of specific identification method. In the case of stocks of beauty salons, the same is valued under FIFO method.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(l) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(m) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

(n) Employee Benefits:

(i) Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Company or to respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

(ii) Gratuity Fund:

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Compensated Absences:

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(iv) Other Employee Benefits:

Other benefits, comprising of discretionary Long Service Awards and Leave Travel Allowances, are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognised based on the entitlement thereof.

(o) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(p) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(q) Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(r) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the decision-maker who are responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments and have been identified as the committee that makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under “unallocated revenue/ expenses/ assets/ liabilities”.

(s) Leases:

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant 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.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Refer note no. 41.

(t) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A ‘debt instrument’ is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Investment in equity – others is carried at lower of cost or fair value

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

  (a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities:

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹)

	Improvements to Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles*	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost							
At April 1, 2023	67,15,514	80,92,185	2,70,88,418	8,33,937	1,200	4,27,31,254	10,08,814
Additions	5,52,739	5,31,828	24,32,822	3,85,514	-	39,02,903	4,50,049
Adjustment							
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	3,86,676	-	-	3,86,676	9,61,399
At March 31, 2024	**72,68,253**	**86,24,013**	**2,91,34,564**	**12,19,451**	**1,200**	**4,62,47,481**	**4,97,464**
Additions	20,63,700	10,06,359	58,25,573	6,56,538	-	95,52,169	2,68,821
Adjustments						-	
Disposals/ Transfer	-	64,844		-	-	64,844	
At March 31, 2025	**93,31,953**	**95,65,528**	**3,49,60,137**	**18,75,989**	**1,200**	**5,57,34,806**	**7,66,285**
Depreciation							
At April 1, 2023	57,81,774	54,56,749	1,35,31,315	3,67,967	-	2,51,37,805	
Charge for the year	3,25,630	6,99,002	20,70,036	1,78,614	-	32,73,282	
Adjustments						-	
Disposals			2,20,643			2,20,643	
At March 31, 2024	**61,07,404**	**61,55,751**	**1,53,80,708**	**5,46,581**	**-**	**2,81,90,444**	
Charge for the year	5,67,340	7,14,883	21,97,933	3,21,455	-	38,01,611	
Adjustments						-	
Disposals	-	31,294		-	-	31,294	
At March 31, 2025	**66,74,744**	**68,39,340**	**1,75,78,640**	**8,68,036**	**-**	**3,19,60,760**	
Net Block							
At March 31, 2024	11,60,849	24,68,262	1,37,53,856	6,72,870	1,200	1,80,57,037	4,97,464
At March 31, 2025	**26,57,209**	**27,26,188**	**1,73,81,497**	**10,07,953**	**1,200**	**2,37,74,046**	**7,66,285**

Footnotes:

1. *Cars & Vehicles including Leased Cars upto March 31, 2003 costing ₹ 49,39,770/- (Previous Year ₹ 49,39,770/-), WDV ₹ 1,200/- (Previous Year ₹ 1,200/-) have been held for disposal and valued at WDV or Net Realisable Value whichever is lower.

   Refer to note number 30 to notes to accounts.

2. For Capital Commitments refer note no. 25.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4A: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹)

	Right to use	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2023	80,24,109	80,24,109
Additions	59,08,265	59,08,265
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**1,39,32,374**	**1,39,32,374**
Additions	1,26,15,954	1,26,15,954
Adjustments		-
Disposals		-
At March 31, 2025	**2,65,48,328**	**2,65,48,328**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2023	17,20,434	17,20,434
Charge for the year	28,22,910	28,22,910
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**45,43,344**	**45,43,344**
Charge for the year	61,95,984	61,95,984
Adjustments		-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**1,07,39,328**	**1,07,39,328**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	93,89,030	93,89,030
At March 31, 2025	**1,58,09,000**	**1,58,09,000**

Note 4B: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

(₹)

	Software	Goodwill	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2023	19,16,435	1,05,74,151	1,24,90,586
Additions	1,60,000		1,60,000
Adjustments		-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**20,76,435**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,26,50,586**
Additions	2,88,000		2,88,000
Adjustments			-
Disposals	-		-
At March 31, 2025	**23,64,435**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,29,38,586**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2023	**12,26,595**	1,05,74,151	1,18,00,746
Charge for the year	3,11,306		3,11,306
Adjustments		-	-
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**15,37,901**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,21,12,052**
Charge for the year	3,08,371		3,08,371
Adjustments			
Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**18,46,272**	**1,05,74,151**	**1,24,20,423**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2024	5,38,534	-	5,38,534
At March 31, 2025	**5,18,163**	**-**	**5,18,163**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5: Investments

Non-Current Investments	March 31, 2025 Holdings As at	March 31, 2025 (₹)	March 31, 2024 Holdings As at	March 31, 2024 (₹)
Fully Paid Quoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Associate of Holding Companies (At Cost)				
Oriental Hotels Limited shares of ₹ 1 each fully paid	16,64,090	1,86,08,480	16,64,090	1,86,08,480
	16,64,090	**1,86,08,480**	**16,64,090**	**1,86,08,480**
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Subsidiary and Associates of Holding Companies (At Cost)				
Inditravel Limited shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	72,001	7,20,750	72,001	7,20,750
Taida Trading and Industries Limited shares of ₹ 100 each fully paid	680	68,000	680	68,000
	72,681	**7,88,750**	**72,681**	**7,88,750**
Other Investments (Cost or Fair value whichever is lower)				
Bombay Mercantile Co-op Bank Ltd	333	9,990	333	9,990
Saraswat Co-op Bank Ltd	1,000	10,000	1,000	10,000
	1,333	**19,990**	**1,333**	**19,990**
Total Investment in Equity instruments		**1,94,17,220**		**1,94,17,220**
Investment in Others		20,000		20,000
National Saving Certificate*		**20,000**		**20,000**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross		1,94,37,220		1,94,37,220
Less: Provision for Diminution in value of Investments**		(67,999)		(67,999)
Total Non-current Investments - Net		**1,93,69,221**		**1,93,69,221**

Footnotes:

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(1)	Aggregate value of cost of Quoted Investments	1,86,08,480	1,86,08,480
(2)	Aggregate market value of Quoted Investments	23,79,14,947	19,18,69,577
(3)	Aggregate value of cost of Unquoted Investments	8,28,740	8,28,740
(4)	Aggregate amount of provision for diminution in value of investments	(67,999)	(67,999)

(5) * Security Deposit for VAT

(6) ** Provision for diminution in value has been made on the basis of book value of the shares of the respective companies as per last Audited Balance Sheet

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹)

			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(A)	**Non-Current**			
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)			
	a)	**Loans and advances to related parties at fair value**		
		Security Deposit	13,30,000	12,90,000
	b)	**Deposits with Banks**		
		(Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Pledged deposits classified as Non - current) (Refer note 11)	3,00,00,000	60,70,458
	c)	**Interest Receivable**	2,37,760	1,03,901
	d)	**Loans and advances to Employees**	60,000	-
	e)	**Capital Advance**	4,97,510	-
			3,21,25,270	**74,64,359**
	Income Tax Assets (Net)			
	Advance income tax paid (net of provision for tax)		71,96,598	68,18,435
	Less: Provision for Advances doubtful of recovery		-	-
			71,96,598	**68,18,435**
(B)	**Current**			
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)			
	Related Parties (Refer Note no. 43)			
	Considered Good		2,71,516	2,93,718
	Interest Receivable		12,81,706	12,50,843
	Loans and advances to Employees		1,53,718	1,36,071
	Others (Lease Tax Deposit)		49,00,000	49,00,000
			66,06,940	**65,80,632**

Note 7: Investments

Current Investments	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Holdings As at	(₹)	Holdings As at	(₹)
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Quoted)				
Tata Mutual Fund	5,534	74,57,568	5,534	69,91,296
Total		**74,57,568**		**69,91,296**
(1) Aggregate amount of cost of quoted Investments		74,57,568		69,91,296
(2) Aggregate market value of quoted Investments		74,57,568		69,91,296

Note 8: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Stock-in-Trade*	4,60,05,699	6,61,25,757
Less: Provision for Devaluation of Stock	(27,42,951)	(10,04,050)
	4,32,62,748	**6,51,21,707**

* Stock-in-Trade (as taken and certified by management) is valued at lower of Cost & Market Value.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 9: Trade receivables (Refer ageing schedule below)*

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured		
Considered good		-
Credit Impaired	-	-
	-	**-**
Unsecured		
Considered good	1,52,96,241	52,85,723
Credit Impaired	26,96,029	33,08,504
	1,79,92,270	**85,94,227**
Less:		
Allowance for Credit Impaired	26,96,029	33,08,504
(For Related Party balances refer note no. 42)	**1,52,96,241**	**52,85,723**

* Trade receivable ageing schedule.

As at March 31, 2025

(₹)

Particulars		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
		Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		1,52,96,241	-	-	-	-	1,52,96,241
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		83,335	4,75,395	10,28,338	10,33,948	75,013	26,96,029
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good							-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							-
Total		**-**	**1,53,79,576**	**4,75,395**	**10,28,338**	**10,33,948**	**75,013**	**1,79,92,270**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired			83,335	4,75,395	10,28,338	10,33,948	75,013	26,96,029
Net Trade Receivables		**-**	**1,52,96,241**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,52,96,241**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹)

Particulars		Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment						
		Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1 - 2 Years	2 - 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good		52,85,723	-	-	-	-	52,85,723
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired		6,57,790	1,20,084	9,32,531	5,12,351	10,85,748	33,08,504
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good							-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							-
Total		**-**	**59,43,513**	**1,20,084**	**9,32,531**	**5,12,351**	**10,85,748**	**85,94,227**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired			6,57,790	1,20,084	9,32,531	5,12,351	10,85,748	33,08,504
Net Trade Receivables		**-**	**52,85,723**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**52,85,723**

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash in hand	4,50,686	4,21,461
Balances with bank in current account	**2,13,76,465**	**1,28,04,249**
	2,18,27,151	**1,32,25,710**

Note 11: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts (Of which ₹ 10,20,061/- (Previous year ₹ 10,20,061/-) is held as security against Bank Guarantee)	11,28,51,994	8,43,29,980
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current (Refer Note no.6(A)(b)	(3,00,00,000)	(60,70,458)
	8,28,51,994	**7,82,59,522**

Note 12: Other Assets

(₹)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	19,655	-
		19,655	**-**
B)	**Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	10,72,780	9,23,409
	Advance to Suppliers	24,25,197	4,49,356
	Less: Provision for Doubtful Advances	-	2,29,118
		24,25,197	**2,20,238**
	Indirect tax recoverable (GST)	63,82,082	1,03,51,340
		98,80,059	**1,14,94,987**

Note 13: Equity Share Capital

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
40,00,000 (Previous Year 40,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	4,00,00,000	4,00,00,000
	4,00,00,000	**4,00,00,000**
Issued Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
34,68,225 (Previous Year 34,68,225) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid.	3,46,82,250	3,46,82,250
	3,46,82,250	**3,46,82,250**
Promoter shareholding		
Name of the promoter	**The Indian Hotels Company Ltd**	
Number of shares held	16,16,999	16,16,999
Percentage of total shares	46.62%	46.62%
Percentage change during the year	NIL	NIL

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 13: Equity Share Capital (contd.)
Footnotes:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(₹)	No. of shares	(₹)
As at the beginning of the year	34,68,225	3,46,82,250	34,68,225	3,46,82,250
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	34,68,225	3,46,82,250	34,68,225	3,46,82,250

(ii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	16,16,999	46.62%	16,16,999	46.62%
Inditravel Limited	5,50,766	15.88%	5,50,766	15.88%
Piem Hotels Limited	8,86,500	25.56%	8,86,500	25.56%

(iii) Shares in the entity held by the holding company/ ultimate holding company or by its subsidiaries and associates.

Name of the Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	**No. of shares**	**% of Holding**	**No. of shares**	**% of Holding**
Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	16,16,999	46.62%	16,16,999	46.62%
	16,16,999	**46.62%**	**16,16,999**	**46.62%**
Shares held by Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding Company				
Inditravel Limited	5,50,766	15.88%	5,50,766	15.88%
Piem Hotels Limited	8,86,500	25.56%	8,86,500	25.56%
Northern India Hotels Limited	49,998	1.44%	49,998	1.44%
	14,87,264	**42.88%**	**14,87,264**	**42.88%**
Shares held by Associates of Ultimate Holding Company				
Oriental Hotels Limited	1,00,500	2.90%	1,00,500	2.90%
	1,00,500	**2.90%**	**1,00,500**	**2.90%**

(iv) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

(v) In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note 14: Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period

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
3,46,82,250	-	-	-	3,46,82,250

Note 14: Statement of Changes in Equity (contd.)

(2) Previous reporting period

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
3,46,82,250	-	-	-	3,46,82,250

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of other financial instruments	Other Equity						Total
			Reserves and Surplus						
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Other reserves	Retained Earnings	Money received against share warrants	
Balance as at March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,81,25,000**	**4,68,66,523**	**28,17,750**	**(3,07,49,500)**	**-**	**4,70,59,773**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2023							3,13,04,391		3,13,04,391
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2023, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)			-				7,82,001		7,82,001
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							-		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024			**-**				**3,20,86,392**		**3,20,86,392**
Dividends						-	-		-
Tax on Dividend						-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,81,25,000**	**4,68,66,523**	**28,17,750**	**13,36,892**	**-**	**7,91,46,165**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2024							4,36,93,558		4,36,93,558
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)			-				-		-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							(2,66,957)		(2,66,957)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025			**-**				**4,34,26,602**		**4,34,26,602**
Dividends						-	-		-
Tax on Dividend						-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,81,25,000**	**4,68,66,523**	**28,17,750**	**4,47,63,493**	**-**	**12,25,72,766**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Provisions

(₹)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Leave Encashment	25,12,366	13,42,550
	Gratuity (refer note no.31)	12,49,837	10,39,984
		37,62,203	**23,82,534**
B)	**Current**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation	3,95,182	2,66,711
	Leave Encashment	**3,95,182**	**2,66,711**

Note 16: Lease Liability

(₹)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Lease Liability	91,51,875	68,70,415
		91,51,875	**68,70,415**
B)	**Current**	80,52,401	32,08,211
	Lease Liability	**80,52,401**	**32,08,211**

Note 17: Trade Payables

(₹)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises - (Refer note no. 37)	99,42,758	74,00,309
B)	Others		
	Sundry Creditors (Refer Ageing Schedule below)*	5,83,67,599	8,30,84,819
	Accrued expenses and others	1,73,39,762	1,31,94,522
		8,56,50,119	**10,36,79,650**

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

(₹)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME		99,42,758				99,42,752
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		5,78,16,280	3,37,527	2,13,792		5,83,67,599
(iii) Accrued Expenses		1,73,39,762				1,73,39,762
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	**-**	**8,50,98,800**	**3,37,527**	**2,13,792**	**-**	**8,56,50,119**

Note 17: Trade Payables (contd.)

As at March 31, 2024

(₹)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods From Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME		74,00,309				74,00,309
(ii) Trade Payables – Others		8,24,43,955	6,40,864			8,30,84,819
(iii) Accrued Expenses		1,31,94,522				1,31,94,522
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(v) Disputed dues – Others						-
Total	**-**	**10,30,38,786**	**6,40,864**	**-**	**-**	**10,36,79,650**

Note 18: Other Liabilities

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	1,75,20,396	1,52,08,144
Advance from Customers	22,54,321	2,27,501
Related Parties	47,26,026	34,22,076
	2,45,00,743	**1,88,57,721**

Note 19: Revenue from Operations

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of Goods	24,75,09,083	26,43,45,444
Sale of Services	7,35,16,884	5,90,02,775
Total	**32,10,25,967**	**32,33,48,219**

Note 20: Other Income

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks - Tax deducted at source ₹ 4,88,769/- (Previous Year ₹ 3,64,888/-)	48,88,221	36,55,814
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	2,06,732	2,56,837
Total	**50,94,953**	**39,12,651**
Gain on fair valuation of investment mandatorily measured at FVPL	4,66,272	4,55,413
Dividend received on Investment carried at cost		
Dividend Income - Non-Current (Trade)	8,33,795	8,32,045
Profit on sale of assets (Net)		-
Exchange Gain (Net)	7,856	-
Others	34,61,967	21,71,433
Total	**98,64,843**	**73,71,542**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 21: Materials Purchased

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Purchase of stock in trade - Trading (net of returns) (packing material - ₹ 24,74,984/- (P.Y - ₹ 31,09,295/-)	14,42,46,882	19,92,98,223
Total Material purchased	**14,42,46,882**	**19,92,98,223**

Note 22: Changes in Inventories

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Trading		
Opening Stock	6,61,25,757	5,61,48,559
Closing Stock	4,60,05,699	6,61,25,757
Total	**2,01,20,058**	**(99,77,198)**

Note 23: Employee Benefit Expenses

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	3,56,83,494	3,25,34,026
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds -(refer note 31)	38,95,852	26,76,157
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	25,73,165	33,29,712
Staff Welfare Expenses	26,51,396	24,32,788
Total	**4,48,03,907**	**4,09,72,683**

The Company has capitalised the Interest cost on borrowings relating to certain qualifying assets.

Note 24: Finance Cost

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest cost on Lease liability	17,93,396	8,24,560
Total	**17,93,396**	**8,24,560**

Note 25: Other Expenses

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other expenses consist of the following:		
Electricity	26,69,729	36,81,775
Repairs to Machinery	-	10,845
Repairs - Others	26,02,859	24,69,326
Rent	2,30,61,601	2,58,98,225
Rates and Taxes	38,02,426	26,92,026
Insurance	16,48,408	13,74,486
Business Promotion Expenses	17,47,935	20,18,356
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	44,00,918	34,97,497
Credit Cards Charges	22,92,256	31,21,912
Provision for Doubtful Debts	8,02,211	17,27,157
Legal and Professional Charges	1,39,81,995	91,18,696
Freight Charges	27,84,417	22,56,224
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	34,609	32,030
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	4,08,507	4,18,412
Assets Written Off	9,96,537	1,04,766
Provision for Devaluation of Stock	22,04,620	5,67,458
Miscellaneous Expenses	44,99,918	29,00,413
Total	**6,79,38,946**	**6,18,89,604**

Footnote:

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	3,00,000	3,00,000
As tax auditors	75,000	75,000
For out-of pocket expenses	33,507	43,412
	4,08,507	**4,18,412**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 26: Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(₹)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contingent Liabilities			
(a)	Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
	(i) Income tax demand under appeal	9,42,450	9,42,450
	(ii) GST demand under appeal	17,09,698	-
(b)	Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	**26,52,148**	**9,42,450**
	Employee Related Matters	69,26,220	69,26,220
(c)	Guarantees given by banks on behalf of the Company	9,23,349	9,23,349
Commitments		**105,01,717**	**87,92,019**
(a)	Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for	11,98,220	3,06,799
		116,99,937	**90,98,818**

The management believes that the outcome of the proceedings will not have an adverse effect on the Company's financial position and results of the operation.

Note 27: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers'

The Company has adopted Ind AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' which introduces a new five-step approach for measuring and recognising revenue from contracts with customers. Under Ind AS 115, revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which an entity expects to be entitled in exchange for services to a customer.

Note 27: IND AS 115 'Revenue from Contracts with Customers' (contd.)

Ind AS 115 - Disclosure format

(₹)

Note No.	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Contract with Customers			
1	**Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.**		
	Revenue from operations		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	(a) Sale goods	24,75,09,083	26,43,45,444
	(b) Sale of services	7,35,16,884	5,90,02,775
		32,10,25,967	**32,33,48,219**
	Other operating revenue		
	(a) Export Incentive	-	-
	(b) Other revenue	-	-
		-	-
	Total Revenue from operations	**32,10,25,967**	**32,33,48,219**
2	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents Company's revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream		
	Revenue based on product and services		
	Revenue from contract with customers		
	(a) Sale of goods	24,75,09,083	26,43,45,444
	(b) Sale of services	7,35,16,884	5,90,02,775
3	The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services at a point of time in its major service lines.		
4	**Contract balances**		
	Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
	Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/ restaurant/Banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage / provision of banquet services.		

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
At April	-	-
At March	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹ NIL (P.Y. ₹ NIL).

Note 28: The Company is carrying slow-moving/non-moving inventory of ₹ 7,03,570/- (P.Y. ₹ 3,87,437/-) which is more than one year old in its books. An amount of ₹ 7,03,570/- (P.Y. ₹ 3,87,437/-) is being carried forward as provision for obsolescence against this stock.

The Company is carrying forward a provision of ₹ 20,39,381/- (P.Y ₹ 1,81,460/-) on account of shortages/damages in the consignment stocks.

Note 29: The Company has Goods on Approval arrangement with suppliers in ordinary course of business. The value of such stock, at cost, which has been excluded from the Balance sheet amounts to ₹ 36,74,57,871 (P.Y. ₹ 35,41,96,085).

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Assets held for disposal:

(₹)

Particulars	Original Cost	Book Value	Book Value of Previous Year
Cars & Vehicles	49,39,770 (P.Y. 49,39,770)	1,200	1,200

The estimated realisation value of the above assets is higher than the present book value.

Note 31: Employee Benefits

Applicable Disclosures as per IND AS-19:

The Company has calculated the various benefits to employees as under:

(A) Defined contribution plans

The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds (net of recoveries).

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund	18,96,627	16,34,022

(B) Defined benefit plans

The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

(i) Post retirement gratuity – Funded

(C) Defined benefit plans – as per actuarial valuation on March 31, 2025:

(₹)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability**		
	Present Value of Funded obligation	1,29,56,640	93,00,646
	Fair Value of Plan Assets	1,17,06,803	82,60,662
	Net (Assets) / Liability	12,49,837	10,39,984
(ii)	**Expense recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss**		
	Current service cost	4,92,515	4,80,896
	Interest cost	38,879	1,07,602
	Total	**5,31,394**	**5,88,498**
(iii)	**Expense recognised in Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Remeasurements due to:		
	Changes in financial assumptions	3,53,855	1,39,216
	Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
	Experience adjustments	(4,284)	(2,22,721)
	Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	(82,614)	(6,98,496)
	Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling		
	Total	**2,66,957**	**(7,82,001)**
(iv)	**Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:**		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	93,00,646	84,49,153
	Current service cost	4,92,515	4,80,896
	Interest cost	6,29,908	6,05,110

Note 31: Employee Benefits (contd.)

(₹)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/ (gain) arising from		
	Changes in financial assumptions	3,53,855	1,39,216
	Changes in demographic assumptions		
	Experience adjustments	(4,284)	(2,22,721)
	Benefits Paid	(2,45,000)	(1,51,008)
	Liabilities assumed/ (settled)*	24,29,000	-
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**1,29,56,640**	**93,00,646**
(v)	**Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	Opening of Fair Value of Plan Assets	82,60,662	65,04,821
	Interest on plan assets	5,91,029	4,97,508
	Remeasurements due to:		
	Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	82,614	6,98,496
	Contribution by Employer	30,17,498	7,10,845
	Benefits Paid	(2,45,000)	(1,51,008)
	Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	**1,17,06,803**	**82,60,662**
(vi)	**Acturial Assumptions**		
	Discount rate (p.a.) in %	6.75%	7.20%
	Salary Escalation rate (p.a.) in %	8%	8%
	Pension Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	-	-
	Annual Increase in healthcare costs (p.a.)	-	-
	Mortality table(LIC)	-	-

(vii) Disaggregation of Plan Assets

(₹)

	March 31, 2025				March 31, 2024			
	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%	Quoted	Unquoted	Total	%
Government Debt Instruments	-	-	-		-	-	-	
Other Debt Instruments	18,99,050	12,64,854	31,63,904	27%	18,99,050	12,64,854	31,63,904	38%
Insurer managed funds		12,54,003	12,54,003	11%		12,54,003	12,54,003	15%
Cash and cash equivalents			-				-	
Investment funds			-				-	
Others		72,88,896	72,88,896	62%		38,42,755	38,42,755	47%
Total	**18,99,050**	**98,07,753**	**1,72,06,803**	**100%**	**18,99,050**	**63,61,612**	**82,60,662**	**100%**

(viii) Sensitivity Analysis

(%)

	March 31, 2025	
	Discount rate	Salary Escalation rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.03%)	3.15%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.21%	(3.01%)

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 31: Employee Benefits (contd.)

(ix) Any other additional disclosure given in the report

Mortality Table*	
Mortality in service	Table 1
	Table 1
Mortality in retirement	NA
	NA

*Table 1 - Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table

Estimates of future salary increases considered in actuarial valuation take account of inflation, seniority, promotions, increments and other relevant factors such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Note 32: Current, Deferred tax (asset)/Liability

Deferred tax Asset on unabsorbed depreciation, business loss and others has been recognised to the extent of deferred tax liability.

Income Tax expenses recognised in the statement of Profit and loss a/c

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of the earlier years	-	-
MAT Credit	-	-
	-	**-**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the earlier years	(20,60,600)	-
MAT Credit	-	-
Other items	-	-
	(20,06,600)	**-**
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to coutinuing operation	**(20,06,600)**	**-**

Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operation (a)	4,16,86,959	3,13,04,392
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated Taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deduction [(a) x (b)] -(c)	1,04,91,774	78,78,689
Tax Effect of:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)	-	-
Permanent disallowances	3,08,473	-
Others (Difference due to change in rate of tax)		
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences	1,28,06,847	
Deferred tax assets not created due to no probable certainty		10,02,203
Deferred tax assets reversed due to no probable certainty	-	
Brought forward losses of earlier years set off		(88,80,892)
(d)	**(1,24,98,374)**	**(78,78,689)**
Tax for current year (c+d)	(20,06,600)	-
Prior year taxes as shown above	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**-**	**-**

Note 33: Additional information

(₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Value of imports on CIF basis: - Trading Goods	1,23,80,915	Nil
(ii)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency –		
	– Passage and Travelling	-	-
	– Professional Fees	-	-
(iii)	Earnings in foreign exchange		
	(a) Value of sales at shops including value of goods sold on consignment basis and settled in foreign currency or through foreign based credit card agencies (As certified by the management and not verified by the auditors)	3,89,03,587	4,86,70,869
	(b) Export – F.O.B. value	-	-

Note 34: Details of opening stock, purchases, sales and closing stock of traded items for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹)

Particulars	Opening Stock	Purchases	Sale	Closing Stock
Crafts and wall coverings	**41,61,998**	**3,32,20,438**	**5,20,61,915**	**41,47,078**
Previous year	48,04,532	2,58,57,725	3,91,16,261	41,61,998
Costume Jewellery	**3,44,05,030**	**1,17,14,683**	**3,78,57,488**	**2,10,37,212**
Previous year	2,41,20,896	3,70,30,631	3,83,86,978	3,44,05,030
Fabric/ Garments/ Leather	**41,18,472**	**4,15,14,234**	**4,23,59,830**	1,11,58,942
Previous year	97,79,604	1,76,63,864	3,57,42,296	41,18,472
Saree and stoles	**69,35,390**	**1,31,51,088**	**4,27,80,671**	**51,50,834**
Previous year	1,14,17,720	1,64,60,835	6,26,39,611	69,35,390
Assorted	**1,65,04,867**	**4,21,75,693**	**7,24,49,180**	**45,11,634**
Previous year	60,25,806	9,91,75,873	8,84,60,298	1,65,04,867
Total	**6,61,25,757**	**14,17,76,135**	**24,75,09,083**	**4,60,05,700**
Previous year	5,61,48,559	19,61,88,928	26,43,45,444	6,61,25,757

Note:

The particulars of sales, purchase, opening and closing stock given above represent broad categories, consisting of individual items that vary in nature and price and quantity. Current year's figures are therefore not comparable with those of the previous year.

Note 35: Earnings per share

(₹)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A	Numerator used for calculating basic and diluted		
	Earnings per share		
	Profit/(Loss)after Taxation	4,36,93,559	3,13,04,392
B	Weighted average number of shares used as denominator for calculating basic and diluted Earnings per share	34,68,225	34,68,225
C	Nominal value per share (₹)	10	10
D	Basic and diluted earnings per share (₹)	12.60	9.03

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 36: The details of provisions as required by the provisions of Accounting IND AS 37 "Provision, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets are as under;

(₹)

Nature of Provision	Leave Encashment and Gratuity
Opening Balance	**26,49,245**
Add: Additional provisioning (including transfers)	45,63,555
Less: Benefits paid during the year (including transfers)	30,55,415
Closing Balance	**41,75,385**

Note 37: Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act,2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	Principal amount due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier at end of each accounting year.	99,42,758	74,00,309
(b)	Interest due there on remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of each accounting year	-	-
(c)	The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
(d)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(f)	The amount further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of are actually disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note 38: There is no separate reportable segment, as the Company is predominantly engaged in only one segment i.e. Retail outlets (Khazana). Therefore, the provisions of Ind AS – 108 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India, pertaining to segment reporting, is not applicable. There is only one geographical segment in which the Company operates i.e. India.

Note 39:

i. No provision has been made in the accounts for income tax since the Company has sufficient absorbed depreciation and business loss against which income can be set off/adjusted.

   No provision has been made in the accounts for minimum alternative tax under Section 115 JB since the Company has opted for new regime.

ii. Based on approved plans and budgets, the Company has estimated that future taxable income will be sufficient to absorb unabsorbed depreciation, which management believes is probable, accordingly the Company has recognised deferred tax assets on aforesaid losses

Note 40: As at March 31, 2025, the Company's current liabilities do not exceed its current assets. The Company also has enough Cash and Bank balances for the next 12 months to prevent disruption of the operating cash flows and enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 41A: Leases

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.

Company as a lessee

The Company accounts for each lease component within the contract as a lease separately from non-lease components of the contract and allocates the consideration in the contract to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The Company recognises right-of-use asset representing its right to use the underlying asset for the lease term at the lease commencement date. The cost of the right-of-use asset measured at inception shall comprise of the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received, plus any initial direct costs incurred and an estimate of costs to be incurred by the lessee in dismantling and removing the underlying asset or restoring the underlying asset or site on which it is located. The right-of-use assets is subsequently measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation, accumulated impairment losses, if any and adjusted for any re-measurement of the lease liability. The right-of-use assets is depreciated using the straight-line method from the commencement date over the shorter of lease term.

Company as a lessee

Operating leases

For transition, the Company has elected not to apply the requirements of Ind AS 116 to leases which are expiring within 12 months from the date of transition by class of asset and leases for which the underlying asset is of low value on a lease-by-lease basis.

The Company has also used the practical expedient provided by the standard when applying Ind AS 116 to leases previously classified as operating leases under Ind AS 17 and therefore, has not reassessed whether a contract, is or contains a lease, at the date of initial application, relied on its assessment of whether leases are onerous, applying Ind AS 37 immediately before the date of initial application as an alternative to performing an impairment review, excluded initial direct costs from measuring the right-of-use asset at the date of initial application and used hindsight when determining the lease term if the contract contains options to extend or terminate the lease. The Company has used a single discount rate to a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics. The Company recognised a lease liability measured at the present value of the remaining lease payments. The right-of-use asset is recognised at it's carrying amount as if the standard had been applied since the commencement of the lease, but discounted using the lessee's incremental borrowing rate as at April 1, 2021.

a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current*	80,52,401	32,08,211
Non-current	91,51,875	68,70,415
Total	**1,72,04,276**	**1,00,78,626**

* The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹ 72,83,700 (Previous year – ₹ 32,14,000). Refer note (b) below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 41A: Leases (contd.)

b) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows towards minimum lease payment. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could be different from expectations:

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	94,33,129	40,14,500
Between 1 and 5 years	94,09,064	70,66,193
More than 5 years	-	-
Total	**1,88,42,193**	**1,10,80,693**

Note 41B: Financial Risk Management

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables. The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analyzed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable net of Allowance for Credit Impaired was ₹ 1,52,96,241/- and ₹ 52,85,723/- as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables is as follows

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	26,96,029	33,08,504

Note 42: Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS – 24, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

(a) Name of related parties are as under:

A. Holding Company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
B. Subsidiaries of Holding Company	KTC Hotels Limited
	United Hotels Limited
	Roots Corporation Limited
	Piem Hotels Limited
	Inditravel Limited
	Northern India Hotels Limited
	Taj Enterprises Limited
	Benares Hotels Limited
	Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
	Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
	Sheena Investments Private Limited
	ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
	Ideal Ice Limited
	Genness Hospitality Private Limited
	Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
	Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
	Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
	Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
	Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
	IHOCO BV
	St. James Court Hotels Limited
	Taj International Hotels Limited - London
	IHMS LLC

Note 42: Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS – 24, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (contd.)

	IHMS LLC - San Francisco
	IHMS LLC - USA
	PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
	BAHC 5
	United Overseas Holdings Inc.
	IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
	Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
	Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
	IH Hospitality GmbH
C. Joint Ventures of Holding Company	Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
	Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited
	Taj GVK Hotels and Resorts Limited
	Taj Safaris Limited
	TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited

(b) The details of related parties transactions during the year and outstanding balances as at March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹)

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries of Holding	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deputed Staff cost	16,57,894	19,35,390	9,59,292	14,03,080
Deputed Staff out	-	-	11,87,293	14,89,120
Operating/ License fees paid	1,55,30,086	1,73,97,678	10,08,000	9,60,000
Other operating Income	2,59,37,083	24,75,523	5,63,697	5,990
Purchase of services	1,14,56,584	1,02,50,050	-	1,43,318
Current account dues	(52,21,517)	(18,70,303)	1,14,752	(12,09,657)

(₹)

Particulars	Associates of Holdings		Joint Ventures	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Operating / License fees paid	47,59,817	35,62,871	3,76,488	3,23,178
Dividend received	8,32,045	8,32,045	-	-
Other operating Income	10,22,599	4,34,444	1,250	6,663
Purchase of services	3,08,359	1,89,896	1,11,649	2,14,119
Current account dues	(3,09,344)	(1,73,845)	17,034	1,25,447

(c) Statement of material transactions:

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	1,55,30,086	1,73,97,678
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	16,57,894	19,35,390
Reimbursement of Fuel, Power, Light Etc.	18,63,849	31,46,516
Reimbursement of Laundry expenses	2,06,444	1,98,329
Reimbursement of Other expenses	4,26,562	4,78,642
Sundry Operating expenses	89,59,729	64,26,563
Other Operating Income	2,59,37,083	24,75,523
Current account dues	(52,21,517)	(18,70,303)

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 42: Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS – 24, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (contd.)

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Piem Hotels Limited		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	10,08,000	9,60,000
Purchase of services	-	1,43,318
Other Operating Income	92,082	5,990
Current account dues	(156,234)	82,061
Inditravel Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary In	9,59,292	14,03,080
Deputed Staff Salary out	4,61,338	4,60,548
Purchase of services	-	-
Current account dues	180,656	(13,77,928)
Ideal Ice and Cold Storage		
Deputed Staff Salary out	-	-
Current account dues	86,210	86,210
Quiro Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	1,44,428	5,14,286
Current account dues	-	-
Genness Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	1,44,428	5,14,286
Current account dues	-	-
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	1,44,428	-
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	3,815	-
Current account dues	4,120	-
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	1,44,428	-
Current account dues	-	-
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited		
Deputed Staff Salary out	1,44,428	-
Current account dues	-	-
Taj Enterprises Limited		
Other Operating Income	3,91,605	-
Benaras Hotels Limited		
Other operating Income	80,010	-
Associates of Holding Company		
Oriental Hotels Ltd		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	47,59,817	35,62,871
Dividend Income - Non-Current Investment	8,32,045	8,32,045
Reimbursement of Laundry expenses	97,890	82,335
Sundry Operating expenses	90,469	84,826
Reimbursement of Other expenses	1,20,000	10,729
Other operating Income	10,22,599	4,34,444
Current account dues	(4,94,650)	(1,73,845)
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.		
Current account dues	185,306	-

Note 42: Related Party Disclosure under Ind AS – 24, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (contd.)

(₹)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Joint Ventures		
Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited- Corporate		
Lease Rentals for Hotel Premises	3,76,488	3,23,178
Reimbursement of Fuel, Power, Light Etc.	26,490	31,050
Purchase of Services	35,552	1,25,262
Other operating Income	1,250	6,663
Reimbursement of Other expenses	49,607	57,807
Current account dues	(17,034)	1,25,447

Note 43: Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

As at March 31, 2025

a) CWIP Aging Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	7,66,285				7,66,285
Projects temporarily suspended					

b) CWIP Completion Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project 1	7,66,285				7,66,285
Project 2					

As at March 31, 2024

a) CWIP Aging Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a Period of				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	4,50,049			47,415	4,97,464
Projects temporarily suspended					

b) CWIP Completion Schedule

(₹)

CWIP	To be Completed in				Total
	Less than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 Years	
Project 1	4,97,464				4,97,464
Project 2					

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 44: Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Details of Benami Property held

The Company neither holds any benami property nor has it entered in to any benami transactions as prohibited under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) and the rules made thereunder.

(b) Transactions with struck off companies

The Company has not entered in to any transactions and no balances are outstanding with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Undisclosed income

Undisclosed income or property has not been the subject matter of tax assessment and no adjustments are made thereto in any of the previous financial years. Hence, the Company is not required to account for any previously unrecorded income or unrecorded assets that has been surrendered or disclosed during tax assessments of previous financial years.

(d) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not availed, utilised, or got sanctioned any limit funded or unfunded from any bank or financial institutions.

(e) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction thereof yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period in the name of the Company.

(f) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currencies or virtual currencies during the financial year.

(g) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company have complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(h) Utilisation of Borrowed funds

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 44: Additional Regulatory Information (contd.)

(i) Ratio Analysis

Particulars	March 31, 2025 (₹)	March 31, 2024 (₹)	Variance	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current Ratio,	1.58	1.48	6.38	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	0.00	0.00	-	NA	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	7.38	11.99	-38.42	EBITDA	Interest+Principal Repayment
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	32%	33%	-2.36	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	3.03	3.14	-3.30	COGS	Average Inventory
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	31.19	47.31	-34.06	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	2.45	2.67	-7.99	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	4.96	6.67	-25.71	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)
(i) Net profit ratio,	13%	9%	39.50	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income
(j) Return on Capital employed,	29%	30%	-3.75	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases
(k) Return on investment.	NA	NA		NA	NA

Note: Variance more than 25% compared to previous year is explained.

1. Debt Service Coverage ratio - Repayment of the lease is on higher side as compared to the previous year.
2. Trade Receivable turnover ratio - Change in ratio is due to increase in the trade receivables.
3. Net capital turnover ratio - Change is ratio is due to increase in working capital.
4. Net Profit ratio - Change in ratio is due to increase in profit compared to previous year.

Note 45: Figures of the previous year have been regrouped/rearranged wherever necessary so as to make them comparable with those of the current year.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 45

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of INDITRAVEL LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Indi Travel Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies Indian Accounting Standards Rules, 2015, as amended , ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India,

(a) In the case of the Balance sheet, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025;

(b) In the case of the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), of the Loss for the year ended on that date;

(c) In the case of the Statement of Changes in Equity, of the changes in Equity for the year ended on that date; and

(d) In the case of the Statement of Cash flows, of the cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statement in accordance with the Standards of Auditing specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors 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 made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to communicate in our report.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial statements

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

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit. We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our 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, based on our audit we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, 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:
      a. the Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 20 to the financial statements;
      b. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
      c. there are no amounts that are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
      d. (i) the management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly

lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

(iii) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause d sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

e. the Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used accounting software for maintaining books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility throughout the year. Further audit trail feature has been operating effectively throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S Iyer)
Partner
Membership No.186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGH1971

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE – A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of Indi Travel Limited of even date)

(i) (a) (A) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its Property Plant and Equipment, by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, physical verification was not due during the year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we report that the title deeds, comprising all the immoveable properties (other than property where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the company as at the Balance sheet date.

(d) The company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year, accordingly, sub clause (d) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) 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; accordingly, sub clause (e) of clause (i) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ii) The Company is a service company, primarily rendering travel related services. Accordingly, it does not have any inventories. Thus, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (ii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) In respect of investments made, provision of any guarantee or security or granting of any loans or advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties:

(a) During the year the company has not granted any loan or provided any guarantee or security to parties other than subsidiary, joint venture and associates except Inter corporate Deposit of ₹ 5,00,00,000/- to an associate of holding company.

(A) The aggregate amount and the balance outstanding as at the balance sheet date is ₹ 5,01,22,054/-.

(B) Since no loans are granted to parties' other than subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates, the question of aggregate amount and balance outstanding at the balance sheet date does not arise.

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents examined by us the terms and conditions of the loans given by the Company, are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of the loan granted, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest are stipulated and the receipts are regular.

(d) In respect of the said loan, there are no overdue amount in respect of principal and interest.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no loan or advance in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year has been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the overdue of the existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Promoters , related parties as defined in clause (76) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities as applicable. The company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) In our opinion and according to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provision of section 73 to 76 or any other relevant provision of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vi) The company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under subsection 1 of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(vii). a. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities applicable undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues applicable.

According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, there are no dues of Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute except the following:

Name of the Statue	Nature of Dues	Amount	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	₹ 27,55,410/-	Assessment Year 2011-12	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals), Mumbai

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the company has not surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not taken any loans or other borrowings. Accordingly sub clause (a) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us , the company is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender. Accordingly sub clause (b) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not obtained any term loan. Accordingly sub clause (c) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, no funds have been raised on short term basis. Accordingly sub clause (d) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company, the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly sub clause (e) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of records of the Company the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly sub clause (f) of clause (ix) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

ANNEXURE – A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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

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

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the company or on the company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) No report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.

(c) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no whistle blower complaints were received during the year by the Company.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and according to the explanations given to us the company has an internal audit system that is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the Internal audit reports of the company for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company has not entered any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors during the year. Hence the provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act 2013 are not applicable to the company.

(xvi) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.

(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 conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities hence sub clause (b) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company is a not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, subclause (c) of clause (xvi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are 5 core investment companies (CIC's) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions 2016 as at the end of the reporting period.

(xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 8,27,397/- during the year and ₹ 84,98,455/- during the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, accordingly, clause (xviii) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xix) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company is not required to spend any amount under section 135 (5) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the financial year. accordingly, sub clause (a) & (b) of clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the said order are not applicable.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the said order is not applicable.

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S Iyer)
Partner
Membership No. 186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGH1971

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements section of our report to the Members of Indi Travel Limited of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Indi Travel Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 114260W

(Hema S Iyer)
Partner
Membership No. 186953
UDIN: 25186953BMOJGH1971

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

₹

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,11,67,851	1,13,48,991
Investment Property {refer note 33}		22,72,395	23,14,354
Intangible assets	4	-	-
		1,34,40,246	**1,36,63,345**
Financial assets			
Investments	5	14,00,15,173	14,00,15,173
Income Tax Assets		82,32,099	83,41,645
Other Financial Assets			
Security Deposit		26,000	26,000
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	6	11,43,761	32,13,408
Total non-current assets		**16,28,57,279**	**16,52,59,571**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	22,27,645	21,95,288
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	8	56,65,763	5,70,36,650
Loans	9	-	-
Other current assets	10	5,08,31,767	32,92,985
Total current assets		**5,87,25,175**	**6,25,24,923**
Total		**22,15,82,454**	**22,77,84,494**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11 (A)	72,00,120	72,00,120
Other equity	11 (B)	21,35,22,700	21,66,42,842
Total equity		**22,07,22,820**	**22,38,42,962**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Provisions	12 (A)	-	27,26,489
Total non-current liabilities		**-**	**27,26,489**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	13		
A) Total dues of Micro and Small enterprises			
B) Total dues other than Micro and small enterprises		4,79,910	6,77,860
Other current liabilities	14	3,79,724	4,67,627
Provisions	12 (B)	-	69,556
Total current liabilities		**8,59,634**	**12,15,043**
Total		**22,15,82,454**	**22,77,84,494**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations			
Other income	15	35,83,422	42,13,333
Total Income		**35,83,422**	**42,13,333**
Expenses			
Employee benefit expense	16	25,98,541	39,73,476
Depreciation and amortisation expense		6,588	6,588
Other operating and general expenses	17	10,17,718	71,99,952
Total Expenses		**36,22,847**	**1,11,80,016**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(39,425)**	**(69,66,683)**
Exceptional items	19	-	7,00,38,283
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(39,425)**	**6,30,71,600**
Tax expense			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		20,69,647	-
Total		**20,69,647**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax for the year from continuing operations		(21,09,072)	6,30,71,600
Profit/ (Loss) from discontinuing operations	18	(10,11,070)	(17,54,870)
Tax credit of discontinuing operations			
Profit/ (Loss) including discontinuing operations (after tax)		(31,20,142)	6,13,16,730
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		-	(1,71,183)
		-	**(1,71,183)**
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(31,20,142)**	**6,11,45,547**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period attributable to:			
Owners of the Company		(31,20,142)	6,13,16,730
Total Comprehensive Income for the period attributable to			
Owners of the Company		(31,20,142)	6,11,45,547
Earnings per share:			
Basic - (₹)		(4.33)	85.16
Diluted - (₹)		(4.33)	85.16
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10	10
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen	**Nabakumar Shome**	**Himanshu Jain**
Director	Director	Director
DIN: 00064878	DIN: 03605594	DIN: 06890639

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(10,50,495)	6,13,16,730
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation and Amortisation		2,23,098	2,23,098
Interest Income		(31,81,817)	(36,64,544)
Provision for Diminution in value of long term Investments (reversal)		-	(7,00,38,283)
Provision for Contingencies		-	(63,70,887)
Provision for Employee Benefits		-	2,80,317
		(29,58,719)	**(7,95,70,299)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		(40,09,214)	(1,82,53,569)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:			
Short-term loans and advances		-	(20,57,049)
Other Non-Current Assets		20,17,850	1,33,36,130
		20,17,850	**1,12,79,081**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade Payables		(1,97,950)	(2,21,449)
Short term provisions		(69,556)	(3,252)
Long term provisions		(27,26,489)	(5,10,363)
Other Current Liabilities		(87,903)	1,75,968
		(30,81,898)	**(5,59,096)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities		(50,73,262)	(75,33,584)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded		1,09,546	10,83,032
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)		**(49,63,716)**	**(64,50,552)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Interest Received		36,25,185	27,14,470
Fixed deposits matured (net)		5,13,70,888	26,91,845
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)		**5,49,96,073**	**54,06,315**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
ICD Placed by Company		(5,00,00,000)	-
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**(5,00,00,000)**	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		32,357	(10,44,237)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening (Refer Note No.7)		21,95,288	32,39,525
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing (Refer Note No.7)		**22,27,645**	**21,95,288**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements from 1 to 38

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen
Director
DIN: 00064878

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Inditravel Ltd is incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai 400 001. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of Travel related services.

Note 2: Statement of Material accounting policies

(a) Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2024.

(c) Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(d) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to the accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

- **Fair value measurement of derivative and other financial instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.
- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.
- All assets and liabilities are classified into current and noncurrent generally on the criteria of realisation /settlement within twelve months period from the Balance sheet date.

e) Revenue recognition

Revenue and cost are recognized and accounted on accrual basis. Sale of goods is net of Indirect tax, returns and trade discounts. Service Income is net of Indirect tax and is recognized when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes all expenditure incidental to acquisition and installation.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that it's estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful life
Buildings	60 years
Plant & Machinery / Office Equipment	15 years
Furniture & Fixtures	15 years
Electrical fittings	10 years
Computers	6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work in progress represents property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and Licenses. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. The estimated useful life used for amortizing intangible assets are as under:

Nature of Assets	Useful life adopted
Software and Licenses	6 - 10 years

(h) Impairment of assets

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortization and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortization are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognized for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(k) Income Taxes

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

(i) Current tax

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (“MAT”) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(l) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognized as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

(m) Employee Benefits

(i) Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognized as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up as irrevocable trust by the Company or to respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognizes such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

(ii) Gratuity Fund

The Company follows Unfunded Gratuity scheme and carry a provision based on actuarial valuation in the books of accounts. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Compensated Absences

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(iv) Other Employee Benefits

Other benefits, comprising of discretionary Long Service Awards and Leave Travel Allowances, are determined on an undiscounted basis and recognized based on the entitlement thereof.

(n) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements)

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(o) Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(p) Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(q) Financial Instruments

Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognized initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognized on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortized cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

Investment in equity – others is carried at lower of cost or fair value

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognize the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognizes an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortized cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

   The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortized cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109. Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognized when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company’s own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company’s own equity instruments.

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

₹

	Improvements to leasehold buildings	Freehold Land	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost						
At April 1, 2023	**1,06,73,111**	**16,24,088**	**93,346**	**59,244**	**5,917**	**1,24,55,706**
Additions	-	-				-
Adjustments						-
Disposals/ Transfer	-					-
At March 31, 2024	**1,06,73,111**	**16,24,088**	**93,346**	**59,244**	**5,917**	**1,24,55,706**
Additions						-
Adjustments						-
Disposals/ Transfer						-
At March 31, 2025	**1,06,73,111**	**16,24,088**	**93,346**	**59,244**	**5,917**	**1,24,55,706**
Depreciation						
At April 1, 2023	8,31,980	-	52,629	37,558	3,408	9,25,575
Charge for the year	1,69,857		6,162	4,695	426	1,81,140
Adjustments						-
Disposals	-					-
At March 31, 2024	**10,01,837**	**-**	**58,791**	**42,253**	**3,834**	**11,06,715**
Charge for the year	1,69,857		6,162	4,695	426	1,81,140
Adjustments						-
Disposals	-					-
At March 31, 2025	**11,71,694**	**-**	**64,953**	**46,948**	**4,260**	**12,87,855**
Net Block						
At March 31, 2024	**96,71,274**	**16,24,088**	**34,555**	**16,991**	**2,083**	**1,13,48,991**
At March 31, 2025	**95,01,417**	**16,24,088**	**28,393**	**12,296**	**1,657**	**1,11,67,851**

Note 4: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

₹

	Office Equipment	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2023	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-
Adjustments		-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Adjustments	7,128	7,128
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**7,128**	**7,128**
Charge for the year	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5: Investments

Non Current Investments	March 31, 2025 Holdings As at	March 31, 2025 ₹	March 31, 2024 Holdings As at	March 31, 2024 ₹
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments				
Investments in Other companies (At Cost)				
Taj Trade & Transport Compnay Ltd shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid-up	5,50,766	2,83,11,373	5,50,766	2,83,11,373
Taj Safaris Ltd of ₹ 10/- each, fully paid-up*	1,11,70,380	11,17,03,800	1,11,70,380	11,17,03,800
	1,17,21,146	**14,00,15,173**	**1,17,21,146**	**14,00,15,173**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross		14,00,15,173		14,00,15,173
Total Non-current Investments - Net		**14,00,15,173**		**14,00,15,173**
Footnotes:				
1) Aggregate cost of Unquoted Investments - Gross		14,00,15,173		14,00,15,173
2) Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-
3) *These companies are the fellow subsidiaries of Inditravel limited				

4) **Provision for diminution in value has been made on the basis of fair valuation of the shares of the company.

Note 6: Deferred Tax Assets / (Liabilities) (Net)

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	-	4,54,362
Others	22,21,457	36,61,172
Total (A)	**22,21,457**	**41,15,534**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(10,77,696)	(9,02,126)
Total (B)	**(10,77,696)**	**(9,02,126)**
Net Deferred Tax Assets /(Liabilities) (A+B)	**11,43,761**	**32,13,408**

Note 7: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	22,27,645	21,95,288
	22,27,645	**21,95,288**

Note 8: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts more than 3 months and less than 12 months#	56,65,763	5,70,36,650
	56,65,763	**5,70,36,650**

Fixed deposit of ₹ 1,00,000/- previous year ₹ 1,00,000 has been placed as deposit with VAT Authorities.

Note 9: Loans

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Related parties		
Considered Good	-	-
Considered Doubtful	72,32,200	72,32,200
	72,32,200	72,32,200
Less:		
Provision for Doubtful Advances	(72,32,200)	(72,32,200)
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 10: Other Current Assets

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Receivables from Related Parties**		
	- Inter Corporate Deposit	5,00,00,000	-
	- Others	2,91,318	17,27,848
b)	Interest Receivable	4,59,186	10,38,170
c)	Prepaid Expenses	10,896	8,838
d)	GST Receivable	70,367	4,07,017
e)	Staff Loan	-	1,11,112
	Total	**5,08,31,767**	**32,92,985**

Note 11: (A) Share capital consist of the following

₹

			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Share Capital			
1	**Authorised Share capital**			
	a)	**Equity Shares**		
		7,50,000 (Previous Year 7,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	75,00,000	75,00,000
	b)	**Preference Shares**		
		1,20,00,000 (Previous Year 1,20,00,000) 6% Cumulative Optionally Convertible Preference Shares of ₹ 10 each	12,00,00,000	12,00,00,000
	c)	**Unclassified Shares**		
		1,72,50,000 (Previous Year 1,72,50,000) Unclassified Shares of ₹ 10 each	17,25,00,000	17,25,00,000
			30,00,00,000	**30,00,00,000**
2	**Issued, Subscribed and Paid up**			
	a)	**Equity Shares**		
		7,20,012 (Previous Year 7,20,012) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid	72,00,120	72,00,120
			72,00,120	**72,00,120**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Promoter shareholding

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Name of the promoter	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	
Number of shares held	3,39,009	3,39,009
Percentage of total shares	47.08%	47.08%
Percentage change during the year	NIL	NIL

a. Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

₹

Name of the Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
Equity share of ₹ 10/-each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,39,009	47.08%	3,39,009	47.09%
Taj Trade and Transport company Limited	72,001	10.00%	72,001	10.00%
Piem Hotels Limited	1,89,002	26.25%	1,89,002	26.25%
Taj Enterprises Limited	72,000	10.00%	72,000	10.00%

b. Reconcilation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of reporting period

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	₹	No. of Shares	₹
Opening Balance	7,20,012	72,00,120	7,20,012	72,00,120
Add: Issued during the year	-			-
Less: Redeeemed / Bought Back	-			-
Closing Balance	7,20,012	72,00,120		72,00,120

c. Shares in the Company held by its ultimate holding company including shares held by subsidiaries or associates of ultimate holding company

Name of the Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	holding	No. of Shares	holding
Shares held by Ultimate Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,39,009	47.08%	3,39,009	47.09%
	3,39,009	**47.08%**	**3,39,009**	**47.09%**
Shares held by Subsidiary of Ultimate Holding Company				
Piem Hotels Limited	1,89,002	26.25%	1,89,002	26.25%
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	72,001	10.00%	72,001	10.00%
Taj Enterprises Limited	72,000	10.00%	72,000	10.00%
Northen Indian Hotels Limited	24,000	3.33%	24,000	3.33%
	3,57,003	**49.58%**	**3,57,003**	**49.58%**

d. The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The Dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, exepct in case of interim dividend. In event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remianing assets of the Company after distribution of all perferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

Note 11: (B) Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

(1) Current reporting period

₹

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
72,00,120	-	-	-	72,00,120

(2) Previous reporting period

₹

Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated balance at the beginning of the previous reporting period	Changes in equity share capital during the previous year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting period
72,00,120	-	-	-	72,00,120

₹

Particulars	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Equity Component of other financial instruments	Other Equity					Money received against share warrants	Total
			Reserves and Surplus						
			Capital Reserve	Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Other reserves	Retained Earnings		
Balance as at March 31, 2023	-		15,50,000	-	5,19,18,242	12,00,00,000	(1,79,70,947)		15,54,97,295
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024							6,13,16,730		6,13,16,730
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)									-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							(1,71,183)		(1,71,183)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**		**6,11,45,547**	**-**	**6,11,45,547**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**-**		**15,50,000**	**-**	**5,19,18,242**	**12,00,00,000**	**4,31,74,600**		**21,66,42,842**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025							(31,20,142)		(31,20,142)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025, net of taxes, (excluding actuarial gain/ losses, given below)									-
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax							-		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**		**-**	**-**	**-**		**(31,20,142)**	**-**	**(31,20,142)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**-**		**15,50,000**	**-**	**5,19,18,242**	**12,00,00,000**	**4,00,54,458**		**21,35,22,700**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12: Provision

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Long term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
	Leave Encashment	-	4,97,979
	Gratuity	-	22,28,510
		-	**27,26,489**
B)	**Short term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
	Leave Encashment	-	56,962
	Gratuity	-	12,594
		-	**69,556**

Note 13: Trade Payables

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Note No 26)	-	-
b)	**Others**		
	Vendor Payables	10,620	53,100
	Accrued expenses and others	4,69,290	6,24,760
		4,79,910	**6,77,860**

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

₹

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables-MSME						
(ii) Trade Payables-others		10,620				10,620
(iii) Accrued Expenses		4,69,290				4,69,290
(iv) Disputed dues-MSME						
(v) Disputed dues-Others						
Total	**-**	**4,79,910**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,79,910**

As at March 31, 2024

₹

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables-MSME						
(ii) Trade Payables-others		53,100				53,100
(iii) Accrued Expenses		6,24,760				6,24,760
(iv) Disputed dues-MSME						
(v) Disputed dues-Others						
Total	**-**	**6,77,860**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**6,77,860**

Note 14: Other Current Liabilities

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	6,370	3,81,992
Related Parties	3,73,354	85,635
	3,79,724	**4,67,627**

Note 15: Other Income

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Interest Income on		
Deposits with banks (Tax deducted at source ₹ 3,16,614/- (Previous Year ₹ 4,26,102/-)	30,46,201	36,45,209
Deposits with Related Parties (Tax deducted at source ₹ 13,562/- (Previous Year ₹ Nil)	1,35,616	-
	31,81,817	**36,45,209**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	18,748	9,668
Other Interest	4,416	9,667
Total	**32,04,981**	**36,64,544**
Miscellaneous Income	3,78,441	5,48,789
Total	**35,83,422**	**42,13,333**

Note 16: Employee Benefit Expense

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	8,80,772	12,38,259
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	85,842	4,00,927
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	15,07,325	21,29,691
Staff Welfare Expenses	1,24,602	2,04,599
Total	**25,98,541**	**39,73,476**

Note 17: Other Operating and General Expenses

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other expenses consist of the following:		
Repairs to Buildings	67,170	57,000
Rent Rates and Taxes	19,154	10,334
Insurance	70,307	92,037
Travelling and Conveyance Expenses	1,38,349	2,09,202
Legal and Professional Charges	3,13,120	2,17,330
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	43,770	44,100
Provision for Contingency	-	63,70,887
Miscellaneous Expenses	3,65,848	1,99,062
Total	**10,17,718**	**71,99,952**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	40,000	40,000
For out-of pocket expenses	3,770	4,100
	43,770	**44,100**

Note 18: Profit/ (Loss) on Discontinued Operations

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expenses from discontinued operation		
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	7,07,803	12,68,239
Repairs & Maintenance	65,367	2,52,071
Electricity	21,390	18,050
Depreciation	2,16,510	2,16,510
	10,11,070	**17,54,870**
Total	**(10,11,070)**	**(17,54,870)**

Note 19: Exceptional Items

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Reversal of Provision for Dimunition in Value of Investments	-	7,00,38,283
	-	**7,00,38,283**

Note 20: Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

₹

Particular	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Contingent Liabilities		
(a) Claims against the company not acknowledged as debt		
(i) Income tax demand under appeal	27,55,410	27,55,410
	27,55,410	**27,55,410**

Employee Related Matters

Some casual workers had claimed minimum wages/permanency in the company. The amount is unascertainable and the matter is pending in court.

The management believes that the outcome of the proceedings will not have an adverse effect on the company's financial position and results of the operation.

Note 21: Deferred Tax

Following are the major components of deferred tax asset/(liability):

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax Assets:		
Gratuity & Leave Encashment	-	4,54,362
Unabsorbed Depreciation	22,21,457	22,21,457
Others	-	14,39,715
Total of Deferred tax assets (A)	**22,21,457**	**41,15,534**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
Depreciation on Fixed assets	(10,77,696)	(9,02,126)
Total of Deferred tax liabilities (B)	**(10,77,696)**	**(9,02,126)**
Deferred tax net -Assets /(Liabilities) - (A-B)	**11,43,761**	**32,13,408**

Note 22: Income Tax expenses recognised in the statement of Profit and loss a/c

Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/loss before tax (a)	(10,50,496)	6,13,16,730
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated Taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deduction [(a) x (b)] – c	(2,64,410)	1,54,33,421
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)		-
Permanent disallowances	2,54,487	4,41,701
Others (Difference due to change in rate of tax)		-
Deferred tax liability no longer required		-
Deferred tax assets not created due to no probable certainty	8,80,707	(1,58,75,122)
Deferred tax assets reversed due to no probable certainty	-	-
Deferred tax assets no longer required	11,98,863	-
(d)	23,34,057	(1,54,33,421)
Tax for current year (c+d)	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss	**20,69,647**	**-**

Note 23: Particulars of earnings per share

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net profit /(loss) for the year as per the statement of profit and loss	(31,20,142)	6,13,16,730
Profit / (loss) to equity share holders	(31,20,142)	6,13,16,730
Weighted average number of equity shares	7,20,012	7,20,012
Nominal value per share	10	10
Earnings per share – Basic & Diluted	**(4.33)**	**85.16**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Closure of Units

a) The Company discontinued its printing, electroplating and other operations and Car Hire division with effect from March 2001 and December 2014 respectively. As on the dates of closure, the Company carried the following assets and liabilities of discontinued operations:

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Assets	Liabilities	Assets	Liabilities
Divisions				
Others	1,45,69,594	-	1,46,11,553	-
Car Hire	1,00,000	-	1,00,000	-
Total	**1,46,69,594**	**-**	**1,47,11,553**	**-**

The Market values of these Assets are higher than the carrying value.

The Company has incurred Loss of ₹ 10,11,070/-(Previous Year Loss of ₹ 17,54,870/-) from discontinued business, which is included in the Profit and Loss Account, break-up of which is given as under:

₹

Particulars	March 31, 2025			March 31, 2024		
	Revenue	Expenses	Profit/(Loss)	Revenue	Expenses	Profit/(Loss)
Divisions						
Others	-	3,03,267	(3,03,267)	-	4,86,631	(4,86,631)
Car Hire		7,07,803	(7,07,803)		12,68,239	(12,68,239)
Total	**-**	**10,11,070**	**(10,11,070)**	**-**	**17,54,870**	**(17,54,870)**

Note 25: In the opinion of the Board, current assets, loans and advances are approximately of the value stated, if realized in the ordinary course of the Company's business.

Note 26: Amounts due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises

(i) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extend such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Principal amount due thereon remaining Unpaid to any supplier at end of each accounting year.	-	-
(b) Interest due there on remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of each accounting year.	-	-
(c) The amount of interest paid in terms of Section 16 of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006, along with the amount of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(d) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act	-	-
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
(f) The amount further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006	-	-

Note 27: Employee Benefits

No provision has been made towards employee benefits since all employees have been transferred to group companies during the year.

Applicable Disclosures as per IND AS19:

The Company has calculated the various benefits to employees as under:

(A) Defined contribution plans

The company has recognized the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and other funds (net of recoveries)

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund	**1,07,195**	**1,70,755**

(B) Defined benefit plans

The company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:

(i) Post retirement gratuity – Non Funded

(C) Defined benefit plans(Gratuity) – as per actuarial valuation on March 31, 2025:

Principal Actuarial Assumptions as at 31st March 2025

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Amount to be recognized in Balance Sheet and Movement in net Liability**		
	Present Value of unfunded defined benefit obligation	-	22,41,104
	Net (Assets)/ Liability	-	22,41,104
(ii)	**Expense recognized in Statement of Profit & Loss**		
	Current Service Cost	-	1,10,738
	Interest Cost	-	1,62,202
	Total	-	2,72,940
(iii)	**Expense recognized in Other Comprehensive Income**		
	Re-measurements Due to:		
	Changes in financial assumptions	-	51,741
	Experience adjustments	-	1,19,442
	Adjustment to recognize the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
	Total	-	1,71,183
(iv)	**Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation:**		
	Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	-	21,82,481
	Current Service Cost	-	1,10,738
	Interest Cost	-	1,62,202
	Remeasurements due to actuarial loss/(gain) arising from		
	Changes in financial assumption	-	-
	Experience adjustments	-	1,71,183
	Benefits Paid	-	(3,85,500)
	Liabilities assumed/ Settled*	-	-
	Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	-	22,41,104

* On account of Business combination or intergroup transfer

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(v)	**Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets**		
	Contribution by Employer	-	-
	Benefit Paid	-	-
	Closing of Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
(vi)	**Actuarial Assumptions:**		
	Discount rate(p.a.) in %	-	7.45%
	Salary escalation rate (p.a.) in %	-	7%
	Pension Escalation Rate (p.a.) in %	-	-
	Annual Increase in Healthcare cost (p.a.)	-	-
	Mortality Table (LIC)	-	-

(vii) Sensitivity Analysis

₹

		March 31, 2025	
		Discount Rate (%)	Salary Escalation Rate (%)
	Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-	-
	Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	-	-
(viii)	**Data Summary:**		
	No. of Employees	-	5
	Total Monthly Salary	-	97,400
	Total Average Past Service	-	21.01
	Value of liability	-	22,41,104
(ix)	**Any other additional disclosure given in the report**		
	Mortality Table * - Table 1		
	Mortality in Service - Table 1		
	Mortality in Retirement - NA		
	*Table 1- Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table.		

Note 28: Related Party Disclosure AS – 18, issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India

List of Related Parties

A.	Holding Company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
B.	Subsidiaries of Holding Company	KTC Hotels Limited
		United Hotels Limited
		Roots Corporation Limited
		Piem Hotels Limited
		Taj Trade & Transport Co. Ltd.
		Northern India Hotels Limited
		Taj Enterprises Limited
		Benares Hotels Limited
		Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.
		Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited
		Sheena Investments Private Limited
		ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited
		Ideal Ice Limited
		Genness Hospitality Private Limited
		Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
		Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
		Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
		Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
		Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited
		IHOCO BV
		St. James Court Hotels Limited
		Taj International Hotels Limited - London
		IHMS LLC
		IHMS LLC - San Francisco
		IHMS LLC - USA
		PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited
		BAHC 5
		United Overseas Holdings Inc.
		IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
		Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
		Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd
		IH Hospitality GmbH
C.	Joint Ventures of Holding Company	Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
		Taj Karnataka Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited
		TajGVK Hotels and Resorts Limited
		Taj Safaris Limited
		TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

D. Details of Transactions with related parties are as follows:

₹

Particulars	Holding Company		Subsidiaries of Holding Company	
	2024-25	2023-24	2024-25	2023-24
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	1025089	19,35,390	4,61,338	4,60,548
Deputed Staff Out	-	-	9,59,292	14,03,080
Due on Current Account	(3,73,354)	(85,635)	(1,80,657)	13,77,928

₹

Particulars	Associates of Holding Company	
	2024-25	2023-24
Deputed Staff Out	-	3,24,000
Inter Corporate Deposit	5,00,00,000	-
Due on Current Account	3,49,920	3,49,920

(E) Statement of material transactions:

₹

Company name	March 31 2025	March 31 2024
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited		
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary	10,25,089	19,35,390
Current Account dues	(3,73,354)	(85,635)
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Taj Trade & Transport Company Limited		
Deputed Staff Out	9,59,292	14,03,080
Reimbursement of Deputed Staff Salary & Wages	4,61,338	4,60,548
Current Account Dues	(1,80,657)	13,77,928
Associates of Holding Company		
Taida Trading & Industries Limited		
Deputed Staff Out	-	3,24,000
Inter Corporate Deposit	5,00,00,000	-
Interest Income on Inter Corporate Deposits	1,35,616	-
Current Account Dues	3,49,920	3,49,920

Note 29: Satisfaction of Charges with ROC

There is no secured loan in the books, however for few old loans (as mentioned below) charges are yet to be satisfied with Registrar of Companies. Satisfaction of charges are pending as details of the loan closure documents are yet to be received from the bank.

Details of Charges		
Bank	Charge Amount	Date of Creation
Punjab National Bank	10,00,000.00	27/02/1990
Canara Bank	82,50,000.00	29/04/1985
Canara Bank	6,50,000.00	01/03/1983
Canara Bank	50,51,000.00	02/08/1985
Canara Bank	4,50,000.00	26/10/1982

Note 30: The details of provisions as required by the provisions of Indian Accounting Standard 37 "Provisions, contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets" are as under:

₹

Nature of Provision	Leave Encashment & Gratuity
Opening Balance	27,96,045
Additional provisioning	-
Amounts paid during the year	(24,29,000)
Amounts reversed during the year	(3,67,045)
Closing Balance	-

Note 31: The Company's only business being travel related services, disclosure of segment –wise information is not applicable under Indian Accounting Standard – Segmental Information (AS – 108 notified by the Company's (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006. There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

Note 32: The Company is carrying an investment of 1,11,70,380 Shares of Taj Safari Limited Face value ₹ 10 each, at ₹ 11,17,03,800/-(P.Y. ₹ 11,17,03,800/-).

Note 33: The Company has investment in property amounting to ₹ 22,72,395/- (PY ₹ 23,14,354/-) where the right to title is executed through registered power of attorney.

Note 34: Additional information

₹

Sr No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Value of imports on CIF basis	Nil	Nil
(ii)	Expenditure in Foreign Currency -	Nil	Nil
(iii)	Earnings in foreign exchange	Nil	Nil

Note 35: Sale of Services

₹

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Car Hire and Other services	NIL	NIL

Note 36: As at March 31, 2025, the company's current liabilities do not exceed its current assets. The Company also has enough Cash and Bank balances for the next 12 months to prevent disruption of the operating cash flows and enable the Company to meet its debts and obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements of the Company are prepared on a going concern basis.

Note 37: Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Details of Benami Property held

The Company neither holds any benami property nor has it entered in to any benami transactions as prohibited under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988. No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended from time to time) and the rules made thereunder.

(b) Transactions with struck off companies

The Company has not entered in to any transactions and no balances are outstanding with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(c) Undisclosed income

Undisclosed income or property has not been the subject matter of tax assessment and no adjustments are made thereto in any of the previous financial years. Hence, the Company is not required to account for any previously unrecorded income or unrecorded assets that has been surrendered or disclosed during tax assessments of previous financial years.

(d) Wilful defaulter

The Company has not availed, utilised, or got sanctioned any limit funded or unfunded from any bank or financial institutions.

(e) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction thereof yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period in the name of the Company.

(f) Details of Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currencies or virtual currencies during the financial year.

(g) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company have complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(h) Utilisation of Borrowed funds

a. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The Company have not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(i) Ratio Analysis:

₹

Particulars	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current Ratio,	68.31	51.46	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,	-0.47%	31.73%	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,	NA	NA	NA	NA
(i) Net profit ratio,	-29.32%	1455.30%	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income
(j) Return on Capital employed,	-0.47%	31.73%	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases
(k) Return on investment.	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Change in current ratio is on account of reduced trade payables.
2. Change in return on equity, net profit and return on capital employed ratio is as a result of loss during the year compared to profit during the preceding year.

Note 38: Previous year figures are regrouped and rearranged wherever necessary to match with current year's classification.

Signature to Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements 1 to 38

For **Chandrashekar Iyer & Co.**
Chartered Accountants

Hema S. Iyer
Partner
Membership No. 186953
Firm Registration No. 114260W

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Faisal Momen	**Nabakumar Shome**	**Himanshu Jain**
Director	Director	Director
DIN: 00064878	DIN: 03605594	DIN: 06890639

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **Northern India Hotels Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of Northern India Hotels Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 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 ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the standalone financial statements 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 *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

Information Other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. 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 judgements 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' 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, based on our audit, we report that:
    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.

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

f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure B”.

g) 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) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v) a) The Company has not declared any final dividend during the previous year and any interim dividend during the current year and hence compliance to Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

b) Board of Directors of the Company have not proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) according to the information and explanations given to us, remuneration was not paid by the Company to its directors during the current year.

FOR **O. P. DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001201N

ABHEY DADU
Partner
Mambership No.: 093313
UDIN: 25093313BM0EV54692

Place: New Delhi
Dated: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

In our opinion, and in so far as we have been able to ascertain from the records produced, Information furnished and the explanations given to us by the Company.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained the proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programe of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programe, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c') According to the information & explanation given to us, the title deeds of all the immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company and title deeds in respect of Land admeasuring 14744.60 Sq. Yards, the gross carrying value of ₹ 1,93,649/- are pending for Registration.

(d) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not revalued any Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information & explanation 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.

(ii) (a) The Company does not hold any inventory during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not have any working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made investment, granted any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the provisions of, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the course of audit, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of investment of the Company. Further, the Company has not granted any loans and has not given any guarantees and security under the provision of Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013; thereby the provision of the said Section is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposited from the public. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) As far as, we are aware, the central government has not specified the maintenance of cost records by the Company under sub-Section (1) of Section 148 of the Companies Act.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues to the appropriate authorities wherever applicable to.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amount payable in respect of statutory dues as including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and any other statutory dues on 31.03.2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any income during the year in its tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961), which has not been recorded in the books of account. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(ix) The Company does not have any loan or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company does not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company does not make any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x)(b) of the order is not applicable to the Company,

(xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, No fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of our audit.

(b) No, report u/s 143 (12) of the Companies Act, 2013 filled by the auditor in form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of the companies (Audit and Auditor) rules, 2014 with Central Government.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the companies has not received any compliant from the whistle-blower.

(xii) In our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xiii) According to the information and explanation given to us, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act and the details have been disclosed in the financial statements, etc., as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit.

(xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not conducted Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities.

(c) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company is not Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CICs which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the Statutory auditor during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xviii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that 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) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provision of Section 135 of the companies Act, 2013 are not applicable on the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xx) (a) and (b) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

FOR **O. P. DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001201N

ABHEY DADU
Partner
Mambership No.: 093313
UDIN: 25093313BM0EV54692

Place: New Delhi
Dated: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Northern India Hotels Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

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

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

FOR **O. P. DADU & CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 001201N

ABHEY DADU
Partner
Mambership No.: 093313
UDIN: 25093313BM0EV54692

Place: New Delhi
Dated: April 22, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	3,033.69	3,096.04
Capital work-in-progress		2.69	105.65
Other Intangible Assets	4	0.02	0.02
		3,036.40	**3,201.71**
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	10.43	10.43
Other	7	0.59	0.59
Current Tax Assets (Net)		39.24	34.54
Other Non-current Assets	8	1.21	9.62
Total Non-current Assets		**3,087.87**	**3,256.89**
Current Assets			
Financial Assets			
Trade Receivables	9	107.95	93.78
Cash and Cash Equivalents	10	10.44	292.22
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	11	515.81	-
Other Current Assets	8	69.37	118.00
Total Current Assets		**703.57**	**504.00**
Total Assets		**3,791.44**	**3,760.89**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	12	44.15	44.15
Other Equity	13	3,648.62	3,578.80
Total Equity		**3,692.77**	**3,622.95**
Liabilities			
Non-current Liabilities			
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	74.04	50.28
		74.04	**50.28**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial Liabilities	15	**23.97**	75.35
Other current liabilities	16	**0.66**	12.31
		24.63	**87.66**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**3,791.44**	**3,760.89**
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1-21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from Operations			
Income from Hotel Operations	17	315.58	250.97
Other Income	18	21.01	28.65
Total		**336.59**	**279.62**
Expenses			
Depreciation and Amortisation	3 & 4	224.68	202.68
Other Operating and General Expenses	19	18.33	18.05
Total		**243.01**	**220.73**
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax and Exceptional items		**93.58**	**58.89**
Exceptional Items	20	-	-
Profit/ (Loss) Before Tax		**93.58**	**58.89**
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	0.00
Deferred Tax		23.76	14.82
Short/ (Excess) Provision of Tax/ Deferred Tax of Earlier Years (net)		-	(0.01)
Total		**23.76**	**14.81**
Profit/ (Loss) for the period after tax		**69.82**	**44.08**
Other Comprehensive income, net of tax		-	-
Other Comprehensive income for the period, net of tax		**-**	**-**
Total Comprehensive Income for the period		**69.82**	**44.08**
Earning Per Equity Share			
a) Weighted average number of shares		4,37,600	4,37,600
b) Nominal value of shares (Rupees)		10	10
c) Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rupees)		15.96	10.07
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1 - 21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		93.58	58.89
Adjustments For:			
Depreciation and Amortisation		224.68	202.68
Dividend Income		(0.06)	(0.03)
Interest Income on IT refund		(1.39)	(1.12)
Interest Income		(19.56)	(27.50)
Provision for Employee Benefits			
		203.67	**174.03**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		**297.25**	**232.92**
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:			
Trade and Other Receivables		(14.17)	(29.77)
Other Current Assets		48.63	(9.82)
Other Non-Current Assets		8.42	6.02
		42.88	**(33.57)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Other Current Liabilities		(11.66)	(8.27)
Other Financial Liabilities		(51.38)	(150.63)
		(63.04)	**(158.90)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities		277.09	40.45
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded		(3.31)	(2.01)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		**273.78**	**38.43**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Fixed Assets		(59.37)	(1,049.78)
Interest Received		19.56	27.50
Dividend Received		0.06	0.03
ICD's Given/Refund		-	-
Proceeds from maturity of short-term deposits with banks		(515.81)	891.61
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)		**(555.56)**	**(130.64)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)		-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		(281.78)	(92.21)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening		292.22	384.42
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing (Refer Note 10)		10.44	292.22
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements	1 - 21		

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	RESERVES AND SURPLUS				Grand Total
		Retained Earning	Retained Earning		Other Reserves	
			General Reserve	Profit & Loss B/fd		
Balance as at March 31, 2024	44.15	3,578.80	-	3,578.80	-	3,622.95
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors						-
Restated balance as at March 31, 2024	**44.15**	**3,578.80**	**-**	**3,578.80**	**-**	**3,622.95**
Profit for the year	-	69.82	-	69.82	-	69.82
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes, excluding actuarial gain/ losses	-	-	-	-	-	-
Actuarial Gains/Losses (Not Reclass to P&L)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	**-**	**69.82**	**-**	**69.82**	**-**	**69.82**
Dividends	-	-	-	-		-
Tax on Dividend	-	-	-	-		-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**44.15**	**3,648.62**	**-**	**3,648.62**	**-**	**3,692.77**

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Northern India Hotels Limited ("NIHL" or the "Company"), is a public limited company incorporated in 1971 and has its registered office at **Tajview Hotel, Fatehabad Road, Taj Ganj, Agra – 282 001.** It is subsidiary of PIEM Hotels Ltd., Mumbai. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of owing hotel.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issued on April 22, 2025

Note 2: Significant Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015. The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

New Accounting Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2022:

Ind AS 16 – Property Plant and Equipment –

The amendment clarifies that excess of net sale proceeds of items produced over the cost of testing, if any, shall not be recognised in the profit or loss but deducted from the directly attributable costs considered as part of cost of an item of property, plant, and equipment.

Ind AS 37 – Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets –

The amendment specifies that the 'cost of fulfilling' a contract comprises the 'costs that relate directly to the contract'. Costs that related directly to a contract can either be incremental costs of fulfilling that contract

(Examples would be direct labour, materials) or an allocation of other costs that relate directly to fulfilling contracts (an example would be the allocation of the depreciation charge for an item of property, plant and equipment used in fulfilling the contract).

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on March 31, 2023, through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2023 amended certain existing Ind ASs on miscellaneous issues with effect from April 1, 2023. Following are few key amendments relevant to the Company:

i. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements & Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting –

   Material accounting policy information (including focus on how an entity applied the requirements of Ind AS) shall be disclosed instead of significant accounting policies as part of financial statements.

ii. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.

iii. Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors-Clarification on what constitutes an accounting estimate provided.

iv. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes –

   In case of a transaction which give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences, the initial recognition exemption from deferred tax is no longer applicable and deferred tax liability & deferred tax asset shall be recognised on gross basis for such cases.

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

The Company does not expect the effect of this on the financial statements to be material, based on preliminary evaluation.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and there the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

- **Fair value measurement of financial instruments:** The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgements to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date.

- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(d) Revenue recognition:

Revenue from services

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Revenue comprises Licence Fee relating to hotel operations. Licence fee earned is under long-term contracts with the PIEM Hotels Limited and is recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

(e) Property, plant and equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(j) below). Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

In respect of Leasehold Buildings, depreciation on buildings on leased properties is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Hotel Buildings	60 years
Improvements to Buildings	15 Years
Plant and Equipment	10 to 20 years
Electrical installation and Equipment	20 years
Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
Hotel Non-Wooden Furniture	8 years
End User devices – Computer, Laptops, etc.	6 years
Assets costing less than ₹ 5000	4 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(f) Intangible assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Internally developed intangibles are capitalised if, and only if, all the following criteria can be demonstrated:

i) the technical feasibility and Company's intention and ability of completing the project;

ii) the probability that the project will generate future economic benefits;

iii) the availability of adequate technical financial and other resources to complete the project; and

iv) the ability to measure the development expenditure reliably.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year. The estimated useful lives used for amortising intangible assets are as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Software and License	6-10 years

An intangible assets is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

(g) Impairment of non-financial assets:

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount, an impairment loss is immediately recognised.

Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment on inventories, are recognised in profit or loss Section of the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately.

(h) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the Balance Sheet date.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Minimum Alternative Tax (“MAT”) credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is reasonable certainty that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. Such asset is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and the carrying amount of the MAT credit asset is written down to the extent there is no longer a reasonable certainty to the effect that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

(i) Accounting for provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

(j) Borrowing costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

(k) Cash and cash equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(l) Cash flow statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(m) Earnings per share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post-tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(n) Financial instruments:

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Buildings (Refer Footnote (i))	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total
Gross Block at Cost							
At March 31, 2024	**3.79**	**1,380.46**	**1,481.54**	**530.91**	**2.49**	**-**	**3,399.19**
Additions	-	114.20	48.13	-	-	-	162.33
Adjustments							-
Disposals							-
At March 31, 2025	**3.79**	**1,494.65**	**1,529.67**	**530.91**	**2.49**	**-**	**3,561.52**
Depreciation							
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**104.17**	**122.69**	**75.54**	**0.76**	**-**	**303.15**
Charge for the year	-	83.46	91.74	49.08	0.39	-	224.68
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**187.63**	**214.42**	**124.62**	**1.15**	**-**	**527.83**
Net Block							
At March 31, 2024	**3.79**	**1,276.29**	**1,358.85**	**455.37**	**1.74**	**-**	**3,096.04**
At March 31, 2025	**3.79**	**1,307.02**	**1,315.24**	**406.29**	**1.34**	**-**	**3,033.69**

Footnotes :

1) Gross block including freehold land admeasuring 14744.60 Sq.yd Aggregating to ₹1,93,499/- pending conveyance.

Note 4: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

	Website Development Cost	Software and Licenses	Service and Operating Rights	Total	Intangible Assets Under Development
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.51**	**-**	**0.51**	**-**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**0.51**	**-**	**0.51**	**-**
Amortisation					
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.49**	**-**	**0.49**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**0.49**	**-**	**0.49**	**-**
Net Block					
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**	**-**

Note 4A: CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS

CAPITAL WORK-IN-PROGRESS	
At March 31, 2024	105.65
Additions	62.75
Adjustments	(165.71)
Disposals	
At March 31, 2025	**2.69**

March, 2025

(i) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in-progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total*
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2.69	-	-	-	2.69
	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended					-

March, 2024

(i) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in-progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total*
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	23.05	82.60	-	-	105.65
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-

Note 5: Investments

	Face Value	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Holdings As at	₹ lakhs	Holdings As at	₹ lakhs
Non-Current					
Trade Investments					
Fully Paid Quoted Equity Investments :					
Investments in Fellow Subsidiary					
Beneras Hotels Limited	10	150	0.02	150	0.02
			0.02		**0.02**
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments :			-		-
Investments in Associate Companies					
Taida Trading and Industries Limited	100	4,000	0.09	4,000	0.09
Inditravel Limited	10	24,000	2.40	24,000	2.40
Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	10	49,998	7.91	49,998	7.91
			10.40		**10.40**
Total Trade Investment			**10.42**		**10.42**
Non-trade Investments					
Investment in Equity Instruments					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Sarswat Co-operative Bank Ltd.	10	1,000	0.10	1,000	0.10
			0.10		**0.10**
Total Non-current Investments - Gross			10.52		10.52
Less : Provision for Diminution in value of Investments			0.09		0.09
Total Non-current Investments - Net			**10.43**		**10.43**
Aggregate amount of quoted investments					
Cost			0.02		0.02
Market Value			16.78		4.87
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments					
Cost			**10.50**		10.50

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 6: Loans

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Current**		
	Short-term Loans		
	(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
	ICD to Related Parties	-	-
	Others	**-**	**-**

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months	-	-
	Public Bodies and Others	0.59	0.59
		0.59	**0.59**
	Less: Provision for Deposits doubtful of recovery	**-**	**-**
		0.59	**0.59**
B)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable		
	Related Parties	-	-
	Others	-	-
		-	**-**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current**		
	Capital Advances	1.21	9.62
		1.21	**9.62**
B)	**Current**		
	Others	-	-
	Amount Recoverable against Exp	2.49	2.50
	Balance with Revenue Authorities	66.63	115.27
	Deposits adjustable against future payments	0.25	0.23
		69.37	**118.00**

Note 9: Trades Receivales

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(Unsecured, considered good)	107.95	93.78
Trade Receivable	**107.95**	**93.78**

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable-considered good	107.95	-	-	-	107.95
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable-considered Good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	107.95	**-**	**-**	**-**	**107.95**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	2 -3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivable-considered good	93.78	-	-	-	93.78
(ii) Undisputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade receivable-considered Good	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade receivable-credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-
	93.78	**-**	**-**	**-**	**93.78**

Note 10: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	0.24	0.22
Balances with bank in current account	10.20	91.79
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (original maturity less than 3 months)	-	200.21
	10.44	**292.22**

Note 11: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	515.81	-
	515.81	**-**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	-	-
	515.81	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
5,50,000 (Previous year - 5,50,000) Equity Shares of ₹10 each	55.00	55.00
Preference Shares		
5,000 (Previous year - 5,000) Preference Shares of ₹ 100/- each	5.00	5.00
	60.00	**60.00**
Issued Share Capital		
4,37,600 (Previous year - 4,37,600) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	44.91	44.91
	44.91	**44.91**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
4,37,600 (Previous year - 4,37,600) Equity Shares of ₹ 10 each	43.76	43.76
Add 11,450 Shares Forfeited	0.39	0.39
	44.15	**44.15**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	₹	No. of shares	₹
As at the beginning of the year	4,37,600	43,76,000	4,37,600	43,76,000
Add/ less : Shares issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Add/ less : Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**4,37,600**	**43,76,000.00**	**4,37,600**	**43,76,000**

(iii) Shares Held by Holding Company

Equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**

(iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**

(v) Details of Promotors

Equity share of ₹ 10 each fully paid	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
PIEM Hotels Limited	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**	**4,12,083**	**94.16%**

Note 13: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained Earning		
Surplus/Deficit in the Profit And Loss b/f	3,578.80	3,534.72
Add: Current Year profits	69.82	44.08
Closing retained earning	**3,648.62**	**3,578.80**
Other Comprehensive Income		
Total	**3,648.62**	**3,578.80**

Note 14: Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant & Equipment	74.04	50.28
Total (A)	**74.04**	**50.28**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**74.04**	**50.28**

Note 15: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current financial liabilities**	-	-
		-	-
B)	**Current financial liabilities**		
	Creditors for capital expenditure	22.65	74.18
	Others	1.32	1.17
		23.97	**75.35**

Note 16: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
B)	**Current**		
	Income received in advance	-	-
	Statutory dues	0.66	12.31
		0.66	**12.31**

Note 17: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income from Hotel Operations	315.58	250.97
Total	**315.58**	**250.97**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 18: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income		
Inter-corporate deposits		
Related Parties	-	-
	-	-
Deposits with banks	19.56	27.50
	-	-
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	1.39	1.12
Others	-	-
Total	**20.95**	**28.62**
Dividend Income on investments held at the end of period/ year		
From others	0.06	0.03
Others	-	-
Total	**21.01**	**28.65**

Note 19: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following		
Printing and Stationery	0.45	0.43
Passage and Travelling	0.04	0.05
Telephone Expenses	0.36	0.36
Professional Fees	6.61	5.81
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i)	1.48	1.36
Service Charges	8.83	9.33
Other Expenses (Refer Footnote (iv))	0.56	0.71
Total	**18.33**	**18.05**

(i) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	1.10	1.10
For other services (Taxation Matters)	0.20	0.20
For out-of pocket expenses	0.18	0.06
	1.48	**1.36**

Note 20: Exceptional Items

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Exceptional Items comprises the following :		

21: Notes on Account

21.1 Additional information to the financial statements

21.1.1 Contingent Liabilities

Contingent liabilities and commitments (to the extent not provided for)

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1.	Contingent liabilities		
	(a) Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debt	NIL	NIL
	(b) Guarantees	NIL	NIL
	(c) Other money for which the Company is contingently liable	NIL	NIL
	Total	**NIL**	**NIL**
2.	Commitments	7.00	35.00
	Total	**7.00**	**35.00**

Note: Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements.

21.2 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year*	0.38	4.54
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	NIL	NIL
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	NIL	NIL
(iv)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	NIL	NIL
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	NIL	NIL
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	**NIL**	**NIL**

Note:

(i) Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

(ii) * Includes amount recognised under creditor for capital expenditure in Current Financial Liabilities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

21.3 Related Party Transactions

The following table provides the total amount of transactions that have been entered into with related parties for the relevant financial year.

(a) Ultimate Holding Company

Name	Country	Holding as at	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India	-	-

(b) Holding Company

Name	Country	Holding as at	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
PIEM Hotels Limited	India	94.16%	94.16%

(a) Details of transactions made during the year:

(1) The Indian Hotels Co. Limited

(₹ lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1.	Reimbursement of Services	3.40	2.70

(2) PIEM Hotels Limited

(₹ lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1.	Operating/License Fees Income	315.58	250.97
2.	Reimbursement of Services	8.83	9.33
3.	Sundry Expenses	0.72	1.28

(3) PIEM Hotels Limited

(₹ lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1.	Balance at the year end (Receivable)	107.95	93.78

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

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

21.4 Earnings Per Share

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/ (Loss) after tax Rs /Lakhs	69.82	44.08
Number of Ordinary Shares	437600	437600
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	437600	437600
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	437600	437600
Face Value per Ordinary Share	10	10
Earnings Per Share: (Rupees)		
Basic	15.96	10.07
Diluted	15.96	10.07

21.5 Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	(0.01)
	-	**(0.01)**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year		
MAT credit	-	-
Other items	23.56	14.82
Adjustment to deferred tax attributable to changes in tax rates and laws	-	-
In respect of earlier years	0.20	-
	23.76	**14.82**
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**23.76**	**14.81**

21.5.1 Transaction with Struck off Companies:

The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

21.6 Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	93.58	58.89
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	23.56	14.82
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	-	-
Prior year taxes as shown above	0.20	(0.01)
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)	**23.76**	**14.81**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The following is the analysis of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets	-	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(74.04)	(50.28)
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**(74.04)**	**(50.28)**

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended Ma\rch 31, 2025 are as follows:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss		Closing balance
		Impact of change in Income Tax Rate	Others	
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets & unabsorbed Losses	(50.28)	-	(23.76)	(74.04)

Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Recognised in profit or loss		Closing balance
		Impact of change in Income Tax Rate	Others	
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities):				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(35.46)	-	(14.82)	(50.28)

21.7 Financial Instruments

21.7.1 The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

(a) As of March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
Equity Investment				
Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates	-	-	10.33	10.33
External Companies	-	-	0.10	0.10
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0.59	0.59
Trade Receivables	-	-	107.95	107.95
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	10.44	10.44
Bank Balance Other than Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	515.80	515.80
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total - Financial Assets	-	-	645.21	645.21
Financial liabilities:				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	23.97	23.97
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**23.97**	**23.97**

(b) As of March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	FVPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost	Total
Financial assets:				
Investments				
Equity Investment				
Subsidiaries, JVs and Associates	-	-	10.33	10.33
External Companies	-	-	0.10	0.10
Other Financial Assets	-	-	0.59	0.59
Trade Receivables	-	-	93.78	93.78
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	292.22	292.22
Bank Balance Other than Cash & Cash Equivalent	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total - Financial Assets	-	-	397.02	397.02
Financial liabilities:				
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	75.35	75.35
Total - Financial Liabilities	**-**	**-**	**75.35**	**75.35**

21.8 Segment Reporting (Ind AS-108)

Disclosure of segment wise information is not applicable as Hoteliering is the Company's only business segment.

21.9 Payments to the auditor comprises of:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Audit Fees (As statutory auditors)	1.10	1.10
Taxation Matters	0.20	0.20
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.18	0.06
Total	**1.48**	**1.36**

21.10 Events occurring after the reporting period

There are no events which qualify for events happening after the reporting period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

21.11 Ratio
The following are analytical for the year end March 31, 2025 and March' 2024:-

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	Variance
i) Current Ratio	Current assets	Current Liabilities	28.57	5.75	396.87%
ii) Debts – Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	0%	0%	0.00%
iii) Debts Service Coverage Ratio	Earning available for debt services	Debt Service	0.00	0.00	0.00%
iv) Return on Equity (ROE)	Net Profit after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.89%	1.22%	0.67%
v) Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average Inventory	0.00	0.00	0.00%
vi) Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from Business Operation	Average Trade Receivable(4)	3.13	3.18	-1.57%
vii) Trade payables turnover ratio	Purchase of services and other expenses	Average Trade Payables	0.00	0.00	0.00%
viii) Net Capital turnover ratio	Revenue from Business Operation	Working Capital	0.46	0.60	-23.33%
ix) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Revenue	20.74%	15.76%	4.98%
x) Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	2.53%	1.62%	0.91%
xi) Return on Investment (ROI)	Income generated from investments	Average Investments	0.53%	0.28%	0.25%

Offsetting Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities
There are no financial liabilities and assets that are off set during the financial years ending 31.03.2025 and 31.03.2024.

In terms of our report attached.

For **O. P. Dadu & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 001201N

Abhey Dadu
Partner
Membership No.: 093313

New Delhi, April 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudhir L Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00044762

Rajesh R Nagpal
Director
DIN: 00032123

Mumbai, April 22, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Taj Enterprises Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements (Ind AS Financials Statements) of **Taj Enterprises Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of Material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SA's 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 made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's annual report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities 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 financial position, financial performance, (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls 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 in the financial Statements made by Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management's use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our 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.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with in this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

   d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with the rules issued there under.

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

   f) With respect to the adequacy of 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 A".

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year. Accordingly,the provisions of the section 197 of the Act are 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 on its financial position.

      (ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts as at March 31, 2025 for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

      (iii) There are no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025.

      (iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

      (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity (ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

(c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

(v) As stated in Note no. 40 to the financial Statements, the final dividend paid by the Company during the year in respect of the same declared for the previous year is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

Further, as stated in note 38 to the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

(vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
UDIN: 25223688BMILDJ1094

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The **"Annexure A"**, referred to in Clause 1 (f) of **"Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"** Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Taj Enterprises Limited** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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

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

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "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 Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ("the Guidance Note") issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls.

Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

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 authorizations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the criteria for internal financial controls with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the ICAI.

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
UDIN: 25223688BMILDJ1094

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

The **"Annexure B"** Referred to in Clause 2 of **"Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements"** Paragraph of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of **Taj Enterprises Limited** on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

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

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company is maintaining proper records, showing full particulars of Intangible assets.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of two years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no immovable properties held by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (i)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment and intangible assets during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, reporting under clause (i)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

ii. (a) The management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals which in our opinion the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate having regard to the size and nature of business and no discrepancies of 10% or more in aggregate for each class of inventory were noticed on physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

iii. In respect of investments made, provision of any guarantee or security or granting of any loans or advances in the nature of loan, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties:

(a) During the year the Company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantee or security to subsidiary, joint ventures, associates or any other parties except as follows:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Guarantees	Security	Loans
Aggregate amount granted/provided during the year:	-	-	-
Subsidiaries		-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Other Related Party (Refer Note 33)	-	-	230
Others	-	-	-
Outstanding Balance as on 31st March 2025:	-	-	-
Subsidiaries		-	-
Joint Ventures	-	-	-
Associates	-	-	-
Other Related Party (Refer Note 33)	-	-	230
Others	-	-	-

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

(b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the documents examined by us the terms and conditions of loan given by the Company, are not prima facie prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) In respect of the loan given, the schedule of repayment of principal and payment of interest is stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.

(d) In respect of the said loan, there are no overdue amount in respect of principal and interest.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no loan or advance in the nature of loan which has fallen due during the year has been renewed or extended or fresh loan granted to settle the overdue of the existing loans given to the same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to Promoters, related parties as defined in clause (76) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Section 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees and securities as applicable. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or securities to the parties covered under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of section 73 to 76, or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder, and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, reporting under clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, reporting under clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employee State Insurance, Income Tax, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Service tax, Customs Duty, Excise Duty, Cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. There are no outstanding statutory dues as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of Income tax, Sales tax, Goods and Services Tax (GST), Service tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

ix. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution or bank or government. Accordingly, reporting under clause(ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised any short-term funds during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies. Accordingly, reporting under clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

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

xi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, there have been no cases of fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year under report.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act 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 up to the date of this report.

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

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, Accordingly, provisions of clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv. (a) In our opinion, the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.

(b) We have considered, the internal audit reports for the year under audit, issued to the Company during the year, in determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedures.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors. Accordingly, the provisions of clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

xvi. (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

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

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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the 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. (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, in respect of other than ongoing projects, the Company having spent the required amount, there is no amount pending to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII to the companies Act with in a period of six months of the expiry of the financial year in compliance with second proviso to sub section (5) of section 135 of the said act.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to transfer unspent amount under sub-section (5) of section 135 of the companies act, pursuant to ongoing project to special account in compliance with provision of sub-section (6) of section 135. Accordingly, reporting under clause (xx)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. The Company is not having any subsidiaries and is therefore not required to draw any consolidated financial statements. Accordingly, the reporting under clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Regn No: 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
UDIN: 25223688BMILDJ1094

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	355.76	288.16
Intangible assets	4	0.15	0.33
Non-current financial assets			
Investments	5 (a)	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets	13(a)	50.09	50.09
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	11.39	29.01
Income Tax Assets (net)		32.74	288.47
Other non-current assets	8 (a)	0.20	0.20
		457.53	**663.46**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	63.79	10.17
Financial assets			
Investments	5 (b)	446.30	418.39
Trade receivables	10	286.93	528.64
Cash and cash equivalents	11	451.50	2,204.88
Other Balances with Banks	12	1,869.33	1,745.10
Loans	6	230.00	-
Other financial assets	13(b)	10.29	14.20
Other current assets	8(b)	61.18	70.76
		3,419.32	**4,992.14**
Total		**3,876.85**	**5,655.60**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	14	50.00	50.00
Other equity	15	3,214.28	4,565.93
Total Equity		**3,264.28**	**4,615.93**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Provisions	16(a)	100.21	89.82
		100.21	**89.82**
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	17		
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		3.48	20.06
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		212.20	424.38
Other financial liabilities	18	208.88	82.05
Provisions	16(b)	6.58	7.30
Provision for tax	16 (c)	-	270.26
Other current liabilities	19	81.22	145.80
		512.36	**949.85**
Total		**3,876.85**	**5,655.60**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 42).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

Anmol Ahluwalia
DIN: 10708023
Director
New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director
Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	20	4,048.60	3,441.19
Other income	21	207.02	262.74
Total Income		**4,255.62**	**3,703.93**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	22	1,085.81	861.04
Employee benefit expenses and payment to contractors	23	819.32	737.41
Finance costs		-	-
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	3&4	30.42	55.82
Other operating and general expenses	24	1,426.13	1,022.53
Total Expenses		**3,361.68**	**2,676.80**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		893.94	1,027.13
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**893.94**	**1,027.13**
Tax expense			
Current tax		206.41	270.26
Short/ (Excess) Provision of Tax of Earlier Years (net)		4.20	-
Deferred tax	31	21.99	(11.24)
Total		**232.60**	**259.02**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		661.34	768.11
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss account			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(17.36)	(6.20)
Add:- Income tax credit		4.37	1.56
Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of tax		**(12.99)**	**(4.64)**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**648.35**	**763.47**
Earnings per share:	30		
Basic and Diluted earning per share – (in ₹)		1,322.68	1,536.23
Face value per equity share – (in ₹) (Equity shares, par value of ₹ 100 each)		100.00	100.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 42).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

Anmol Ahluwalia
DIN: 10708023
Director
New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director
Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	893.94	1,027.13
Adjustments to reconcile net profit to net cash provided by operating activities:		
Gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	(27.90)	(0.39)
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	30.42	55.82
Net (Gain)/ Loss on disposal of Property, plant and equipment		-
Interest income	(165.57)	(235.22)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(17.36)	7.42
	(180.41)	**(172.37)**
Cash Operating Profit/(Loss) before working capital changes	713.53	854.76
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(53.62)	(1.68)
Trade receivables	241.71	(149.31)
Other financial assets	(0.83)	1.20
Other current assets	9.58	(25.77)
	196.84	**(175.56)**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade payables and Other current liabilities	(293.35)	362.80
Short term provisions	(0.72)	1.06
Long-term Provisions	10.38	16.01
Other financial liabilities	27.50	16.31
	(256.19)	**396.18**
Cash generated from/(used) in Operating Activities	654.18	1,075.38
Income taxes (paid)/refund received	(225.22)	(265.20)
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) in Operating Activities (A)	**428.96**	**810.18**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Payments for purchase of property, plant and equipment	(97.76)	(46.01)
Net Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment		
Purchase of current investments		(418.00)
Interest received	170.32	230.23
Inter Corporate Deposit (Refer Note No. 33)	(230.00)	384.88
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and cash equivalents	(24.90)	(1,395.18)
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(182.34)**	**(1,244.08)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Dividend and Tax on dividend (including Unclaimed dividend)	(2,000.00)	-
Unclaimed dividend/deposits/interest transferred to Investors Education and Protection Fund	-	-
Net Cash Generated From/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**(2,000.00)**	**-**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(1,753.38)	(433.90)
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	2,204.88	2,638.78
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	451.50	2,204.88

The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the “Indirect Method” as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS - 7) statement of cash flow.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 42).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

For and on behalf of the Board

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

Anmol Ahluwalia
DIN: 10708023
Director
New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director
Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	a) Equity Share Capital	b) Other Equity			Total Equity
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves & Surplus			
		General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total Other Equity	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	50.00	-	3,802.46	3,802.46	3,852.46
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	768.11	768.11	768.11
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024, net of taxes	-	-	(4.64)	(4.64)	(4.64)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**763.47**	**763.47**	**763.47**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**50.00**	**-**	**4,565.93**	**4,565.93**	**4,615.93**
Profit/(Loss) for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	661.34	661.34	661.34
Other Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025, net of taxes	-	-	(12.99)	(12.99)	(12.99)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**648.35**	**648.35**	**648.35**
Final Dividend			(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)	(2,000.00)
Balance as on March 31, 2025	**50.00**	**-**	**3,214.28**	**3,214.28**	**3,264.28**

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements (Refer Notes 1 - 42).

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000511S

N. Venkata Suneel
Partner
Membership No. 223688
Place: Gurugram
Date: April 30, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Anmol Ahluwalia
DIN: 10708023
Director
New Delhi
Date: April 30, 2025

Mohit Gupta
DIN: 01865794
Director
Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Taj Enterprises Limited ("TEL" or the "Company") is domiciled and incorporated in India in 1979 and has its registered office at Taj Palace Hotel, S.P. Marg, New Delhi 110021, India. It is a subsidiary of Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company promoted by Tata Sons Private Limited.

The company has started operation from Oct 2019 and is primarily engaged in the banquet business. The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 30, 2025.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") issued under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 and notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). The accounting policies as set out below have been applied consistently to all years presented in these financial statements.

(b) Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. 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 in any future periods affected.

Information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

i. **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

ii. **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortization are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

iii. **Impairment of investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

iv. **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case laws 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.

v. **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate; future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Material accounting policies

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns & discounts.

Income from operations

Income from Banquets Operations: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue from banquet services are recognised once banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Contract balances.

a) **Contract assets**

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b) **Contract liabilities**

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(e) Employee Benefits (other than for persons engaged through contractors):

i. Short Term Obligations

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post Employment Benefits

a) Defined contribution plans

Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year.

The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the provident fund set up by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner. The Company is generally liable for annual contributions and any shortfall in the fund assets based on the minimum rates of return prescribed by the Central Government and recognises such contributions and shortfall, if any, as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are rendered by the Company.

b) Defined benefit plans

Gratuity Fund

The Gratuity liability is defined benefit obligations, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

iii. Other Long term Employee Benefits

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation made at the group level, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Buildings	30 years
Plant & Equipment	5 to 20 years
Electrical Installation & Equipment	10 to 20 years
Furniture & Fixtures	08 to 15 years
End User devices – Computers, Laptops etc.	06 years
Other Miscellaneous Assets	02 years

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual value using straight line method.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal made during the year.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work-in-progress includes cost of property, plant and equipment under installation / under development as at the balance sheet date.

(g) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Asset	Estimated Useful Life
Software and Licences	6 years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(h) Impairment of assets

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in the financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates (the functional currency). The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹ in Lakhs), which is the Company's functional & presentation currency.

Foreign Currency

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value denominated in a foreign currency are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the Balance Sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Inventories

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. Cost includes the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(k) Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(l) Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation, or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation, it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-current provisions are discounted if the impact is material.

(m) Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(n) Financial Instruments

(I) Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments –** The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Equity Instruments –** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

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.

(III) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS-109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS-109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

(o) 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 measured at their fair values and recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of group companies are provided for no compensation, the fair value are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of cost of investment.

(p) Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(q) Recent accounting pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Buildings (Leasehold improvements)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
Cost					
At March 31, 2023	**57.77**	**324.26**	**15.06**	**11.55**	**408.64**
Additions	-	36.41	5.58	4.02	46.01
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**57.77**	**360.67**	**20.64**	**15.57**	**454.65**
Additions	-	88.04	6.44	3.93	98.41
Disposals	-	-	-	0.57	0.57
At March 31, 2025	**57.77**	**448.71**	**27.08**	**18.93**	**552.49**
Depreciation					
At March 31, 2023	**5.30**	**96.58**	**4.28**	**4.69**	**110.85**
Charge for the year	5.42	45.87	2.27	2.08	55.64
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10.72**	**142.45**	**6.55**	**6.77**	**166.49**
Charge for the year	1.66	23.28	2.53	2.77	30.24
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**12.38**	**165.73**	**9.08**	**9.54**	**196.73**
Net Block					
At March 31, 2024	**47.05**	**218.22**	**14.09**	**8.80**	**288.16**
At March 31, 2025	**45.39**	**282.98**	**18.00**	**9.39**	**355.76**

Footnotes:

i. Cost includes improvements to buildings constructed on leasehold land – Nil for the current year and ₹ Nil for previous years.

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Software	Total
Cost		
At March 31, 2023	**1.14**	**1.14**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**1.14**	**1.14**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**1.14**	**1.14**
Amortisation		
At March 31, 2023	**0.63**	**0.63**
Charge for the year	0.18	0.18
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**0.81**	**0.81**
Charge for the year	0.18	0.18
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**0.99**	**0.99**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**0.33**	**0.33**
At March 31, 2025	**0.15**	**0.15**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5: Investments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of Units	March 31, 2025	Number of Units	March 31, 2024
(a) Non Current Investments				
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Investments				
Investments in Fellow Subsidiary Company (at cost)				
Inditravel Limited	72,000	7.20	72,000	7.20
(72,000 (Previous years 72,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each fully paid up)				
	72,000	**7.20**	**72,000**	**7.20**
Footnote:				
(i) Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		7.20		7.20
(b) Current Investments				
Carried at fair value through profit and loss:				
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund Direct Growth	33,121	446.30	33,121	418.39
	33,121	**446.30**	**33,121**	**418.39**
Footnote:				
(i) Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments		446.30		418.39

Note 6: Loans

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Loans at amortised costs		
(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)		
Loans to Related Parties (Refer Note No. 33)	230.00	-
Others Loans Considered good	-	-
Credit impaired	10.00	10.00
	240.00	**10.00**
Less: Allowance for credit impaired	10.00	10.00
	10.00	**10.00**
	230.00	-

Note 7: Deferred Tax Assets (Net)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	26.88	24.44
Actuarial Loss on Post Retirement Benefit	-	-
Others	1.55	9.82
	28.43	**34.26**
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, plant and equipment & Intangible assets	9.92	5.15
Others	7.12	0.10
	17.04	**5.25**
Closing Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**11.39**	**29.01**
Less: Opening Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**29.01**	**16.20**
Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability) Created during the year	**(17.62)**	**12.81**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	**Other Non Current Assets**		
	Deposits with Government Authorities	0.20	0.20
		0.20	**0.20**
(b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid Expenses	13.14	15.56
	Indirect tax recoverable	43.10	-
	Advance to Suppliers	4.94	55.12
	Advance to Employees	0.00	0.08
		61.18	**70.76**

Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost or net realisable value)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Food and Beverages	16.38	9.90
Stores and Operating Supplies	47.41	0.27
	63.79	**10.17**

Note 10: Trade receivables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good	286.93	528.64
Balances having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	286.93	**528.64**
Less : Allowance for credit impaired	-	-
	286.93	**528.64**

Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule*

As on March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		Outstanding for following periods					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	272.00	14.91	0.02	-	-	286.93
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		**272.00**	**14.91**	**0.02**	**-**	**-**	**286.93**

There is no un-billed Revenue as on March 31, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					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	525.59	2.65	0.40	-	-	528.64
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**525.59**	**2.65**	**0.40**	**-**	**-**	**528.64**

There is no un-billed Revenue as on March 31, 2024

* The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

(i) For related party balances refer Note 33.

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	0.36	0.29
Balances with bank in current account	451.14	394.77
Balances with bank in short-term deposit accounts	-	1,809.82
	451.50	**2,204.88**

Note 12: Other Balances with Banks

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Short-term deposit accounts	1,770.00	1,745.10
Deposits pledged with others	-	-
Margin money deposits	-	-
Earmarked balances*	99.33	-
Earmarked balances – Transfer to Non-Current Financial Asset **	50.09	50.09
	1,919.42	**1,795.19**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current Financial Asset	50.09	50.09
	1,869.33	**1,745.10**

* Earmarked balances is unclaimed dividend

** Lien Marked Deposits with Bank

Note 13: Other Financial Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Non Current Financial Assets		
Deposits with Banks (Refer Note 12)	50.09	50.09
	50.09	**50.09**
(b) Current Financial Assets		
Deposit with public bodies and others		
Others	0.33	0.33
	0.33	**0.33**
Interest receivable		
Others	8.89	13.63
	8.89	**13.63**
Other receivables		
Related Parties (Refer Note 33)	1.07	0.24
Others	-	-
	1.07	**0.24**
	10.29	**14.20**

Note 14: Equity Share Capital

(₹ in Lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
1,00,000 Equity Shares of ₹100 each	100.00	100.00
	100.00	**100.00**
Issued Share Capital		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹100 each	50.00	50.00
	50.00	**50.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
50,000 (Previous Year 50,000) Equity Shares of ₹100 each, Fully Paid up	50.00	50.00
	50.00	**50.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 100 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

(ii) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount	No. of shares	Amount
As at the beginning of the year	50,000	50.00	50,000	50.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**50,000**	**50.00**	**50,000**	**50.00**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	%	No. of shares	%
Equity shares of ₹100 each fully paid				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited*	46,698	93.40%	46,698	93.40%
Mr. Jagat Singh	3,000	6.00%	3,000	6.00%
	49,698	**99.40%**	**49,698**	**99.40%**

* 6 Shares are held jointly with the other shareholders as coming in the below sub note (iv)

(iv) Promoter Shareholding

As at March 31, 2025

Name of Promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	46,692	-	46,692	93.38%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Bakhtawar Irani	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Beejal Desai	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Inditravel Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Nabakumar Shome	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taida Trading and Industries Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**46,698**	**-**	**46,698**		

As at March 31, 2024

Name of Promoter	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of Shares at the end of year	% of total shares	% change during the year
The Indian Hotels Company Limited*	46,692	-	46,692	93.38%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Bakhtawar Irani	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Beejal Desai	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Inditravel Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Nabakumar Shome	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taida Trading and Industries Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited Jointly with Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited	1	-	1	0.00%	0.00%
Total	**46,698**	**-**	**46,698**		

(v) Details of shares held by the holding company & its subsidiaries

Fully paid Equity Shares	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	Number of Shares Held	Number of Shares Held
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (The Holding Co.)*	46,698	46,698

* 6 Shares are held jointly with the other shareholders as coming in the above sub note (iv)

(vi) The company has not bought back any equity shares nor have alloted any bonus shares during the period of five years immediately the preceding balance sheet date.

Note 15: Other Equity

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	4,565.93	3,802.46
Add: Current year profits/(losses)	661.34	768.11
Add: Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(12.99)	(4.64)
Less: Final Dividend	(2,000.00)	-
Closing Balance	**3,214.28**	**4,565.93**
Total	**3,214.28**	**4,565.93**

Note 16: Provisions

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Non-Current Provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation		
Compensated absences	21.61	18.98
Gratuity	78.60	70.84
	100.21	**89.82**
(b) Current Provisions		
Employee Benefit Obligation		
Compensated absences	2.73	2.55
Gratuity	3.85	4.75
	6.58	**7.30**
(c) Provision for Tax		
Provision for Tax	-	270.26
	-	**270.26**

Note 17: Trade Payables

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Micro and Small Enterprises	3.48	20.06
Others:		
Vendor Payables	190.94	319.62
Accrued expenses and others	21.26	104.76
	212.20	**424.38**
	215.68	**444.44**

The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises are as under:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at the end of the accounting year	3.48	20.06
(b)	The interest due 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)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The 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 year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

As on March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Accrued Expenses	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	3.48	-	-	-	3.48
(ii) Others	21.26	178.91	5.05	0.93	6.05	212.20
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.26**	**182.39**	**5.05**	**0.93**	**6.05**	**215.68**

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods					Total
	Accrued Expenses	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	-	20.06				20.06
(ii) Others	104.76	310.31	3.12	0.38	5.81	424.38
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-				-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-				-
Total	**104.76**	**330.37**	**3.12**	**0.38**	**5.81**	**444.44**

* The above aging schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

For related party balances refer Note 33

Note 18: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unclaimed dividend [Refer Footnote (ii)]	99.33	-
Employee related liabilities	96.79	65.76
Others	12.76	16.29
	208.88	**82.05**

Note 19: Other Current Liabilities

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances collected from customers (Refer Footnote i)	58.01	80.57
Statutory dues	23.21	65.23
	81.22	**145.80**

Footnote:

i. For detailed disclosure relating to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers refer Note 34.

ii. As at March 31, 2025, the total amount of unclaimed dividend stands at ₹ 99.33 Lakhs.

Note 20: Revenue from Operations

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and Banquet Income	3,378.27	3,331.71
Management and operating fees	168.43	109.48
Other Operating Income	501.90	-
	4,048.60	**3,441.19**

Note 21: Other Income

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income on Inter-corporate Loan/Deposit (Refer Note No. 33)	15.88	48.34
Deposits with banks	148.07	186.88
	163.95	**235.22**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	1.62	-
	165.57	**235.22**
Ind AS-Fair Value through P&L	27.90	0.39
Miscellaneous non-operating income	13.55	27.13
	207.02	**262.74**

Note 22: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and Beverages consumed	1,085.81	861.04
	1,085.81	**861.04**

Note 23: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	548.74	490.95
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer Note 27)	38.23	29.28
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	18.22	0.77
Payment to Contractors	40.12	71.64
Staff Welfare Expenses	174.01	144.77
	819.32	**737.41**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Operating Expenses consist of the following:		
Linen and Room Supplies	17.58	21.95
Catering Supplies	269.06	180.42
Other Supplies	0.21	0.11
Fuel, Power and Light (net)	131.82	140.07
Repairs to Buildings	2.10	2.24
Repairs to Machinery	38.00	17.50
Repairs to Others	4.75	9.03
Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	12.43	15.86
Security charges and Others	-	0.35
Food Transportation	38.70	39.56
Agents' Commission	51.24	40.63
Discount to Collecting Agents	7.25	5.27
Event Management Fees	96.58	-
Job Contract Charges	127.42	140.21
Other Operating Expenses	86.81	17.59
	883.95	**630.79**
General Expenses consist of the following:		
Rent	313.84	218.21
Licence Fees	0.71	0.02
Rates and Taxes	0.83	3.61
Insurance	10.66	14.56
Advertising and Publicity	20.92	14.80
Printing and Stationery	10.57	12.55
Passage and Travelling	46.91	10.16
Professional Fees	10.69	10.12
Outsourced Support Services	4.15	3.46
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer foot note (ii))	12.88	4.66
Operating/Management Fees Paid	81.04	69.00
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (i))	3.00	3.00
Other Expenses	25.98	27.59
	542.18	**391.74**
	1,426.13	**1,022.53**

i. Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	2.00	2.00
As tax auditors	0.50	0.50
For other services	0.50	0.50
	3.00	**3.00**

ii. Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

The gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is ₹ 12.88 Lakhs . During the current year, the Company has spent ₹ 12.88 Lakhs on projects other than construction/acquisition of assets. The entire amount has been disbursed/ committed prior to the end of the financial year.

Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility:

(₹ in Lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a)	Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year	12.88	4.66
(b)	Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	12.88	4.66
(c)	Amount spent during the year on:		
	CSR Project or Activities identified		
	(i) Afforestation plantation at Centre Ridge reserve forest, West division, Delhi	12.88	
	(ii) Skilling the underserved youth at Tata Strive Extension – Hardoi		4.66
	Less: Excess amount spent carried forward to next year	-	-
Total		**12.88**	**4.66**
(d)	Amount unspent	-	-
(e)	Where a provision is made with respect to a liability incurred by entering into a contractual obligation, the movements in the provision during the year shall be shown separately	NA	NA

Note 25: Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

₹ Nil (PY - ₹ Nil)

(b) Others:

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Note 26: Capital Commitments

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated number of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Property, Plant & Equipment	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 27: Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

(₹ in Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds	25.28	22.31
Total	**25.28**	**22.31**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:-

a) Un-Funded:

i. Post Retirement Gratuity

(c) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2025:-

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Present Value of Funded Obligations	-	-
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	82.45	75.59
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net (Asset) / Liability	**82.45**	**75.59**

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Current Service Cost	8.41	6.25
Past service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	5.27	4.60
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Effect of the limit on Plan Asset	-	-
Total	**13.68**	**10.85**

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Changes in financial assumptions	2.50	1.35
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	14.86	4.85
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Total	**17.36**	**6.20**

(iv) Reconciliation of Net Liability/Asset

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Opening Net Benefit Liability	75.58	63.95
Expense charged to profit and loss	13.68	10.85
Amount recognised outside profit and loss	17.36	6.20
Employer Contribution	(2.22)	(4.93)
Impact of liability assumed (settled)	(21.96)	(0.49)
Closing Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) - Current	**82.44**	**75.58**

(v) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	75.58	63.95
Current Service Cost	8.41	6.25
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	5.27	4.60
Changes in financial assumptions	2.50	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	14.86	6.20
Benefits Paid	(2.22)	(4.93)
Liabilities assumed/(settled)*	(21.96)	(0.49)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**82.44**	**75.58**

* on account of inter group transfer.

(vi) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Interest on Plan Assets	-	-
Remeasurements due to:		
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Contribution by Employer	2.22	4.93
Benefits Paid	(2.22)	(4.93)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Expected Employer's contribution/outflow next year	-	-

(vii) Actuarial Assumptions

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Gratuity Un-Funded	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.75%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	Staff – 5%, Executive – 4%	Staff – 5%, Executive – 4%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(viii) Maturity Profile

Maturity Profile	(₹ in Lakhs)
Expected benefits for year 1	3.85
Expected benefits for year 2	27.05
Expected benefits for year 3	2.74
Expected benefits for year 4	2.91
Expected benefits for year 5	6.16
Expected benefits for year 6	2.86
Expected benefits for year 7	12.90
Expected benefits for year 8	22.33
Expected benefits for year 9	1.79
Expected benefits for year 10 & above	63.36

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 6.93 years.

(ix) Effect of Change in Key Assumptions

Year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	-3.36%	3.65%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.57%	-3.46%

The expected contribution for the next year is ₹ Nil.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Information disclosed above is to the extent provided by actuary.

Exposure to Risks:

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk	A decrease in the Government Securities (G-Sec Bonds) interest rate will increase the plan liability.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Note 28: Leases

The company has adopted Ind AS 116 "Leases" effective from April 01, 2019 .The company neither have any material leases contract as on April 01, 2024 nor executed during the year. The adoption of the standard does not have any impact on the financial statement of the company. The company does not have any long term lease contracts during the year and also preceding financial year. Following are the details of the lease contracts which are short term in nature:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Included in rent expenses: Expense related to short-term lease	79.95	61.91

(₹ in Lakhs)

Amount recognised in the statement of Cash Flow	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Total Cash Outflow for Leases	79.95	61.91

Note 29: Segment Information

The Company's only business being **Banquet Catering**, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 – 'Operating Segments'. There is no geographical segment to be reported.

Note 30: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Profit/(Loss) after tax – ₹ lakhs	661.34	768.11
Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares	50,000	50,000
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	50,000	50,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	50,000	50,000
Face Value per Ordinary (Equity) Share (₹)	100.00	100.00
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic (₹)	1,322.68	1,536.23
Diluted (₹)	1,322.68	1,536.23

Note 31: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Current Tax		
In respect of the current year	206.41	270.26
	206.41	**270.26**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	21.99	(11.24)
Total tax expense recognised in the current year relating to continuing operations	**228.40**	**259.02**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

ii) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	893.94	1,027.13
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.17%	25.17%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	224.97	258.51
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.49	0.03
Deferred Tax reversal		
Incremental deferred tax liability on account of Tangible assets	-	-
Others	(0.06)	0.48
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**228.40**	**259.02**

iii) Income Tax recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	4.37	1.56
	4.37	**1.56**

iv) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability:

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred Tax Liabilities/Assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(5.15)	(4.77)	-	(9.92)
Unrealised gain/loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through P&L	(0.10)	(7.02)		(7.12)
Provision for Employee Benefits & Provisions for Defined benefit obligations	24.44	(1.94)	4.37	26.87
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	9.82	(8.26)	-	1.56
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	**29.01**	**(21.99)**	**4.37**	**11.39**

(₹ in Lakhs)

March 31, 2024	Opening Balance	Recognised in Profit or Loss	Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	Closing Balance
Deferred tax liabilities/ assets in relation to:				
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	(7.29)	2.14	-	(5.15)
Unrealised gain/ loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through P&L	-	(0.10)	-	(0.10)
Provision for Employee Benefits & Provisions for Defined benefit obligations	20.15	2.73	1.56	24.44
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	3.34	6.48	-	9.82
Total Deferred Tax Assets/(Liability)	**16.20**	**11.25**	**1.56**	**29.01**

Note 32: Financial Instruments

The material accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed.

Financial Assets and Liabilities

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Others (at cost)	TOTAL
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	451.50	-	-	-	451.50
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,869.33	-	-	-	1,869.33
Trade Receivables	286.93	-	-	-	286.93
Loans	230.00	-	-	-	230.00
Investments (Mutual fund)	-	446.30	-	-	446.30
Investments in equity shares	-		-	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets – Non-Current	50.09	-	-	-	50.09
Other financial assets – Current	10.29	-	-	-	10.29
Total	**2,898.14**	**446.30**	**-**	**7.20**	**3,351.64**
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	215.67	-	-	-	215.67
Other financial liabilities – Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities – Current	208.88	-	-	-	208.88
Total	**424.55**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**424.55**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	Amortised Cost*	FVTPL	FVOCI	Others (at cost)	Total
Financial assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	2,204.88	-	-	-	2,204.88
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	1,745.10	-	-	-	1,745.10
Trade Receivables	528.64	-	-	-	528.64
Loans	-	-	-	-	-
Investments (Mutual fund)	-	418.39	-	-	418.39
Investments in equity shares	-		-	7.20	7.20
Other financial assets – Non-Current	50.09	-	-	-	50.09
Other financial assets – Current	14.20	-	-	-	14.20
Total	**4,542.91**	**418.39**	**-**	**7.20**	**4,968.50**
Financial liabilities:					
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	444.44	-	-	-	198.79
Other financial liabilities – Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities – Current	82.05	-	-	-	65.72
Total	**526.49**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**264.51**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

FVTPL: Fair Value through Profit and loss

FVTOCI: Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income

* Fair value of Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost : The management considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost in financial statements approximate to their fair value.

The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial assets such as trade receivables, short term loans etc. and financial liabilities such as trade payable because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

Measurement of Fair Values

The Company uses the following hierarchy for determining and disclosing the fair value of financial instruments by valuation technique:

Level 1:- Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price. The mutual funds are valued using the closing NAV.

Note 33:

(a) Related Party Transactions

Details of Related Parties:

(i) Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)
(Tata Sons Private Limited has substantial interest in The Indian Hotels Company Limited)

(ii) Company having significant influence

Tata sons private limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

(iii) Domestic Subsidiaries

KTC Hotels Limited

United Hotels Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

Piem Hotels Limited

Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

Inditravel Limited

Northern India Hotels Limited

Taj Enterprises Limited

Benares Hotels Limited

Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Pvt. Ltd.

Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Sheena Investments Private Limited

ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited

Ideal Ice Limited

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited

Genness Hospitality Private Limited

Qurio Hospitality Private Limited

Suisland Hospitality Private Limited

Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited

Nekta Food Solutions Limited

Rajscape Hotels Private Limited

(iv) Foreign Subsidiaries

Taj International Hotels (H.K) Limited

IHOCO BV

St. James Court Hotels Limited

Taj International Hotels Limited

IHMS LLC

IHMS LLC – San Francisco

IHMS LLC – USA

PIEM International Hotels (H.K) Limited

BAHC 5

United Overseas Holdings Inc.

IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited

Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited

Demeter Specialities Pte Ltd

IH Hospitality GmbH

(v) Fellow Associate – (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)

Taida Trading & Industries Limited

(vi) Directors who held the office during the year:

Mr. Rohit Khosla

Mr. Mohit Gupta

Mr. Satyajeet Krishnan (Resigned w.e.f July 17, 2024)

Dr. Anmol Ahluwalia (Appointed w.e.f. July 07, 2024)

(b) Details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Company Having Significant Influence*		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Associate - (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)	
		March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
	Transactions during the year:								
1.	Business income	7.42	5.67	0.07	-	1.84	-	-	-
2.	Business Expense	70.77	62.20	30.50	-	-	-	-	-
3.	Rent Expenses	-	-	53.99	51.41	-	-	-	-
4.	Heat Light and Power Cost Expenses	-	-	124.18	140.03	-	-	-	-
5.	Transfer of property, plant and equipment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6.	Reimbursement of expenses to related party	-	-	30.27	47.11	9.03	22.72	-	-
7.	Reimbursement of expenses from related party	-	-	-	0.58	-	2.00	-	-
8.	Brand equity/Business promotion	5.16							
9.	License Fees	-	-	81.04	69.00	-	-	-	-
10.	Interest Income on Inter corporate Loan/Deposit	-	-	-	-	-	11.54	15.88	36.80
11.	Inter corporate Loan/Deposit given	-	-	-	-	-	650.00	230.00	-
12.	Inter corporate Loan/Deposit repaid	-	-	-	-	-	650.00	-	418.00

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in Lakhs)

S. No.	Particulars	Company Having Significant Influence*		Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiary		Fellow Associate - (Related Party where holding company has significant influence)	
		March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
	Balances outstanding at the end of the year:								
1.	Trade Payables	2.73	9.33	23.75	75.68	-	0.38	-	-
2.	Trade Receivables (Gross)	0.78	-	-	-	-	0.24	-	-
3.	Other Receivables	-	-	1.07	-	-	-	-	-
4.	Inter corporate Loan / Deposit Receivables	-	-	-	-	-	-	230.00	-

* Including it's subsidiaries and joint venture.

(C) Details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025 – Company Having Significant Influence (including it's subsidiaries and joint ventures)

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31,2025	March 31,2024
Brand Equity fee		
Tata sons private limited	5.16	-
Sale of Goods & Services (Business income)		
Air India Express Limited	2.58	-
Tata Aia Life Insurance Company Limited	0.28	-
Tata Aig General Insurance Co Ltd	2.50	-
Tata Play Limited	2.06	-
Purchase Transactions – (Business Expense)		
Supermarket Grocery Supplies Pvt Ltd	65.72	59.36
Tata Consultancy Services Ltd	5.06	2.33

(d) Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the companies Act, 2013:

(i) Surplus funds had been invested with related parties in the form of intercorporate deposits, for Refinancing of debt and other general corporate purposes, repayable on maturity carrying interest rate of 9% p.a. Maximum balance outstanding during the year is ₹ 230 Lakh (previous year: ₹ 650 Lakh).

(ii) Particulars of investments in fellow subsidiary and other investments are given in note no.5(a) and 5(b).

(iii) In line with Circular No. 04/2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 10/03/2015, loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purposes of disclosure under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 34: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115

(₹ in Lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Contract with Customers		
1.	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss.		
	Income from operations		
	Food and Banquet Income	3,378.27	3,331.71
	Management and operating fees	168.43	109.48
	Sale of Hampers	501.90	-
	Total Income from operations	**4,048.60**	**3,441.19**
2.	**Impairment losses - Nil**		
3.	**Disaggregate Revenue**		
	The following table presents company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:		
	Revenue based on geography		
	India	4,048.60	3,441.19
	Overseas	-	-
	Revenue based on product and services		
	Food and Banquet Income	3,378.27	3,331.71
	Management and operating fees	168.43	109.48
	Sale of Hampers	501.90	-
		4,048.60	**3,441.19**
	Revenue based on its timing of recognition		
	Product/services transferred at a point in time	3,209.84	3,222.24
	Product/services transferred over time	168.43	109.48
4.	The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in its major service lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each **reportable segment** under Ind AS 108. (Refer Note 29 for Segment Disclosure).		
5.	**Contract balances**		
	The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and deferred revenue:		
	Trade Receivables	286.93	528.64
	Deferred Revenue	-	-
	Advance Collections	58.01	80.57
	Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
	Refer Note No. 2 on material accounting policies for details of performance obligation and revenue recognition.		
	At April	80.57	15.70
	At March	58.01	80.57
	Analysed as:		
	Current	58.01	80.57
	Non-current	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹ 80.57 Lakhs.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 35: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance (%)	Refer note
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	6.67	5.26	27%	i
b)	Debt – Equity Ratio	in times	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA	
c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	in times	Profit after Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA	
d)	Return on Equity Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity*	16.78%	18.14%	-7%	ii
e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio	in times	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	iii
f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	in times	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	9.93	7.58	31%	iv
g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	in times	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Average Trade Payables	9.41	6.75	39%	v
h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	in times	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	1.39	0.85	64%	vi
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Net Sales	16%	22%	-27%	vii
j)	Return on Capital Employed Ratio	in %	EBIT	Tangible Net Worth + Debt + Deferred Tax Liability	27%	22%	23%	viii
k)	Return on Investment Ratio	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	

* Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Reasons for Variance:

(i) Current ratio has increased due to decrease in Trade payables and other current liabilities (denominator).

(ii) The Return on Equity ratio has decreased primarily due to a decline in profit after tax compared to the previous year.

(iii) As the company is primarily engaged in banqueting services (service industry), inventory turnover ratio is not applicable to the company.

(iv) Trade receivables turnover has increased due to increase in revenue from operations along with decrease in trade receivable balances being outstanding at the end of Financial year 24-25.

(v) Trade payables turnover has increased due to increase in purchases along with decrease in trade payable balances being outstanding at the end of Financial year 24-25.

(vi) Net Capital Turnover Ratio has been increased in the current year due to increase in net sales.

(vii) Net Profit ratio has been decreased in the current year due to decrease in Profit After taxes.

(viii) Return on capital employed ratio has increased due to decrease in Total Equity for current financial year.

Note 36: Financial Risk Management:

The Company's principal financial liabilities, comprise, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's management is supported by finance team that advises on financial risks and the appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. The finance team provides assurance to the Company's management that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

(a) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

(b) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
No. of Customers who owed more than 10% of the Total receivables	3	4
Contribution of Customers in owing more than 10% of Total receivables	38%	52%

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on geography is as follows –

(₹ in Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2025
India	286.93	528.64
Overseas		

Financial Instruments and Cash Deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(c) 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 operates on the funds accrued through operation, hence, the said risk is not significant for the company.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities:	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025				
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	215.67	-	-	215.67
Other financial liabilities – Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities – Current	208.88	-	-	208.88
Year ended March 31, 2024				
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	444.44	-	-	444.44
Other financial liabilities – Non-Current	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities – Current	82.05	-	-	82.05

There are no financial liabilities and assets that are set off during the financial year March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 37: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through operating cash flows generated. The Company does not have any debt and thus Debt to Equity ratio is not given.

Note 38:

On April 30, 2025, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 2,000 per equity share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2025, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of ₹ 1,000 Lakhs.

Note 39: Other Statutory Information

(i) Details of benami property held

No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the Company under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or government or any government authority.

(iii) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions that are secured against current assets during the year.

(iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has no subsidiaries. Accordingly, provisions of clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017, is not applicable.

(vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(viii) Undisclosed income

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

(ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(x) Valuation of PPE, intangible asset and investment property

The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(xi) Title deeds of immovable properties not held in name of the Company

There is no immovable property held by the Company.

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

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(xiii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from bank and financial institutions

The Company does not have any borrowings from banks and financial institutions as at the balance sheet date.

(xiv) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, Directors, KMPs and the related parties, either severally or jointly with any other person during the Financial Year 2024-25.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 40:
On April 16, 2024, the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 4,000 per equity share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2024, subject to the approval of shareholders at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outflow of ₹ 2,000 Lakhs.

Dividends paid during the year ended March 31, 2025 out of Retained Earnings was Rs.4000 per equity share for the year ended March 31, 2024, aggregating to ₹ 2,000 Lakhs.

Note 41:
The company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts, the accounting software has a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction, creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes was made and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software and the audit trail feature cannot be disabled or tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Note 42:
The figures of Previous Year (PY) have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary to confirm to those of the Current Year (CY). The figures have been rounded off to the nearest rupee (in lakhs) and any discrepancy in total and sum of amounts in notes is due to rounding off.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **Brahmayya & Co.** Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 000511S	**For and on behalf of the Board**	
N. Venkata Suneel Partner Membership No. 223688 Place: Gurugram Date: April 30, 2025	**Anmol Ahluwalia** DIN: 10708023 Director New Delhi Date: April 30, 2025	**Mohit Gupta** DIN: 01865794 Director Mumbai Date: April 30, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **Benares Hotels Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Benares Hotels Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined the matter described below to be the key audit matter to be brought to your attention.

Key Audit Matter	Description	Our Response
Impairment assessment of Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE) of one hotel unit.	In view of the continuing operating losses made by a hotel unit since its inception (with a carrying value of PPE of ₹ 1,101.32 lakhs as at March 31, 2025), and due to significant management and auditor judgement involved in impairment testing, we identified this matter as a Key Audit Matter. At the end of each year, management reviews the carrying amount of the assets to determine if there is any indication of impairment loss. If any such indication exists, management assesses the recoverable amount of those assets. The Company used the discounted cash flow approach to determine the recoverable value of those assets. Management also carries out an independent market valuation of the hotel building once in three years. The estimation of the recoverable amount of the assets at the unit involves management judgements and is dependent on certain assumptions and significant inputs which are affected by expected future market or economic conditions of the hospitality industry. Due to the level of uncertainties and judgement involved, changes in these assumptions could have significant impact on the recoverable value of those assets.	Our audit procedures in relation to impairment testing of the unit were: – Understanding the management's and those charged with governance (TCWG)'s process for estimating the recoverable amount of the assets. – Evaluating the reasonableness of the market related assumptions (including discount rate and long-term growth rate), judgements and key inputs considered by the management by comparing those estimates with market data and company specific information available. – Tested the Company specific assumptions used in the cash flow forecasts which includes occupancy rate and average room rate. – To consider forecasting risk, we also performed sensitivity analysis over the cash flow projections. – Evaluating the accuracy of the management's assessment by comparing the past estimates to the current year actual performance of the Company. – Reading the valuation report and validating key assumptions used in the valuation and rationale for those assumptions.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the financial statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for our remarks relating to audit trail requirement stated in paragraph 2(h)(vi) - (a) & (b) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   (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 (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   (f) There are no qualifications, adverse remarks or reservations relating to the maintenance of books of account except for matter stated in para paragraph 2(h)(vi) below on audit trail requirement under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   (g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its financial position in its financial statements – Refer Note No. 30 of the financial statements;

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

      iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended March 31, 2025; and

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis- statement.

v. (a) The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

(b) As stated in Note No. 46 of the financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendors and based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software:

(a) In case of revenue software used by its units except one for maintaining the books of account relating to revenue and trade receivables, given that the access management tool was implemented from September 6, 2024, the details of audit trail (edit log) was not enabled at the database level for the period from April 1, 2024 to September 5, 2024.

(b) In ERP used for maintaining books of account of one of its units, the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for the period from April 1, 2024 to April 20, 2024.

Further, for the periods where the audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the respective accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to any director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 25201402BMNVTF1549
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

ANNEXURE A

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Benares Hotels Limited ("the Company") on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, no physical verification was due in current year.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, the records examined by us and based on the examination of the conveyance deeds provided to us, we report that, the title deeds, comprising all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company as at Balance Sheet date.

In respect of immovable properties of land and building that have been taken on lease and disclosed as leasehold lands/buildings under property, plant & equipment/right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) and intangible assets during the year and hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities, except for minor delays in payment of 2 instances of Tax Deducted at Source, an instance of Value Added Tax and 3 instances of Gratuity.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as of March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at March 31, 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as stated below:

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount demanded (net of amount paid) (₹ in lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in lakhs)	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
U.P. Trade Tax Act	Demand	10.88	5.00	FY 2006-2007	1st Appellate Authority, UP VAT
U.P. Trade Tax Act	Demand	15.39	5.00	FY 2007-2008	
Luxury Tax	Demand	1.21	-	FY 2009-2010 to FY 2013-2014	Assessing Officer

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no term loans taken by the Company and hence the question of the amount of loan so diverted and the purpose for which it is used does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there were no funds raised on short-term basis by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) During the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause (x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-Section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the Indian accounting standard Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24).

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 6 Core Investment Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period i.e. five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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. Also, refer Note No. 43 of the financial statements in this regard.

(xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility in respect of any ongoing or other than ongoing project as at the end of the financial year. Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 25201402BMNVTF1549
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

ANNEXURE B

Referred to in paragraph 2(g) on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-Section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

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

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402
UDIN: 25201402BMNVTF1549
Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	6,919.89	6,980.10
Right-of-Use Assets	6	112.02	115.04
Capital work-in-progress	4	1,892.96	546.25
Other Intangible assets	5	18.05	21.51
		8,942.92	**7,662.90**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	41.59	1,505.79
Income tax assets (net)		26.33	21.96
Other non-current assets	8	204.43	266.02
		9,215.27	**9,456.67**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	105.35	134.16
Financial assets			
Trade receivables	10	403.91	507.17
Cash and cash equivalents	11	1,702.94	2,215.68
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	12	7,261.66	2,826.11
Other financial assets	7	588.77	372.84
Other current assets	8	261.50	94.78
		10,324.13	**6,150.74**
Total		**19,539.40**	**15,607.41**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	130.00	130.00
Other equity	14	17,141.59	13,169.64
Total equity		**17,271.59**	**13,299.64**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	15	384.41	377.69
Provisions	16	42.30	33.20
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	17	480.29	525.01
		907.00	**935.90**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	18	-	-
Trade payables	19		
- Due to Micro and Small Enterprises		17.87	59.63
- Due to Others		474.25	607.96
Other financial liabilities	20	359.23	288.12
Other current liabilities	21	473.71	370.91
Provisions	16	35.75	45.25
		1,360.81	**1,371.87**
Total		**19,539.40**	**15,607.41**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: April 28, 2025
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	22	13,546.63	12,056.27
Other income	23	520.19	323.60
Total Income		**14,066.82**	**12,379.87**
Expenses			
Food and beverages consumed	24	1,015.12	1,014.42
Employee benefit expense and payment to contractors	25	1,601.74	1,428.43
Finance costs	26	38.16	37.57
Depreciation and amortisation expense	4/5/6	602.99	590.12
Other operating and general expenses	27	4,997.84	4,500.71
Total Expenses		**8,255.85**	**7,571.25**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		5,810.97	4,808.62
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**5,810.97**	**4,808.62**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	28	1,534.38	1,238.50
Deferred tax	28	(44.72)	(34.16)
Excess provision of tax of earlier years (Net)		(3.64)	-
Total		**1,486.02**	**1,204.34**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**4,324.95**	**3,604.28**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(28.00)	(22.13)
Less: income tax expense	28	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**(28.00)**	**(22.13)**
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**4,296.95**	**3,582.15**
Earnings per share:	35		
Basic - (₹)		332.69	277.25
Diluted - (₹)		332.69	277.25
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: April 28, 2025
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit Before Tax	5,810.97	4,808.62
Depreciation and Amortisation	599.96	587.08
Depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets	3.03	3.04
Interest on lease liability	38.16	37.57
Provision for Doubtful Debts net of bad debts (reversed)	105.92	22.31
(Gain)/Loss on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	(0.04)	24.52
Interest Income	(510.46)	(316.41)
Bad debts written off against provision	(52.32)	-
	184.25	**358.11**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**5,995.22**	**5,166.73**
Adjustments For:		
Trade Receivables	49.66	(99.90)
Inventories	28.81	(10.75)
Non-Current - Other Financial Asset	-	(4.18)
Other non-current assets	1.45	1.23
Current - Other Financial Assets	(73.92)	(51.76)
Other current assets	(166.72)	18.63
Trade Payables	(175.47)	131.88
Other Financial Liabilities - Current	(12.20)	23.67
Other Current liabilities	102.81	97.33
Provisions	(28.40)	(4.69)
	(273.98)	**101.46**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	5,721.24	5,268.19
Direct Taxes Paid - Net	(1,535.11)	(1,213.37)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)	**4,186.13**	**4,054.82**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Fixed Assets	(1,740.24)	(1,111.36)
Sale of Property, Plant and Equipment	0.72	3.60
Interest Received	368.45	196.29
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(2,971.35)	(1,619.08)
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	**(4,342.42)**	**(2,530.55)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities*		
Payment of lease liabilities	-	-
Payment of interest on lease liabilities	(31.45)	(30.60)
Dividend Paid	(325.00)	(260.00)
Net Cash Used In Financing Activities (C)	**(356.45)**	**(290.60)**
Net Increase/(Decrease) in Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(512.74)	1,233.67
Cash and cash equivalents - Opening (Refer Note 11)	2,215.68	982.01
Cash and cash equivalents - Closing (Refer Note 11)	1,702.94	2,215.68

* Refer Footnote under Borrowings (Note 18) for Net Debt Reconciliation.

As per our Report of even date attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: April 28, 2025
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			Grand Total
		Capital Reserve	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	130.00	0.86	2,167.22	7,679.41	9,977.49
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**7,679.41**	**9,977.49**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	3,604.28	3,604.28
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings (Not reclassified to P&L)				(22.13)	(22.13)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3,582.15**	**3,582.15**
Dividends				(260.00)	(260.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**11,001.56**	**13,299.64**
Balance as at April 1, 2024	130.00	0.86	2,167.22	11,001.56	13,299.64
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting period	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**11,001.56**	**13,299.64**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	4,324.95	4,324.95
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings (Not reclassified to P&L)				(28.00)	(28.00)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4,296.95**	**4,296.95**
Dividends			-	(325.00)	(325.00)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**130.00**	**0.86**	**2,167.22**	**14,973.51**	**17,271.59**

As per our Report of even date attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: April 28, 2025
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Corporate Information

Benares Hotels Limited (“BHL” or the “Company”), is a listed public limited company incorporated in 1971. The Company operates its hotels, viz. Taj Ganges and Taj Nadesar Palace in Varanasi and The Ginger Hotel Balaghat Road, Gondia in Maharashtra. In May, 2011, the Company became a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company promoted by Tata Sons Private Limited.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 28, 2025.

Note 2: Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements and Material Accounting Policies

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of Compliance:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (“Ind AS”) as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

(b) Basis of Preparation:

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company’s normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

The Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees Lakhs, and all values are rounded off to the nearest two decimals except when otherwise stated.

(c) Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- **Income taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management’s expectations regarding the manner

and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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 or loss.

- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavourable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

- **Leases:**

  Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

  Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

Material Accounting Policies

(d) Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Income from operations

Rooms and Food & Beverage: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale & banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied over a period of occupation, food & beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Space and Shop Rentals: Rentals basically consists of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short-term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

Other Allied services: In relation to the laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(e) Employee Benefits:

i. Short-term-Employment Benefits:

Short-term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-Employment Benefits:

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC). In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Contribution Plan.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity Fund:

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment. The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

iii. Other Long-term Employee Benefits:

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment/availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred. First-time issues of operating supplies for a new hotel property, consisting of linen and chinaware, glassware and silverware (CGS) are capitalised and depreciated over their estimated useful life.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in in part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets had been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation made at the group level, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties, maintenance support, etc.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Particulars	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Buildings	60 years
Improvement to the buildings	15 years
Plant and Equipment	5 to 20 years
Electrical Installation and Equipment	20 years
Hotel Wooden Furniture	15 years
End User devices – Computers, Laptops etc	6 years
Operating supplies (issued on opening of a new hotel property)	2 to 3 years
Assets costing less than ₹ 5000	4 years

In respect of buildings on leasehold land, depreciation is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower. In respect of improvements to buildings carried under renovation projects, company estimates useful lives as 15 years in line with normal renovation cycle.

The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment made during the year.

Capital Work-in-Progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipments are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at a cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website and certain contract acquisition costs. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over their estimated useful life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life (Years)
Website Development Cost	5 years
Software and Licences	6 years
Service and Operating Rights	10 years

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(h) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

The functional currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of all monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(j) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-to-use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right-of-Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable, and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and don't contain purchase option. Costs associated with such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Disclosure:

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and lease payments are presented as follows in the Company's statement of cash flows:

- Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from operating activities;
- Payments for the interest element of recognised lease liabilities are included in 'interest paid' within cash flows from operating activities; and
- Payments for the principal element of recognised lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from financing activities.

Refer Note No. 29 of the Financial Statement for details.

(k) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

(l) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current Tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(m) Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation, it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-current provisions are discounted if the impact is material.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are disclosed in the Financial Statements by way of notes to accounts when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

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

(n) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

(o) Statement of Cash Flows:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(p) Exceptional Items:

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(q) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents** – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments** – The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Equity Instruments -** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

  The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

  When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

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

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

(III) IImpairment of Financial Assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Note 3: Recent Accounting Pronouncements

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

₹ lakhs

	Freehold Land	Buildings Refer Footnote (i)	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work-in-Progress Refer Footnote (ii)
Cost								
At April 1, 2023	13.05	4,949.70	3,964.59	1,715.79	144.74	5.17	10,793.04	64.36
Additions	-	158.56	196.95	46.66	14.40	-	416.57	731.26
Less: Disposals	-	23.97	21.53	-	-	-	45.50	249.37
At March 31, 2024	**13.05**	**5,084.29**	**4,140.01**	**1,762.45**	**159.14**	**5.17**	**11,164.11**	**546.25**
Additions	-	133.38	302.35	80.04	16.80	-	532.57	1,883.68
Less: Disposals	-	-	6.66	-	0.59	-	7.25	536.97
At March 31, 2025	**13.05**	**5,217.67**	**4,435.70**	**1,842.49**	**175.35**	**5.17**	**11,689.43**	**1,892.96**
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2023	-	1,011.77	1,704.02	799.79	112.74	0.93	3,629.25	
Add: Charge for the year	-	185.22	240.72	133.01	13.56	0.63	573.14	
Less: Disposals	-	6.23	12.15	-	-	-	18.38	
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**1,190.76**	**1,932.59**	**932.80**	**126.30**	**1.56**	**4,184.01**	
Add: Charge for the year	-	193.08	250.16	134.67	13.56	0.63	592.10	
Less: Disposals	-	-	6.33	-	0.24	-	6.57	
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**1,383.84**	**2,176.42**	**1,067.47**	**139.62**	**2.19**	**4,769.54**	**-**
Net Block								
At March 31, 2024	**13.05**	**3,893.53**	**2,207.42**	**829.65**	**32.84**	**3.61**	**6,980.10**	**546.25**
At March 31, 2025	**13.05**	**3,833.83**	**2,259.28**	**775.02**	**35.73**	**2.98**	**6,919.89**	**1,892.96**

Footnotes:

(i) Gross block includes:

Buildings constructed on leasehold land - ₹ 1,909.94 lakhs (previous year - ₹ 1,889.52 lakhs).

(ii) Capital Work-in-Progress Ageing Schedule:

As on March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Projects in progress	1,425.59	432.68	22.87	11.82	1,892.96
(ii) Other Capex	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1,425.59**	**432.68**	**22.87**	**11.82**	**1,892.96**

Other Capex represents routine capex, bought outs, etc.

As on March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Projects in progress	511.56	22.87	1.55	10.27	546.25
(ii) Other Capex	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**511.56**	**22.87**	**1.55**	**10.27**	**546.25**

Other Capex represents routine capex, bought outs, etc.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 5: Intangible Assets (Acquired)

₹ lakhs

Cost	Softwares	Rights	Total
At April 1, 2023	104.84	78.19	183.03
Additions	5.51	-	5.51
Less: Disposals	18.20	-	18.20
At March 31, 2024	**92.15**	**78.19**	**170.34**
Additions	4.40	-	4.40
Adjustments	8.47	(8.47)	-
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**105.02**	**69.72**	**174.74**
Amortisation			
At April 1, 2023	92.93	59.16	152.09
Charge for the year	5.49	8.45	13.94
Less: Disposals	17.20	-	17.20
At March 31, 2024	**81.22**	**67.61**	**148.83**
Charge for the year	5.75	2.11	7.86
Less: Disposals	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**86.97**	**69.72**	**156.69**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2024	**10.93**	**10.58**	**21.51**
At March 31, 2025	**18.05**	**-**	**18.05**

Note 6: Right-of-Use

Figures in ₹ Lakhs

	Building	Total
Gross Block at Cost		
At April 1, 2023	130.19	130.19
Additions	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**130.19**	**130.19**
Additions	-	-
Less: Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**130.19**	**130.19**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	12.11	12.11
Charge for the year	3.04	3.04
Less: Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**15.15**	**15.15**
Charge for the year	3.03	3.03
Less: Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**18.18**	**18.18**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**115.04**	**115.04**
At March 31, 2025	**112.02**	**112.02**

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Public Bodies and Others	27.39	27.39
	Deposits with Banks *	14.20	1,478.40
	Total	**41.59**	**1,505.79**

*Includes FDRs having maturity less than 12 months of ₹ 14.20 lakhs (PY - ₹ 13.40 lakhs) which are under lien for issuance of Bank Guarantees.

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
B)	**Current**		
	Deposit with public bodies and others		
	Others	1.16	1.69
		1.16	**1.69**
	Other advances		
	Considered good*	14.68	6.74
	Interest receivable		
	Bank Deposits	332.95	190.94
		332.95	**190.94**
	On Current Account dues:		
	Related Parties*	225.32	157.25
	Others	14.66	16.22
		239.98	**173.47**
	Total	**588.77**	**372.84**

*For related party balances refer Note 32.

Note 8: Other Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise)

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current**		
	Capital Advances	186.94	247.08
	Prepaid Expenses	7.49	8.94
	Deposits with Government Authorities	10.00	10.00
	Total	**204.43**	**266.02**

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
B)	**Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	82.34	71.71
	Indirect tax recoverable	161.01	1.45
	Advance to Suppliers	17.67	21.07
	Advance to Employees	0.48	0.55
	Total	**261.50**	**94.78**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 9: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and Beverages	57.75	64.64
Stores and Operating Supplies	47.60	69.52
Total	**105.35**	**134.16**

Note 10: Trade and Other Receivables

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(Unsecured)		
Considered good*	403.91	507.17
Balance having significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Credit impaired	124.91	71.31
Total - Gross	**528.82**	**578.48**
Less: Provision for impairment (Refer Footnote - 1)	124.91	71.31
Total - Net	**403.91**	**507.17**

*Refer Note No. 32 for related party balances and Note No. 41 for trade receivable ageing schedule.

Footnote:

1) Provision for Impairment

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Balance	71.31	49.00
Add: Provision created during the year	105.92	22.31
	177.23	**71.31**
Less: Bad debts written off against past provisions	52.32	
Less: Reversal of provision no longer required	-	-
Closing Balance	**124.91**	**71.31**

Note 11: Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	2.04	4.07
Balances with bank in current account	190.90	211.61
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (original maturity less than 3 months)	1,510.00	2,000.00
Total	**1,702.94**	**2,215.68**

Note 12: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	7,244.20	4,278.40
Earmarked balances	31.66	26.11
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked / Margin Money / Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	14.20	1,478.40
Total	**7,261.66**	**2,826.11**

Note 13: Share Capital

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
15,00,000 (Previous Year - 15,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹ 10/- each	150.00	150.00
	150.00	**150.00**
Issued Share Capital		
13,00,000 (Previous Year - 13,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹ 10/- each	130.00	130.00
	130.00	**130.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
13,00,000 (Previous Year - 13,00,000) Ordinary Shares of ₹ 10/- each	130.00	130.00
	130.00	**130.00**

Footnotes:

(1) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of Interim Dividend. In the event of the liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to the shareholding.

(2) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

Particulars	Opening Balance	Fresh issue	Closing Balance
Ordinary shares			
Year ended 31-03-2025			
- Number of shares in lakhs	13.00	-	13.00
- Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	130.00	-	130.00
Year ended 31-03-2024			
- Number of shares in lakhs	13.00	-	13.00
- Amount (Rupees in lakhs)	130.00	-	130.00

(3) Ordinary Shares with voting rights held by Holding Company along with its Subsidiaries & Associate Companies:

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	643,825	643,825
Subsidiaries of Holding Company		
Piem Hotels Limited	54,063	54,063
Northern India Hotels Limited	150	150
Associate of Holding Company		
Oriental Hotels Limited	50	50

(4) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	643,825	643,825
% of Holding	49.53%	49.53%

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(5) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid-up in previous year pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash, bonus shares and shares bought back for a period of 5 years immediately preceding the balance sheet date NIL (previous year NIL).

(6) Details of Promoter Shareholding -

Sr. No.	Name of Promoter	Number of Equity Shares Held at March 31, 2024	% of Total Number of Equity Shares	Number of Equity Shares Held at March 31, 2025	% of Total Number of Equity Shares	% Change During the Year
1	Anant Narain Singh	24,000	1.85%	24,000	1.85%	Nil
2	Shrivarad Narayan Singh	-	0.00%	18,000	1.38%	100.00%
3	Maharaj Kumari Hari Priya	17,550	1.35%	17,550	1.35%	Nil
4	Maharaj Kumari Krishna Priya	17,550	1.35%	12,556	0.97%	-28.46%
5	Anamika Kunwar	7,197	0.55%	7,209	0.55%	0.17%
6	Maharaj Kumari Vishnupriya	18,000	1.38%	5,005	0.39%	-72.19%
7	Anirudh Narain Singh	-	0.00%	12	0.00%	100.00%
8	Pradyumn Narain Singh	-	0.00%	12	0.00%	100.00%
9	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	643,825	49.53%	643,825	49.53%	Nil
10	Piem Hotels Limited	54,063	4.16%	54,063	4.16%	Nil
11	All India Kashiraj Trust	30,000	2.31%	30,000	2.31%	Nil
12	Imlak Varanasi Developments Private Limited	1,050	0.08%	1,050	0.08%	Nil
13	Northern India Hotels Limited	150	0.01%	150	0.01%	Nil
14	Oriental Hotels Limited	50	0.00%	50	0.00%	Nil
	Total	**813,435**	**62.57%**	**813,482**	**62.58%**	

Note 14: Other Equity

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Reserves & Surplus**		
	Capital Reserve	0.86	0.86
	General Reserve		
	Opening Balance	2,167.22	2,167.22
	Closing Balance	**2,167.22**	**2,167.22**
	Retained Earnings		
	Opening Balance	11,001.56	7,679.41
	Add: Current year profit/(loss)	4,324.95	3,604.28
	Add: Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(28.00)	(22.13)
	Less: Final Dividend	(325.00)	(260.00)
	Closing Retained Earnings	**14,973.51**	**11,001.56**
	Total	**17,141.59**	**13,169.64**

Footnotes:

Description of nature and purpose of each reserve:

(a) Capital Reserve: Capital reserve mainly consists of balances on account of profit on sale of forfeited shares in previous years.

(b) General Reserve: General reserve was created from time to time by way of the transfer of profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes based on the provisions of the Companies Act prior to its amendment. The reserve is un-restricted and available for use at any time as required by the Company.

Note 15: Lease Liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-Current		
Lease Liabilities	384.41	377.69
Total	**384.41**	**377.69**

Note 16: Provisions

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non-Current provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
	Compensated absences	42.30	33.20
	Total	**42.30**	**33.20**
B)	**Current provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Current)		
	Compensated absences	5.97	4.78
	Gratuity (Refer Note 33)	29.78	40.47
	Total	**35.75**	**45.25**

Note 17: Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities:		
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	634.38	655.94
Right-of-Use Assets	28.19	28.96
Total (A)	**662.57**	**684.90**
Deferred Tax Assets:		
Provision for Employee Benefits	25.19	21.21
Provision for doubtful debts	31.44	17.94
Lease Liabilities	96.74	95.06
Others	28.91	25.68
Total (B)	**182.28**	**159.89**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**480.29**	**525.01**

Note 18: Borrowings

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Short-term borrowings		
Short-term Borrowings		
Secured	-	-
Total Short-term borrowings	-	-
Less: Interest accrued (included in Note 20)	-	-
Total Borrowings	-	-

(Refer Footnote below)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Footnote - 1

The company has been sanctioned an Overdraft/Working Capital Demand facility in current year with a limit of ₹ 150 lakhs by Axis Bank (PY limit - ₹ 450 lakhs). The facility carries an interest rate of 10.15% p.a. payable at monthly intervals (MCLR 1 Year plus 75 basis points) and is secured against exclusive charge on the current assets of the Company. The balance outstanding at the end of current year is ₹ Nil (PY - Nil).

Footnote - 2

Financial liabilities

Net debt reconciliation

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Net debt**		
	Cash and cash equivalents	1,702.94	2,215.68
	Current Investment	-	-
	Short-term Borrowings	-	-
	Long-term Borrowings (Including Current portion)		
	Net (debt)/Cash & Cash Equivalents	**1,702.94**	**2,215.68**
b)	**Other financial Liability**		
	Unclaimed Deposits/Interest	-	-
	Derivative	-	-
	Interest Accrued	-	-
	Total Other financial Liability	-	-
	Grand Total	**1,702.94**	**2,215.68**

₹ lakhs

Interest expenses	Accrued during the Year		Paid during the Year	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
On Long-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
On Short-term borrowings	-	-	-	-
FV Changes for Derivatives (i.e. IRS)	-	-	-	-
Other Interest costs	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

	Other Assets		Borrowings	Total Net borrowings	Other financial Liability	Grand Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current Investment	Short-Term Borrowings		Interest Accrued	
Net (debt)/Cash & Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2023	982.01	-	-	982.01	-	982.01
Cash Flows				-	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	1,233.67	-	-	1,233.67	-	1,233.67
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt)/Cash & Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2024	**2,215.68**	**-**	**-**	**2,215.68**	**-**	**2,215.68**

	Other Assets		Borrowings	Total Net borrowings	Other financial Liability	Grand Total
	Cash and cash equivalents	Current Investment	Short-Term Borrowings		Interest Accrued	
Net (debt)/Cash & Cash Equivalents as at April 1, 2024	2,215.68	-	-	2,215.68	-	2,215.68
Cash Flows						
Increase/(Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(512.74)	-	-	(512.74)	-	(512.74)
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
Foreign exchange adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt)/Cash & Cash Equivalents as at March 31, 2025	**1,702.94**	**-**	**-**	**1,702.94**	**-**	**1,702.94**

Note 19: Trade Payables

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income Footnote - 1)	Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer	17.87	59.63
Vendor Payables (Refer Footnote - 2)		40.82	161.19
Accrued expenses and others		433.43	446.77
Total		**492.12**	**667.59**

Footnotes:

1) The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the “The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006” has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors. Refer Note 34 for disclosures relating to Micro and Small Enterprises.

2) For related party balances refer Note 32.

3) Please refer Note 42 for ageing schedule of trade payables.

Note 20: Other Financial Liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current financial liabilities		
Payables on Current Account dues:		
Related Parties*	1.60	3.16
Others	2.60	3.89
Total - A	**4.20**	**7.05**
*For related party balances refer Note 32.		
Deposits from others		
Unsecured	35.10	36.10
Total - B	**35.10**	**36.10**
Creditors for capital expenditure*	133.35	50.04
Unclaimed dividend (Refer Footnote - 1)	31.66	26.11
Employee related liabilities	152.23	149.95
Others	2.69	18.87
Total - C	**319.93**	**244.97**
Grand Total (A+B+C)	**359.23**	**288.12**

* Includes payable to MSME vendors amounting to 10.03 lakhs (PY - ₹ Nil Lakhs).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Footnote:

1) A sum of ₹ 6.13 lakhs (PY ₹ 7.90 lakhs) due for transfer to the Investor Education and Protection Fund during the year has been transferred and there are no dues in this respect which have remained unpaid as at the Balance Sheet date.

Note 21: Other Current Liabilities

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Income received in advance	1.17	-
Advances collected from customers	380.77	317.70
Statutory dues	91.77	53.21
Total	**473.71**	**370.91**

Note 22: Revenue from Operations*

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income	13,082.76	11,595.80
The Shop rentals	93.27	87.01
Membership fees	2.67	-
Others	367.93	373.46
Total	**13,546.63**	**12,056.27**

*For detailed disclosure relating to Ind AS 115 - Revenue from Contracts with Customers refer Note 40.

Note 23: Other Income

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits		
Deposits with banks	510.46	312.68
Others	-	-
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	3.73
Total	**510.46**	**316.41**
Profit on sale of assets (Net)	0.04	-
Exchange Gain (Net)	0.03	0.03
Others	9.66	7.16
Grand Total	**520.19**	**323.60**

Note 24: Food and Beverages Consumed

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	64.64	64.49
Add: Purchases	1,008.23	1,014.57
	1,072.87	**1,079.06**
Less: Closing Stock	57.75	64.64
Food and Beverages Consumed	**1,015.12**	**1,014.42**

Note 25: Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors*

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	973.25	839.90
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds	49.12	56.66
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	189.55	215.44
Payment to Contractors	203.43	122.24
Staff Welfare Expenses	186.39	194.19
Total	**1,601.74**	**1,428.43**

*Refer Footnote No. (ii) of Note No. 27.

Note 26: Finance Costs

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Expense at effective interest rate on borrowings	-	-
	-	-
Interest on Lease liability	38.16	37.57
Total	**38.16**	**37.57**

Note 27: Other Operating and General Expenses

₹ lakhs

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	199.51	200.67
	Catering Supplies	103.82	88.91
	Other Supplies	26.41	35.76
	Fuel, Power and Light (Refer footnote (i))	518.11	518.84
	Repairs to Buildings	61.74	68.20
	Repairs to Machinery	164.62	172.47
	Repairs to Others	20.01	25.41
	Garden Expenses	86.10	75.65
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	103.89	118.77
	Payment to Orchestra Artistes and Security Charges	40.76	46.01
	Guest Transportation	127.11	127.15
	Travel Agents' Commission	268.53	181.86
	Discount to Collecting Agents	110.98	100.56
	Other Operating Expenses	340.08	331.23
	Total	**2,171.67**	**2,091.49**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	18.02	16.30
	Licence Fees	53.10	47.86
	Rates and Taxes	143.86	132.74
	Insurance	72.82	39.05
	Advertising and Publicity	514.27	433.34
	Management Fee Expenses	1,123.27	985.74
	Reimbursable Fees Expenses- Corporate Services and CRS/CIS	260.86	231.11
	Printing and Stationery	19.88	21.04
	Passage and Travelling	41.05	27.47

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for Doubtful Debts/Bad debts written off (Refer Note 10)	105.92	22.31
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility (Refer Footnote (iii))	58.50	22.01
Professional Fees	65.78	50.79
Outsourced Support Services	40.18	42.31
Loss on Sale of Fixed Assets (Net)	-	24.52
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (iv))	10.21	7.89
Directors' Fees and Commission	145.46	158.72
Other Expenses	152.99	146.02
Total	**2,826.17**	**2,409.22**
Grand Total	**4,997.84**	**4,500.71**

*Refer Footnote No. (ii).

Footnotes:

(i) Expenditure recovered from other parties:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fuel, Power and Light	23.76	22.59
Total	**23.76**	**22.59**

(ii) The following direct expenses incurred during the year and to the extent attributable to construction of Property, Plant and Equipment's i.e. new tower at Taj Ganges were capitalised:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employee Benefit Expense	70.60	10.54
Rent, Rates and Taxes	2.95	17.50
Fuel, Power and Light	8.40	2.35
Other Expenses incl. Professional Fees	202.27	116.00
Total	**284.22**	**146.39**

(iii) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenditure

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Act	58.50	21.52
(b) Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset		
- Building Livelihoods	-	-
(ii) On purposes other than (i) above		
- Being a Responsible Neighbour	4.50	4.00
- Building Livelihoods	54.00	18.01
- Disaster Management	-	-
Total Spent	**58.50**	**22.01**
(c) Amount unspent	Nil	Nil
(d) The total of previous years' shortfall amounts	Nil	Nil

(iv) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	7.55	5.50
As tax auditors	1.82	1.65
For other services - net	0.33	0.28
For Reimbursement of Expenses	0.51	0.46
	10.21	**7.89**

Note 28: Tax Disclosures

i) Income Tax recognised in Profit or loss:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax		
In respect of earlier years	1,534.38	1,238.50
Resulting from reversal of provision for tax for earlier years	(3.64)	-
Other demands and tax paid for earlier years	-	-
Total income tax expense	**1,530.74**	**1,238.50**
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	(54.64)	(22.73)
In respect of earlier year	9.92	(11.43)
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	**(44.72)**	**(34.16)**
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**1,486.02**	**1,204.34**

ii) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations (a)	5,810.97	4,808.62
Income tax rate as applicable (b)	25.168%	25.168%
Calculated taxes based on above, without any adjustments for deductions [(a) x (b)]	1,462.50	1,210.23
Permanent tax differences due to:		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	17.24	5.54
Others	-	-
Deferred Tax reversal		
Adjustment to Opening Deferred Tax	9.92	(11.43)
Prior year taxes	(3.64)	-
Income tax expense recognised in profit or loss (relating to continuing operations)		
Total tax expense recognised in the current year	**1,486.02**	**1,204.34**

iii) Income tax recognised in other comprehensive income:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax/Income Tax		
(a) Arising on income and expenses recognised in other comprehensive income:		
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation	-	-
	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

iv) Reconciliation of Deferred Tax Asset and Deferred Tax Liability:

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in Retained Earning	Recognised in profit or loss - CY Impact	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/assets in relation to:					
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	655.94	-	(21.56)	-	634.38
Right-of-Use Assets	28.96	-	(0.77)	-	28.19
Lease Liabilities	(95.06)	-	(1.68)	-	(96.74)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(21.21)	-	(3.98)	-	(25.19)
Provision for doubtful debts	(17.94)	-	(13.50)	-	(31.44)
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	(25.68)	-	(3.23)	-	(28.91)
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**525.01**	**-**	**(44.72)**	**-**	**480.29**

March 31, 2024	Opening Balance	Recognised in Retained Earning	Recognised in profit or loss - CY Impact	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Closing balance
Deferred tax liabilities/assets in relation to:					
Property, Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	666.49	-	(10.55)	-	655.94
Right-of-Use Assets	29.72	-	(0.76)	-	28.96
Lease Liabilities	(93.30)	-	(1.76)	-	(95.06)
Provision for Employee Benefits	(9.88)	-	(11.33)	-	(21.21)
Provision for doubtful debts	(12.33)	-	(5.61)	-	(17.94)
Others (Expenses disallowed to be allowed in future)	(21.53)	-	(4.15)	-	(25.68)
Total Deferred Tax Liability	**559.17**	**-**	**(34.16)**	**-**	**525.01**

Note 29: Lease

The Company has taken land and immovable properties on lease which are generally long-term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within forty one to sixty years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Increase in depreciation expense relating to the depreciation of right-of-use assets	3.03	3.04
Decrease in Rent expense relating to previous operating leases	31.45	30.60
Increase in Financial expenses relating to the interest expense on additional lease liabilities recognised	38.16	37.57
Increase in net cash from operating activities and decrease in financing activities by the same amount, representing repayments of principal and interest on the recognised lease liabilities.	31.45	30.60

Impact on Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Right-of-Use Assets recognised and presented separately in Company statement of financial position (Refer Note 6)	112.02	115.04
Lease liabilities recognised and presented separately in Company statement of financial position (Refer Note 15)	384.41	377.69
Net deferred tax assets increased on account of deferred tax impact of the changes in assets and liabilities (Refer Note 28)	68.55	66.10
Net effect of these adjustments - increase in Company's net liabilities by	203.84	196.55

B. Ind AS 116 related Other Disclosures:

1. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

Denominated in the following currencies:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	384.41	377.69
Other Currencies	-	-
Current	-	-
Non-current	384.41	377.69
Total	**384.41**	**377.69**

2. Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

The following amounts were recognised as in profit and loss in the year:

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	3.03	3.04
Expense relating to variable lease payments (refer footnote below)	53.10	47.86
Interest on lease liabilities	38.16	37.57
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	18.02	16.30
Total recognised in Statement of Profit & Loss	**112.31**	**104.77**

Variable lease payments are payable under certain of Company's hotel leases and arise where Company is committed to making additional lease payments that are contingent on the performance of the hotels.

3. Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

₹ lakhs

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	32.30	31.45
Between 1 and 2 years	33.15	32.30
Between 2 and 5 years	104.55	102.00
More than 5 years	1,589.98	1,625.68
Total	**1,759.98**	**1,791.43**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Contingencies and Commitments

Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

a) On account of other disputes in respect of:

i. Sales tax – ₹ 36.27 lakhs (previous year – ₹ 36.27 lakhs)

b) Others

Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings or disputes other than those included in the estimate above, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or there are novel legal issues presented.

The Company's management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the above matters will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial statements, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period. It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of cash flows, if any, in respect of the above.

Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹ 3,186.07 Lakhs (Previous year – ₹ 1,998.27 Lakhs).

Note 31: Segment Reporting

The Company's only business being hoteliering, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 - 'Operating Segments' (Ind AS-108). There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India. Refer Note No. 40 for Company's Disaggregated Revenue by the type of revenue stream.

32 (a) Related Party Transactions

Details of related parties:

(i) Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries

KTC Hotels Limited

United Hotels Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

Piem Hotels Limited

Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

Inditravel Limited

Northern India Hotels Limited

Taj Enterprises Limited

Luthria & Lalchandani Hotel & Properties Private Limited

Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Sheena Investments Private Limited

ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited

Ideal Ice Limited
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
Genness Hospitality Private Limited
Qurio Hospitality Private Limited
Suisland Hospitality Private Limited
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
Rajscape Hotels Private Limited
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
IHOCO BV
St. James Court Hotels Limited
Taj International Hotels Limited
IHMS LLC
IHMS LLC - San Francisco
IHMS LLC - USA
PIEM International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
United Overseas Holdings Inc.
IHMS Hotels (SA) (Proprietary) Limited
Goodhope Palace Hotels (Proprietary) Limited
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.
IH Hospitality GmbH

(iii) Directors who held the office during the year and previous year:

Dr. Anant Narain Singh, Chairman
Mr. Rohit Khosla, Non Executive Director
Mr. Moiz Miyajiwala, Non Executive Director & Independent Director#
Mrs. Rukmani Devi, Non Executive & Independent Director$
Mr. Beejal Desai, Non Executive Director
Mr. Puneet Raman, Non Executive Director & Independent Director
Ms. Anita Belani, Non Executive & Independent Director %

Independent directors are included as related parties for the purpose of Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS 24- Related Party Transactions) only. They are not related under the Companies Act, 2013.

$ Resigned with effect from 27.08.2024

% Appointed as Independent director w.e.f 14.01.2025

(iv) Firms/Corporation in which Directors are interested with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

Maharaja Prabhu Narain Physical Cultural Trust
Aditya Dairies Private Limited
Anant Electric Lamp Works Private Limited
Imlak Varanasi Developments Private Limited

(v) Relatives of the Directors with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

Mrs. Anamika Kunwar
Maharaj Kumari Krishna Priya

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Maharaj Kumari Vishnupriya

Maharaj Kumari Hari Priya

Mr. Raghubir Singh Gohil

Mrs. Archana Raman

(vi) JV & Associates of the Holding Company and the Entity having Significant influence and Subsidiary, JV (incl. its subsidiaries) of the Entity having Significant influence, with whom transactions were carried out during the current and previous year:

JV & Associates of Holding Company:

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited

Taj Karnataka Hotels & Resorts Limited

Oriental Hotels Limited

The Entity having Significant influence and Subsidiary, JV (incl. its subsidiaries) of the Entity having Significant influence:

Tata Sons Private Limited

Supermarket Grocery Supplies Private Limited

Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Tata AIA Life Insurance Company Limited

Tata AIG General Insurance Company Limited

Tata Teleservices Limited

Infiniti Retail Limited

Tata Digital Private Limited

Tata Communication Limited

Tata Play Limited (Formerly known as Tata Sky Limited)

Air India Limited

(vii) Others

Hotel Taj Ganges Employee Gratuity Trust

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties:

Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

32 (b) Details of related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow subsidiaries, JV, Associates of the Holding company & Entity with significant influence or their subsidiaries/JV		Entities in which Directors are interested/Relatives of Directors		Directors		Others	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Transactions during the period:										
1	Director Sitting Fees	-	-	-	-	-	-	12.00	13.80	-	-
2	Director Commission on cash basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	103.00	93.00	-	-
3	License Fees expenses paid/accrued	-	-	-	-	42.74	28.03	19.58	28.03	-	-
4	Management fees expenses paid/accrued	1,105.61	972.06	17.66	13.68	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Fees paid for other services/accrued	586.94	520.01	50.05	68.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
6	Deputed Staff Expense Paid (at cost)	203.05	179.82	95.35	96.76	-	-	-	-	-	-
7	Deputed Staff Expense Recovered (at cost)	14.90	33.98	40.44	60.00	-	-	-	-	-	-
8	Purchase of Goods/Services	-	-	191.30	130.46	-	-	-	-	-	-
9	Other Reimbursable Expense at cost	228.20	182.88	13.39	10.39	-	-	0.07	0.07	-	-
10	Other Operating Income- Rooms (including tax)	3.70	3.89	81.55	28.20	-	-	-	-	-	-
11	Other Income Earned/Recoveries made	7.63	56.41	5.02	11.14	-	-	-	-	-	-
12	Dividend Paid	160.96	128.77	13.57	10.85	27.43	21.94	7.40	5.92	-	-
13	Contribution to Gratuity Trust on Cash Basis	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	58.62	21.76

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Particulars	Holding Company		Fellow Subsidiaries, JV, Associates of the Holding company & Entity with significant influence or their subsidiaries/JV and it's subsidiaries		Entities in which Directors are interested		Directors		Others	
		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Balances outstanding at the end of the period:										
1	Current Account Receivable	222.22	144.39	3.10	12.86	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Trade Payables	-	39.18	27.14	20.26	-	-	-	-	-	-
3	Trade Receivables	-	-	-	1.34	-	-	-	-	-	-
4	Current Account Payables	-	-	1.60	3.16	-	-	-	-	-	-
5	Provision/(Reversal of Provision) for Expenses	(12.24)	(4.76)	-	-	15.43	12.69	15.43	12.69	-	-

Footnote:

1 The board considers that Pass – through transactions, that involve receipt of funds on behalf of related parties and their pay-out to related parties, are not a related party transaction, hence, no specific/omnibus approval is provided for the same and not disclosed here.

32 (c) Details of material transactions with related party during the year ended March 31, 2025 and balances outstanding as at March 31, 2025:

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Entities		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Material transactions during the year			
1	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)**			
	i	Management and operating Fees	1,105.61	972.06
	ii	Fee for other Services	586.94	520.01
	iii	Deputed Staff Expense Paid (at cost)	203.05	179.82
	iv	Deputed Staff Expense Recovered (at cost)	14.90	33.98
	v	Other Income Earned/Recoveries made	7.63	56.41
	vi	Other Reimbursable Expense at cost	228.20	182.88
	vii	Dividend Paid	160.96	128.77
	viii	Other Operating Income - Rooms (including tax)	3.70	3.89
	ix	Purchase of Goods/Services	-	-
	x	Purchase of Capital Goods	-	-

₹ lakhs

S. No.	Entities		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Balances outstanding at the end of the year:			
1	**The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)**			
	i	Trade Payables	-	39.18
	ii	Receivable on Current account dues	222.22	144.39
	iii	Provision/(Reversal of Provision) for Expenses	(12.24)	(4.76)

Note 33: Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident Fund	45.90	42.98

(b) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:-

Post Retirement - Gratuity (Funded):

(c) Defined Benefit Plans (Gratuity)– As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2025:-

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of Funded Obligations	270.75	262.64
Fair Value of Plan Assets	240.97	222.17
Net (asset)/Liability - Current	29.78	40.47

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	17.74	17.46
Interest on Net Defined Benefit Liability	2.19	0.88
Total	**19.93**	**18.34**

(iii) Amount recorded in Other Comprehensive Income

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Changes in financial assumptions	8.43	4.22
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience Adjustments	17.30	17.78
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	2.27	0.13
Total	**28.00**	**22.13**

(iv) Reconciliation of Net Liability/Asset

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Net Benefit Liability	40.47	21.76
Expense charged to profit and loss	19.93	18.34
Amount recognised outside profit and loss	28.00	22.13
Employer Contribution	(58.62)	(21.76)
Impact of liability assumed or (settled)*	-	-
Closing Net Defined Benefit Liability/(Asset) - Current	**29.78**	**40.47**

*On account of inter group transfer

(v) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	262.64	250.18
Current Service Cost	17.75	17.46
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest on defined benefit obligation	16.94	16.10
Actuarial Losses/(Gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	8.43	4.22
Actuarial Losses/(Gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Actuarial Losses/(Gain) arising on account of experience adjustments	17.30	17.78
Benefits Paid	(60.03)	(30.75)
Liabilities assumed/(settled)*	7.72	(12.35)
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**270.75**	**262.64**

*On account of business combination or inter group transfer.

(vi) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	222.17	228.42
Employer Contribution	58.63	21.76
Interest on plan assets	14.75	15.23
Re-measurements due to Actual return on plan assets less interest	(2.27)	(0.14)
Benefits Paid	(60.03)	(30.75)
Liabilities assumed/(settled)*	7.72	(12.35)
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	**240.97**	**222.17**

*On account of business combination or inter group transfer.

(vii) Description of Plan Assets

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Government of India Securities	0%	0%
Corporate Bonds	0%	0%
Special Deposit Scheme	4%	4%
Equity	0%	0%
Others - Bank FDR	96%	96%
Grand Total	**100%**	**100%**

(viii) Actuarial Assumptions

₹ lakhs

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.75%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	Staff-5.00%	Staff-5.00%
	Executive-4.00%	Executive-4.00%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the balance sheet date for the estimated term of the obligations. Further, Mortality has been assumed as per the published notes under the Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) Ult table Change in Benefit Obligation.

(ix) Maturity Profile

Maturity Profile	Amount in ₹ lakhs
Expected benefits for year 1	37.53
Expected benefits for year 2	23.55
Expected benefits for year 3	41.35
Expected benefits for year 4	43.74
Expected benefits for year 5	11.02
Expected benefits for year 6	8.12
Expected benefits for year 7	26.60
Expected benefits for year 8	21.91
Expected benefits for year 9	35.94
Expected benefits for year 10 & above	237.85

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 7.12 years.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(x) Effect of Change in Key Assumptions

Year Ended March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

Particulars	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.45%)	3.74%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.68%	(3.54%)

The expected contribution for the next year is ₹ 20 lakhs after payment of shortfall of the current year.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Information disclosed above is to the extent provided by actuary.

Exposure to Risks:

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to government security yields prevailing as at the Balance Sheet date. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has made investments in special deposit schemes of banks & FDRs. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate to invest funds in the bank FDRs.

Interest risk: A decrease in the Government Securities (G-Sec Bonds) interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants during their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Salary risk: The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Other regulatory matters

Note 34: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006:

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	17.87	59.63
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest due & payable for the year	-	-
(v)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(vi)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 35: Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Ind AS 33 – 'Earnings Per Share' prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) after tax –(₹)	4,324.95	3,604.28
Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares in lakhs	13.00	13.00
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary (Equity) Shares in lakhs:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	13.00	13.00
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	13.00	13.00
Face Value per Ordinary (Equity) Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic	332.69	277.25
Diluted	332.69	277.25

Note 36: Financial Instruments

The significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed.

Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories under the most relevant method i.e. amortised cost is as follows:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	1,702.94	2,215.68
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	7,261.66	2,826.11
Trade Receivables	403.91	507.17
Other financial assets - Non-Current	41.59	1,505.79
Other financial assets - Current	588.77	372.84
Total	**9,998.87**	**7,427.59**
Financial liabilities:		
Borrowings	-	-
Lease Liabilities - Non-Current	384.41	377.69
Lease Liabilities - Current	-	-
Trade Payables	492.12	667.59
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	359.23	288.12
Total	**1,235.76**	**1,333.40**

Fair value of Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost:

The management considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost in financial statements is approximate to their fair value.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 37: Financial Risk Management

(a) Financial risk management:

The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company's Audit Committee oversees how management monitors compliance with the Company's risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The Audit Committee is assisted in its oversight role by internal audit team. Internal audit team undertakes both regular and ad hoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the audit committee.

The company has expense to the following risks arising from financial instruments.

(b) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes. The predominant currency of the Company revenue and operating cash flows is the Indian Rupees. A few of the Company's reported trade payables have exposure to payables held in US dollars. Movements in foreign exchange rates can affect the Company's reported profits and net assets, however, the said impact is not material. The company does not have any investments, hence, price risk is not applicable.

(c) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions. The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable (net of impairment) was ₹ 403.9 Lakhs and ₹ 507.17 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables (net of impairment) based on geography is as follows:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	403.91	507.17
Overseas	-	-
Total	**403.91**	**507.17**

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and deposits with banks, financial institutions and others. The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions. During the year, following provisions for doubtful debts has been made (reversed):

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening provision for Impairment	71.31	49.00
Add: Provision made during the year	105.92	22.31
Less: Credit impaired Debts written off against past provisions	52.32	-
Closing provision for doubtful debts	**124.91**	**71.31**

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
No. of Customers who owed more than 10% of the Total receivables	1	1
Contribution of Customers in owing more than 10% of Total receivables	**18%**	**16%**

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk, rather it recognises impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss at each balance sheet date, since its initial recognition.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Company does not hold collateral as security. The company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low.

(d) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(e) 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. Also, the Company has an WCDL/overdraft facility from a bank of which details are mentioned below. The balance of borrowings at year end is Nil.

Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following undrawn borrowing facilities at the end of the reporting period:

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expiring within one year:		
Working Capital Demand Loan (WCDL) and Bank overdraft	150.00	450.00
Expiring beyond one year	-	-
Total	**150.00**	**450.00**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 38:

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

₹ lakhs

Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities:	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due from 6th year onwards	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025					
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-	-
Trade and other payables	492.12	-	-	-	492.12
Lease Liabilities	32.30	33.15	104.55	1,589.98	1,759.98
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	359.23	-	-	-	359.23
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Borrowings (for renewal)	-	-	-	-	-
Lease Liabilities	31.45	32.30	102.00	1,625.68	1,791.43
Trade and other payables.	667.59	-	-	-	667.59
Other financial liabilities - Non-Current	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	288.12	-	-	-	288.12

Note 39: Guarantees given and FDRs under Lien

The company has given Bank Guarantees of ₹ 3.00 lakhs (PY - ₹ 3.00 lakhs) to various government authorities & other parties for registrations and business purposes. These guarantees were secured against Fixed Deposits of ₹ 6.51 lakhs (PY - ₹ 6.15 lakhs) with the bank, with a lien created on the same. The amount of fixed deposits is reported without accrued interest as of the reporting period.

The company has given Fixed Deposits of ₹ 7.69 lakhs, the lien created is ₹ 6.25 lakhs, (PY - FDR - ₹ 7.25 lakhs, lien of ₹ 6.25 lakhs) to various government authorities & other parties for registrations and business purposes. The amount of fixed deposits is reported without accrued interest as of the reporting period.

Note 40: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115/Ind AS 108

₹ lakhs

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contract with customers			
1	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of Profit and loss. There are no variable considerations, returns or material discounts.		
	Income from operations:		
	a) Room Income, Food & Beverages and Banquets	13,082.76	11,595.80
	b) Shop Rentals	93.27	87.01
	Other Reimbursable Expense at cost	2.67	-
	c) Others	367.93	373.46
	Total Revenue from operations	**13,546.63**	**12,056.27**
2	**Impairment losses recognised on trade receivable during the year:**	53.60	22.31
	Net of bad debts written off of ₹ 52.32 lakhs in CY (PY - NIL)		
3	**Disaggregate Revenue:**		
	The following table presents company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment (Refer Note 31 for Segment Reporting):		
	Revenue based on geography:		
	India	13,546.63	12,056.27
	Overseas	-	-

₹ lakhs

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Revenue based on product and services:		
	a) Room Income (recognised at a point in time)*	7,849.82	6,658.86
	b) Food & Beverages and Banquets (recognised at a point in time)*	5,232.94	4,936.94
	c) Membership fee (recognised over a period of time)	2.67	-
	c) Shop Rentals (recognised over a period of time)	93.27	87.01
	d) Mobile Tower Rentals (recognised over a period of time)	13.20	9.30
	e) Others revenue from contract with customers (recognised at a point in time)*	354.73	364.16
	Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
	Product/services transferred at a point in time*	13,437.49	11,959.96
	Product/services transferred over time	109.14	96.31
		13,546.63	**12,056.27**
	*** At a point in time:** Since transfer of goods or services happen across the counter, there are no significant judgements involved in determining when the customer obtains control of promised goods and services.		
	The Company has adopted the time proportion method (elapsed time during the reporting period/contract period) for revenue recognition. As the services are available to customer uniformly throughout the period, the Company believes that this method provides a fair depiction of the transfer of services.		
4	**Contract balances**		
	The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and deferred revenue:		
	Trade Receivables (net of provision for impairment)	403.91	507.17
	Deferred Revenue	-	-
	Advance Collections (net of GST)	380.77	317.70

Advance Collections, deposits from customer

Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/restaurant/ Banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/sale of food and beverage/provision of banquet services. Refer Note No. 2 on material accounting policies for details of performance obligation and revenue recognition.

₹ lakhs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At April 1	317.70	222.98
At March 31	380.77	317.70
Analysed as:		
Current	380.77	317.70
Non-current	-	-

Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to ₹ 317.70 Lakhs (PY - ₹ 222.98 Lakhs)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 41: Trade Receivable Ageing Schedule

As on March 31, 2025

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds" (net of recoveries):

₹ lakhs

		Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	52.44	334.65	16.82	-	-	-	403.91
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-			103.82	0.62	0.79	**105.23**
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good		-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	19.68	**19.68**
	Total	**52.44**	**334.65**	**16.82**	**103.82**	**0.62**	**20.47**	**528.82**
	Less: provision for credit impairment							124.91
	Net Receivables outstanding at the end of the year							**403.91**

As on March 31, 2024

₹ lakhs

Particulars		Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i)	Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	51.25	348.71	107.21	-	-	-	507.17
(ii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii)	Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	26.55	8.91	16.17	51.63
(iv)	Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v)	Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi)	Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	19.68	19.68
Total		**51.25**	**348.71**	**107.21**	**26.55**	**8.91**	**35.85**	**578.48**
Less: provision for credit impairment								71.31
Net Receivables outstanding at the end of the year								**507.17**

* The above ageing schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

Note 42: Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

As on March 31, 2025

₹ lakhs

	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	17.87	-	-	-	**17.87**
(ii) Others	433.43	38.14	0.41	0.12	2.15	**474.25**
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	**-**
Total	**433.43**	**56.01**	**0.41**	**0.12**	**2.15**	**492.12**

As on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	59.63	-	-	-	59.63
(ii) Others	446.77	150.44	0.58	5.84	4.33	607.96
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**446.77**	**210.07**	**0.58**	**5.84**	**4.33**	**667.59**

* The above ageing schedules have been prepared on the basis of transactions dates.

Note 43: Ratio

I lakhs

Sr. No.	Ratio	in times/%	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	Variance
a)	Current Ratio	in times	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	7.59	4.48	69%
b)	Debt - Equity	in times	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA
d)	Return on Equity	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	28%	31%	-9%
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	29.74	23.77	25%
g)	Trade Payable Turnover	in times	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	* Trade Payables	10.37	8.26	26%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	1.97	2.52	-22%
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	31%	29%	6%
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	37%	32%	16%
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

* Average = (Opening + Closing)/2

Footnotes:

(1) Current ratio - The rise is attributed to a change in term deposit strategy of the Company, with deposits now having shorter durations under 12 months (In previous year, there were long term fixed deposits of ₹ 1,478.40 lakhs).

(2) Trade Receivable Turnover ratio - The increase is a result of provisioning major outstanding receivables in current year (lowering average debtors) combined with increase in revenue.

(3) Trade payable turnover ratio – Increased because early vendor payments made during current year combined with increase in expenses.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(4) As the Company is primarily engaged in hospitality sector (Service Industry), Inventory turnover ratio and Return on Investment ratio are not applicable to the Company.

(5) The company has not availed any borrowings during the year, hence, Debt Equity Ratio and Debt Service Ratio are not applicable.

Note 44: Other Statutory Information:

Details of Benami Property held

i. No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii. Wilful Defaulter

The company has not been declared Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iii. Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

iv. Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

v. Loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and other Related Parties

During the year, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs, and the related parties (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person that are either:

(a) repayable on demand or

(b) without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

vi. Loans and Advances

A. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

  a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

  b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

B. The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

  a) 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

  b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries.

vii. Undisclosed income

The company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provision of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

viii. Details of Crypto currency or Virtual currency

The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

ix. Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

x. Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies:

The Company is not required to register any charge and also not required to file any satisfaction of charges during the year with the Registrar of Companies. Hence, this is not applicable.

xi. Title deeds

The title deeds of all the immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the financial statements are held in the name of the Company.

xii. Fair Valuation of Investment Properties

The Company does not hold any investment property and hence the disclosure on fair valuation of investment property is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. Returns to Banks

During the year, the Company has availed borrowings from banks on the basis of the security of current assets. However, the sanction terms do not specify filings of any returns with banks. Further, the Company has not availed any borrowings from financial institutions. Hence, this is not applicable.

xiv. Transactions with Struck off Companies

There are no transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

Note 45: There are no financial liabilities and assets that are set off as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 46: Dividends

The dividends paid during the fiscal year 2025 represent an amount of ₹ 325 Lakhs @ 25.00 per equity share towards dividend for fiscal2024.

The dividends declared by Benares Hotels Limited are in Indian Rupees and are based on the profits available for distribution as reported in the statutory financial statements of Benares Hotels Limited. Subsequent to March 31, 2025, the Board of Directors of Benares Hotels Limited have proposed a dividend of ₹ 25 per share in respect of fiscal 2025. The proposal is subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting, and if approved, would result in a cash outflow of approximately ₹ 325 lakhs.

Note 47: Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as a going concern through a judicious mix for short-term and long term sources. The structure is managed to maintain an investment grade credit rating, to provide ongoing returns to shareholders and to service debt obligations, whilst maintaining maximum operational flexibility. Consistent with others in the industry, the Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by Equity. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including 'current and non-current term loans' as shown in the balance sheet) less cash and cash equivalents and Current Investment.

The Company has borrowings of ₹ Nil lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil lakhs) and Net Debts of ₹ Nil lakhs (previous year: ₹ Nil lakhs) as at the end of the reporting period. Accordingly, the Company has Nil gearing ratio (Net Debt/Total Equity) as at March 31, 2025 and- March 31, 2024.

Note 48: Others:

The date of implementation of the Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial statements when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 49:

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective software. In respect of revenue software and EPR used for one of the units, access to direct database level changes is not available to any of the Company's personnel.

Note 50: Events Occurring After The Balance Date:

There are no adjusting events occurring after the balance sheet date for the financial year 2024-25.

Note 51:

The disclosure required to be made in terms of Schedule V of SEBI (Listing Obligation And Disclosure Requirement) 2015 is not applicable to the Company.

As per our Report of even date attached

For PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

R. Suriyanarayanan
Partner
Membership No. 201402

Date: April 28, 2025
Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dr. Anant Narain Singh
Chairman
DIN: 00114728

Rohit Khosla
Director
DIN: 07163135

Vishal Singh
Chief Executive Officer

Vanika Mahajan
Company Secretary
ICSI M. No. ACS34515

Veeramani Venkata
Chief Financial Officer

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 28, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements **LUTHRIA AND LALCHANDANI HOTEL AND PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b) 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

e) 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 the 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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
    b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
    c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
    e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
    f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
    g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year hence provisions of section 197 of the Act shall not be 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements, wherever applicable.
        ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts wherever applicable.
        iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11 (e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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 been in operation 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 **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBCA1396

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

(i) The Company does not hold any Property Plants and Equipment nor it holds any Immovable Properties, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph 3 clause (i) sub clauses (a) to (e) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ii) (a) The Company is not carrying on any business. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) During the year the company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence reporting on paragraph 3 clause (iii) sub clauses (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has-not accepted any deposits and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the activities of the company and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including income-tax and any other statutory dues as applicable to the Company to the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There are no unrecorded transactions in the books of accounts which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender and hence reporting on paragraph 3(ix)(a) to (f) the order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, during the year the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not require to comply with provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are 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 and accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company does not have any CIC as part of its group. Hence the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi) (d) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(xvii) The company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 12.00 thousand in the financials year and ₹ 34.95 thousand in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are 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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, the provisions of paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBCA1396

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub - section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of LUTHRIA AND LALCHANDANI HOTEL AND PROPERTIES PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as at March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

Limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBCA1396

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 25, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

₹ 000

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Other non-current assets	3	136.33	136.33
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	11.26	11.26
Total		**147.59**	**147.59**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	5	100.00	100.00
Other equity	6	(649.63)	(637.63)
Total equity		**(549.63)**	**(537.63)**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	7		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		8.60	32.52
Other financial liabilities	8	688.62	650.70
Other current liabilities	9	-	2.00
		697.22	**685.22**
Total		**147.59**	**147.59**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **K K Birla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN : 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ 000

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	10	-	-
Total Income		**-**	**-**
Expenses			
Other operating and general expenses	11	12.00	34.95
Total Expenses		**12.00**	**34.95**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(12.00)**	**(34.95)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**(12.00)**	**(34.95)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**-**	**-**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**(12.00)**	**(34.95)**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**(12.00)**	**(34.95)**
Earnings per share:	12		
Basic - (₹)		(12.00)	(34.95)
Diluted - (₹)		(12.00)	(34.95)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		100.00	100.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **K K Birla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN : 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

₹ 000

Particulars		Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus	Total
			Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023		100.00	(602.68)	(502.68)
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024		-	(34.95)	(34.95)
Other comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024		**-**	**(34.95)**	**(34.95)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024		**100.00**	**(637.63)**	**(537.63)**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025		-	(12.00)	(12.00)
Other Comprehensive Income		-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025		**-**	**(12.00)**	**(12.00)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025		**100.00**	**(649.63)**	**(549.63)**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For K **K Birla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN : 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ 000

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(12.00)	(34.95)
	-	-
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(12.00)	(34.95)
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	(23.92)	34.95
Other Liabilities	35.92	-
	12.00	**34.95**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	-	-
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	-	-
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	-	-
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	-	-
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
	-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	11.26	11.26
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	11.26	11.26
Summary of Material Accounting Policies		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **K K Birla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN : 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Background

Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Pvt Ltd ("Luthria & Lalchandani" or the "Company"), a private limited Company was incorporated on February 18 , 2008 by conversion of M/s Luthria & Lalchandani, a partnership firm under Part IX of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is primarily engaged in construction activities and providing Management Consultancy.

2. Material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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 in any future periods affected.

c) Taxes on income

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

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax :

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

d) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized but only disclosed in the financial statements.

e) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

f) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit or loss after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year including potential equity shares on compulsory convertible debentures. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

g) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows ‘simplified approach’ for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company’s financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

i) Recent accounting pronouncements to be read as under

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.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3 : Other Financial Assets

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non current		
Deposit with Govt. of Maharashtra for leasehold land (Refer note : 13)	136.33	136.33
	136.33	**136.33**

Note 4 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	11.26	11.26
	11.26	**11.26**

Note 5 : Share Capital

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised/Issued Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
1,000 (Previous year - 1,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each		
	100.00	**100.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
1,000 (Previous year - 1,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 100/- each, Fully Paid		
	100.00	**100.00**

Footnotes:

i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or buy back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The ultimate Holiding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies promoter.

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	900	900
Subsidiaries of ultimate Holding Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	50	50
Sheena Investments Private Limited	50	50
iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company		
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	900	900
% of Holding	90.00%	90.00%

v) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

vi) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as shown below :

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited	900	90	900	90	-
Skydeck Properties & Developers Pvt.Ltd	50	5	50	5	-
Sheena Investments Pvt. Ltd	50	5	50	5	-

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited	900	90	900	90	-
Skydeck Properties & Developers Pvt.Ltd	50	5	50	5	-
Sheena Investments Pvt. Ltd	50	5	50	5	-

Note 6: Other Equity

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Opening and Closing Balance	(637.63)	(602.68)
Add: Current year profit/(loss)	(12.00)	(34.95)
Total	**(649.63)**	**(637.63)**

Note 7: Trade Payables

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Micor and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	2.70	11.20
Accrued expenses and others	5.90	21.31
	8.60	**32.51**

Footnotes:

There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the “Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006”.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	2.70	-	-	-	2.70
(iii) Accrued Expenses	5.90	-	-	-	-	5.90
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**5.90**	**2.70**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8.60**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	2.70	-	-	8.50	11.20
(iii) Accrued Expenses	21.31	-	-	-	-	21.31
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**21.31**	**2.70**	**-**	**-**	**8.50**	**32.51**

Note 8: Other financial liabilities

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Payables :-		
Related Parties (Refer note 23)	498.29	460.37
Others	190.33	190.33
	688.62	**650.70**

Note 9 : Other Current Liabilities

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	-	2.00
	-	**2.00**

Note 10 : Other Income

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

Note 11 : General expenses

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	2.50	2.50
Professional Fees	-	2.95
Audit Fees		
As Statutory Auditors	5.90	23.60
Other Expenses	3.60	5.90
Total	**12.00**	**34.95**

Note 12 : Earning Per Share (EPS)

₹ 000

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	(12.00)	(34.95)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	1,000.00	1,000.00
Face Value per Equity Share	100.00	100.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(12.00)	(34.95)

Note 13: The Company holds the Leasehold Rights of the Property i.e Government Land admeasuring 9,500 sq. mtrs. situated at Lands End at B J Road, Bombay suburban District, originally held by the firm M/S Luthria & Lalchandani, vide allotment Letter for Lease dated 11th January 1968 and Lease Deed Dated 05th May 1976 for a period of 99 years between the Governor of Maharashtra & M/S Luthria & Lalchandani.

The said property has been sub-leased by the then firm M/S Luthria & Lalchandani to the company ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited by virtue of Sub Lease dated 3rd April 1976.

Note 14: Fair Value of financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

Note 15: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 17: Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 18: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 19: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 20: Segment Reporting:

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 21: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

₹ 000

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(12.07)	(34.95)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 25.17% (previous year @ 26%)	(3.02)	(9.09)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	3.02	9.09
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	-	-

b) The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets on losses incurred considering no tax benefit for business losses claimed under the Income Tax act, 1961 in its tax returns.

Note 22: Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a) There are no contract reaming to be executed on capital account as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil).

b) There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil)

Note 23: Ratio

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio	in times	0.02	0.02	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	(2%)
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA
d)	Return on Equity (refer note 1)	in %	0.01	0.07	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	(83%)
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	-	-	Revenue from operations	* Average Trade Receivables	NA
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	0.58	1.08	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	* Trade Payables	(46%)
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	-	-	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	-	-	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	0.02	0.07	EBIT	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	0.67%
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Return on equity ratio has decreased due to decrease in loss for the year.
2. Trade payable Turnover has decrease due to decrease in expenses.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as company is under Project Phase.

Note 23: Audit Trial

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

The company maintain back up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that is accessible in India at all the time

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Additional disclosure under the regulatory requirements:

a) The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

b) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

Note 25: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company
- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Holding Company
- ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

₹ 000

Particulars of transactions	Ultimate Holding Company		Holding Company	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Payables	-	-	37.92	498.28
	-	-	*32.25*	*460.37*
Receivables	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in Italic represent previous year figures.

Note 26: There were no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For **K K Birla & Co**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No. 412373

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN : 06890639

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April 25, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

2. 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 March 31, 2025, and total comprehensive income (comprising of income and other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year then ended.

Basis for Opinion

3. 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

4. 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 Director's report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance and take appropriate action as applicable under the relevant laws and regulations.

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

5. 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 financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements

7. Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

9. 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.

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

Report on other legal and regulatory requirements

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

12. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
    b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
    c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
    d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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".

g. 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 during the year ended March 31, 2025.

   iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

   (b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

   (c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

   v. No dividends are declared and paid during the year by the Company.

   vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and based on our examination which included test checks and as explained in Note 26 of the financial statements, 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 has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with.

h. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197 (16) of the Act, as amended:

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration was paid by the Company to its directors during the year, therefore the provisions of Section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act is not applicable.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499
UDIN: 25183499BMIMCB9555

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 11 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025

i. The Company did not hold any fixed assets during the year under report. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause i(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable.

ii. The Company has no inventories during the year under report. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause ii(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iii), (iii)(a), (iii)(b),(iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified.

vi. The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act for any of the products of the Company.

vii. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, in our opinion, the Company is regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues, including goods and services tax, provident fund, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess, and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix. (a) As the Company did not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender during the year, the reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared Wilful Defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loans.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not raised funds on short term basis.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates of joint ventures during the year.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, a report under Section 143(12) of the Act, in Form ADT- 4, as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 was not required to be filed with the Central Government. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, and as represented to us by the management, no whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

xiii. The Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of Sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under Indian Accounting Standard 24 "Related Party Disclosures" specified under Section 133 of the Act.

xiv. The provisions of Internal Audit under Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause xiv(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Act under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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

(b) The Company has not conducted non-banking financial / housing finance activities during the year. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(b) 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. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 6 Core Investment Companies (CICs) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

xvii. The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year or in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the reporting under clause (xviii) is not applicable.

xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios (Also refer Note 27 to the financial statements), ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx. The Company is not covered under Section 135 of the Companies Act. Accordingly, provisions of Paragraph 3 clause xx(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499
UDIN: 25183499BMIMCB9555

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 12(f) of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements under clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

1. We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

3. 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 deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and both issued by the 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.

4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

5. 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.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

6. 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.

ANNEXURE 'B' TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

7. 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

8. In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499
UDIN: 25183499BMIMCB9555

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	52,861.00	52,861.00
Other financial assets	5(a)	18.00	-
Income tax assets (net)		5.06	6.80
		52,884.06	**52,867.80**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4(a)	12.02	121.13
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	4(b)	105.00	-
Other financial assets	5(b)	0.94	0.81
		117.96	**121.94**
Total		**53,002.02**	**52,989.74**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6	97,298.13	97,298.13
Other equity	7	(44,299.02)	(44,311.07)
Total equity		**52,999.11**	**52,987.06**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	8		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1.05	0.83
Other financial liabilities	9	1.00	1.00
Other current liabilities	10	0.86	0.85
		2.91	**2.68**
Total		**53,002.02**	**52,989.74**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	11	70.85	94.46
Other income	12	8.78	7.49
Total Income		**79.63**	**101.95**
Expenses			
Other operating and general expenses	13	63.42	83.80
Total Expenses		**63.42**	**83.80**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**16.21**	**18.15**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit before tax		**16.21**	**18.15**
Tax expense			
Current tax		4.37	4.85
Short/(Excess) provision of tax of earlier years (net)		(0.21)	(0.21)
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**4.16**	**4.64**
Profit after tax		**12.05**	**13.51**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**12.05**	**13.51**
Earnings per share:	14		
Basic and Diluted – (₹)		0.001	0.001
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Other Equity			Total Equity
		Retained Earnings	Other Reserve	Total	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**97,298.13**	**(43,935.65)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,324.58)**	**52,973.55**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	13.51	-	13.51	13.51
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**13.51**	**-**	**13.51**	**13.51**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**97,298.13**	**(43,922.14)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,311.07)**	**52,987.06**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	12.05	-	12.05	12.05
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**12.05**	**-**	**12.05**	**12.05**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**97,298.13**	**(43,910.09)**	**(388.93)**	**(44,299.02)**	**52,999.11**

Summary of material accounting policies - Refer Note 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	16.21	18.15
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(8.78)	(7.49)
Finance Costs	-	-
	(8.78)	**(7.49)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	7.43	10.66
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:		
Trade receivables	-	9.61
	-	**9.61**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	0.23	(7.31)
Other Current Liabilities	-	-
	0.23	**(7.31)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**7.66**	**12.96**
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	(2.25)	(3.65)
Net Cash Generated from Operating Activities (A)	**5.41**	**9.31**
Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Interest Received	8.48	6.69
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(123.00)	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(114.52)**	**6.69**
Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Equity Shares	-	-
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**-**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	(109.11)	16.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Opening	121.13	105.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents – Closing	12.02	121.13
Summary of material accounting policies - Refer Note 2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements		

In terms of our report of even date

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Background

Skydeck Properties and Developers Private limited ("Skydeck" or the "Company"), a private limited company was incorporated on May 13, 1998. The Company is primarily engaged in construction activities and providing Management Consultancy. The Company's CIN is U45200MH1998PTC114881

Note 2: Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Impairment of investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiaries carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

(c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

- **Interest**

  Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

- **Dividends**

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

(d) Taxes on income

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

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(e) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized but only disclosed in the financial statements.

(f) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(g) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  - (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  - (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts and derivative financial instruments.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

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

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(h) Recent accounting pronouncements

(a) New Accounting Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Investments

	Face Value	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Holdings No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)	Holdings No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)
Non Current Investments:					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Companies (At Cost)					
Sheena Investments Private Limited	10.00	10,00,000	23,200.00	10,00,000	23,200.00
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	10.00	13,09,896	29,660.95	13,09,896	29,660.95
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100.00	50	0.05	50	0.05
Investments in Fellow Subsidiary Company (At Cost)					
Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited (₹1)	1.00	1	-	1	-
Total Investments			**52,861.00**		**52,861.00**

Note 4(a): Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	12.02	8.13
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (Original maturity less than 3 months)	-	113.00
	12.02	**121.13**

Note 4(b): Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Call and short term deposit accounts	123.00	-
Less: Term deposit with bank maturing after 12 months from the Balance Sheet data classfied as non-current	18.00	
	105.00	**-**

Note 5: Other financial assets

(a) Non current financial assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deposits with Bank	18.00	-
	18.00	**-**

(b) Current financial assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest receivable		
Bank Deposits	0.94	0.81
	0.94	**0.81**

Note 6: Share capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
98,01,00,000 (Previous year – 98,01,00,000)	98,010.00	98,010.00
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	98,010.00	**98,010.00**
Issued Share Capital		
97,29,81,324 (Previous year - 97,29,81,324)	97,298.13	97,298.13
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each		
	97,298.13	**97,298.13**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
97,29,81,324 (Previous year - 97,29,81,324)	97,298.13	97,298.13
Equity Shares of ₹10/- each, Fully Paid		
	97,298.13	**97,298.13**

Footnotes:

i) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of Shares	(₹ lakhs)
As at the beginning of the year	97,29,81,324	97,298.13	97,29,81,324	97,298.13
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
As at the end of the year	**97,29,81,324**	**97,298.13**	**97,29,81,324**	**97,298.13**

ii) Shares held by Holding Company:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (“IHCL”)	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324

iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324
% of Holding	100 %	100 %

iv) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

Note 7: Other equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Opening	(43,922.14)	(43,935.65)
Add: Current year profit	12.05	13.51
Closing	**(43,910.09)**	**(43,922.14)**
Other Reserve		
Opening	(388.93)	(388.93)
Add: During the year	-	-
Closing	**(388.93)**	**(388.93)**
Total	**(44,299.02)**	**(44,311.07)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 8: Trade payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Micro and Small Enterprises #	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	-	-
Accrued expenses and others	1.05	0.83
	1.05	**0.83**

Footnotes:

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

(₹ lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	
	Accrued Expenses	Total
MSME #	-	-
	-	-
Others	1.05	1.05
	0.83	*0.83*
	1.05	**1.05**
	0.83	***0.83***

* *Figure in italic are for previous year*

There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the "Micro, Small and Medium enterprises Development Act, 2006".

Note 9: Other financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Payables:		
Other liabilities	1.00	1.00
	1.00	**1.00**

Footnote:

Dues to related party has been settled during the year by the company from proceeds from rights issue.

Note 10: Other current liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory dues	0.86	0.85
	0.86	**0.85**

Note 11: Revenue from operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other operating income	70.85	94.46
Total	**70.85**	**94.46**

Note 12: Other income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	8.61	7.18
Income tax refund	0.17	0.31
Total	**8.78**	**7.49**

Note 13: General expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.03
Business Support Cost	61.61	82.14
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses	0.31	0.30
Audit Fees		
As statutory auditors	0.28	0.28
For other services	0.12	0.21
Other Expenses	1.07	0.84
Total	**63.42**	**83.80**

Note 14: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit after tax – (₹ lakhs)	12.05	13.51
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	97,29,81,324	97,29,81,324
Face Value per Equity Share (₹)	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share – (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.001	0.001

Note 15: Fair Value of financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments approximate fair values due to interest charged at market rate in respect of borrowings and short-term nature of account balances in respect of cash, receivables etc.

Note 16: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables, loans and borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 17: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 18: Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to Company's reputation.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross and undiscounted, and include contractual interest payments and exclude the impact of netting agreements.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Due within 1 year	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-derivative financial liabilities		
Trade Payable	1.05	0.83
Other Financial liabilities	1.00	1.00
Total	**2.05**	**1.83**

Note 19: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 20: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

Note 21: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 22: Taxation

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	16.21	18.15
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 25.17% (previous year @ 25.17%)	4.09	4.57
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.28	0.28
DTA not created due to lack of reasonable certainty	-	-
	4.37	**4.85**
Prior year taxes	(0.21)	(0.21)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**4.16**	**4.64**

(b) The Company has not recognized any deferred tax assets on losses incurred considering no tax benefit for business losses claimed under the Income Tax act, 1961 in its tax returns.

Note 23: Audit Trail

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

The company maintain back up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that is accessible in India at all the time. The software is in cloud and maintained by third party. The company has got dedicate location for its software.

Note 24: Ratio Analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% of Variance
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	40.54 times	45.50 times	(11%)
Debt – Equity (Note iii)	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage (Note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA
Return on Equity	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	0.02%	0.03%	(11%)
Inventory Turnover (Note iii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover (Note ii)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	-	21.95 times	-
Trade Payable Turnover	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Average Trade Payables	67.47 times	96.88 times	(30%)
Net Capital Turnover	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)	0.68 times	0.91 times	(25%)
Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	15.13%	13.25%	14%
Return on capital employed	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	0.03%	0.03%	(11%)
Return on Investment	Income earned on fixed deposits	Average investment in fixed deposit	7.30%	7.25%	1%

Footnotes:

i) The ratio has decreased in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of payment of liability and decrease in Cash and cash equivalents.

ii) The ratio has improved due to reduction in debtors and improved collection.

iii) Ratio is not applicable to the company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25: Related Party Transactions

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL")

Company having significant influence

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)

Direct Subsidiary Companies

- Sheena Investments Private Limited ("Sheena")
- ELEL Hotels and Investments Private Limited ("ELEL")
- Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited ("Luthria")

Fellow Subsidiary Company

- Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("Zarrenstar")

Associate of the Holding Company

- Taida Trading & Industries Limited ("Taida")

(b) Transactions with related parties:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Associate Company	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Revenue				
Consultancy Fees	61.61	-	-	-
	82.14	*-*	*-*	*-*
Expenses				
Business Support Cost	70.85	-	-	-
Reimbursement	*94.46*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Brand Equity Fees	-	-	0.25	0.11
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*

Footnote: Figures in *Italics* represent previous year figures.

Note 26: Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

(a) There are no contract reaming to be executed on capital account as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil).

(b) There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil)

Note 27: Additional disclosure under the regulatory requirements

(a) The The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

(b) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 28: There are no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For **Damji Merchant & Co.**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 102082W

Karan Vishwakarma
Partner
Membership No. 183499

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

FORM AOC - I

(Pursuant to first provison to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Invest-ments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Effective share-holding
				₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	(%)
	Indian													
1	Sheena Investments Private Ltd.	January 15, 2010	INR	100.00	234.14	335.20	1.06	39.85	20.92	19.57	4.85	14.72	-	100.00%
2	ELEL Hotels and Investments Ltd.	January 15, 2010	INR	282.09	50,235.24	71,391.35	20,874.02	0.93	9.74	(1,584.04)	-	(1,584.04)	-	85.72%
3	Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Ltd.	February 18, 2008	INR	1.00	(6.58)	1.48	7.06	-	-	(0.20)	-	(0.20)	-	87.15%

Footnotes:

i) The financial statements of all subsidiaries are drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e., March 31, 2025

ii) Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - None

Part "B" : Associates and Joint Ventures

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/ Joint Ventures	Latest Audited Balance Sheet Date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was Associated or Acquired	Shares held by the company on the year end			Networth Attributable to Shareholding as Per Latest Audited Balance Sheet (Refer Notes v) (₹ Lakhs)	Profit/loss for the year		Description of How There is Significant Influence	Reason Why the Associate/ Joint Venture is not Consolidated
				No. of Shares	Amount of Investment (Refer Notes iv) (₹ Lakhs)	Extent of Holding (%)		Considered in Consolidation (to the Extent of Group's Effective Shareholding) (₹ Lakhs)	Not Considered in Consolidation (₹ Lakhs)		
	Associates										
	Indian										
	Nil										

Notes:

i) Names of Associates/ Joint Venture which are yet to commence operations - Nil

ii) There is significant influence due to percentage(%) of share holding (more than 20%).

iii) The Company, being intermediate holding company, is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statement.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

Rashna Kararia
Company Secretary

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Sheena Investments Private Limited**

Report on the Financial Statements

Opinion

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

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

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the standards on auditing specified under section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Key audit matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the financial statements and auditors' report thereon

The Company's board of directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs (financial position), profit or loss (financial performance including other comprehensive income), cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company’s financial reporting process.

Auditor’s Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor’s report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

a) Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

b) 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls

c) Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

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

e) 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 the 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 of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure "A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity 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, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.
   e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, the company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year hence provisions of section 197 of the Act shall not be 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements, wherever applicable.
      ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts wherever applicable.
      iii. There are no amounts which are required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
      iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

v. The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.

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 been in operation 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 **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

(Kritika Birla)
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBB29983

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

ANNEXURE A

[Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' in the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of SHEENA INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED on the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025]

(i) The Company does not hold any Property Plants and Equipment nor it holds any Immovable Properties, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph 3 clause (i) sub clauses (a) to (e) of the order is not applicable to the company.

(ii) (a) The Company is involved in the business of rendering services. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(ii) (a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

(b) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits. Accordingly, the requirements under paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) During the year the company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties and hence reporting on paragraph 3 clause (iii) sub clauses (a) to (f) of the order is not applicable.

(iv) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not granted any loans or provided any guarantees or given any security or made any investments to which the provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 applies and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable.

(v) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposits and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable.

(vi) The Central Government of India has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act for any of the activities of the company and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (vi) of the order is not applicable.

(vii) (a) The Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including income-tax and any other statutory dues as applicable to the Company to the appropriate authorities.

(b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no dues of income tax, goods and service tax, customs duty, cess and any other statutory dues which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) There are no unrecorded transactions in the books of accounts which have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

(ix) (a) In our opinion, based on our examination and according to information and explanation given to us, the company does not have any loans or other borrowings from any lender and hence reporting on paragraph 3(ix)(a) to (f) the order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the company, during the year the company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments).

(b) The company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.

(xi) (a) No fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) We have not come across of any instance of fraud by the Company or on the Company during the course of audit of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2025, accordingly the provisions stated in paragraph (xi) (b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph (xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to company.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting on paragraph 3 (xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not require to comply with provision of section 138 of the Act. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xiv) (a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xv) According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to company. Accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) In our opinion, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without any valid Certificate of Registration from Reserve Bank of India. Hence, the reporting under paragraph clause 3 (xvi)(b) of the Order are 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 and accordingly reporting under paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) The Company does not have any CIC as part of its group. Hence the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvi) (d) of the order are not applicable to the company.

(xvii) Based on the overall review of financial statements, the Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xvii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Hence, the provisions stated in paragraph clause 3 (xviii) of the Order are 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 and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Hence, the provisions of paragraph (xx)(a) to (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report.

For **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

(Kritika Birla)
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBB29983

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

ANNEXURE B

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under 'Report on other legal and regulatory requirements' section of our report to the Members of SHEENA INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED of even date)

Report on the internal financial controls over financial reporting under clause (i) of sub – section 3 of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of SHEENA INVESTMENTS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") as at March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's responsibility for internal financial controls

The board of directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. 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, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' responsibility

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

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

Meaning of internal financial controls over financial reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) 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 authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

ANNEXURE B (CONTD.)

Limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting

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

Opinion

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

For **K K Birla & CO**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 146343W

(Kritika Birla)
Partner
Membership No. 412373
UDIN: 25412373BMJBB29983

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

BALANCE SHEETS
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	3	39.85	39.85
Other financial assets	6(a)	10.00	-
Income tax assets (net)		-	0.11
		49.85	**39.96**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	4	12.31	17.12
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	5	271.00	262.00
Other financial assets	6(b)	2.04	1.83
		285.35	**280.95**
Total		**335.20**	**320.91**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	7	100.00	100.00
Other equity	8	234.14	219.42
Total equity		**334.14**	**319.42**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	9		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		0.97	1.36
Other current liabilities	10	0.09	0.13
		1.06	**1.49**
Total		**335.20**	**320.91**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For K K BIRLA and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No.: 412373

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	11	1.00	1.00
Other income	12	19.92	17.72
Total Income		**20.92**	**18.72**
Expenses			
Other operating and general expenses	13	1.35	1.61
Total Expenses		**1.35**	**1.61**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**19.57**	**17.11**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**19.57**	**17.11**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		5.27	4.72
Provision for earlier year tax		(0.42)	(0.42)
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**4.85**	**4.30**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**14.72**	**12.81**
Other comprehensive income, net of tax			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**14.72**	**12.81**
Earnings per share:	14		
Basic - (₹)		1.47	1.28
Diluted - (₹)		1.47	1.28
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For K K BIRLA and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No.: 412373

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus	
		Securities Premium	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**100.00**	**206.61**	**306.61**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	12.81	12.81
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**12.81**	**12.81**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**100.00**	**219.42**	**319.42**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	14.72	14.72
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**14.72**	**14.72**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**100.00**	**234.14**	**334.14**

Summary of material Accounting Policies - Refer Note 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For K K BIRLA and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146343W

For and on behalf of the Board

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No.: 412373

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the period ended March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	19.57	17.11
Adjustments For:		
Interest Income	(19.92)	(17.72)
	(19.92)	**(17.72)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	**(0.35)**	**(0.61)**
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Trade Receivables	-	-
Other Current Assets	-	-
	-	-
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables and Other Current Liabilities	(0.43)	0.01
	(0.43)	**0.01**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	**(0.78)**	**(0.60)**
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded	(4.74)	(4.31)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(5.52)**	**(4.91)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Interest Received	19.71	17.05
Bank Balances not considered as Cash and Cash Equivalents	(19.00)	(10.00)
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**0.71**	**7.05**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	-	-
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(4.81)**	**2.14**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	**17.12**	14.98
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	**12.31**	17.12

Summary of material Accounting Policies - Refer Note 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For K K BIRLA and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No.: 412373

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 1 - Background

Sheena Investments Private Limited (the "Company"), a private limited company was incorporated on February 12, 1990. The Company is an investment holding company and also provides management consultancy. The Company' s CIN is U65990MH1990PTC055375.

Note 2 - Material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Impairment of investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in fellow subsidiaries / associates carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

c) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer.

Consultancy Fees

Consultancy Income is recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends

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

d) Taxes on income

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

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

e) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized but only disclosed in financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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

f) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

g) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either:
  a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
  b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

h) Recent accounting pronouncements

a) New Accounting Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation both the notified Ind AS are not applicable to the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 3 - Investments

(₹ Lakhs)

	Face Value	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Holdings As at	₹ Lakhs	Holdings As at	₹ Lakhs
Non Current Investments					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Fellow Subsidiaries/Associate Companies (At Cost)					
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited	10	11,08,145	39.80	11,08,145	39.80
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100	50	0.05	50	0.05
Total			**39.85**		**39.85**

Note 4 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	12.31	17.12
	12.31	**17.12**

Note 5 - Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	281.00	262.00
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the Balance Sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current	10.00	-
	271.00	**262.00**

Note 6 - Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Non current financial assets		
Deposits with Bank	10.00	-
	10.00	**-**
(b) Current financial assets		
Interest receivable		
Bank Deposits	2.04	1.83
	2.04	**1.83**

Note 7 - Share Capital

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised / Issues Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
10,00,000 (Previous year - 10,00,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		
	100.00	**100.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
10,00,000 (Previous year - 10,00,000)	100.00	100.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each, Fully Paid		
	100.00	**100.00**

Footnotes:

i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or bought back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by intermediate Holding Company:

(₹ Lakhs)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Name of the Company		
Intermediate Holding Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	10,00,000	10,00,000

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

(₹ Lakhs)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	10,00,000	10,00,000
% of Holding	100%	100%

v) The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held.

vi) Disclosure of Shareholding of Promoters as shown below:

(₹ Lakhs)

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%	-

(₹ Lakhs)

Promoter name	Shares held by promoters at the end of the year				% Change during the year
	March 31, 2024		March 31, 2023		
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares	
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	10,00,000	100%	10,00,000	100%	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 8 - Other Equity

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	219.42	206.61
Add: Current year profits	14.72	12.81
	234.14	**219.42**

Note 9 - Trade Payables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Micro and Small Enterprises#	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	-	-
Accrued expenses and others	0.97	1.36
	0.97	**1.36**

Footnote:

Trade Payables ageing schedule given below:

(₹ Lakhs)

	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	
	Unbilled dues	Total
MSME#	-	-
	-	-
Others	0.97	0.97
	1.36	*1.36*
	0.97	**0.97**
	1.36	***1.36***

Footnote: Figures in italic are for previous year

#There are no vendors identified on the basis of information checked by the management who fall under the definition of Micro & Small Enterprises as defined in the "Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006".

Note 10 - Other non financial Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	0.09	0.13
	0.09	**0.13**

Note 11 - Revenue from Operations

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Consultancy Fees	1.00	1.00
Total	**1.00**	**1.00**

Note 12 - Other Income

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	19.90	17.70
Income tax refund	0.02	0.02
Total	**19.92**	**17.72**

Note 13 - General expenses

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	0.03	0.02
Professional Fees	-	-
Audit Fees		
As statutory auditors	0.94	1.48
As Others services	-	-
Other Expenses	0.38	0.11
Total	**1.35**	**1.61**

Note 14 - Earnings Per Share "EPS"

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	14.72	12.81
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	10,00,000	10,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	1.47	1.28

Note 15 - Fair Value of financial Instruments:

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, bank fixed deposits, receivables etc. and approximate fair values due to the short-term nature of these account balances.

Note 16 - Financial risk management objectives and policies:

Financial instruments held by the Company, principally comprise of cash, bank fixed deposits, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Financial risk management of the Company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 17 - Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 18 - Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 19 - Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 20 - Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 21 - Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 22 - Audit Trail

The Company uses an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled on June 07, 2023 and has operated since then throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level. Where the audit trail has been enabled, the same was not tampered during the year.

The company maintain back up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode that is accessible in India at all the time. The software is in cloud and maintained by third party. The company has got dedicate location for its software.

Note 23 - Taxation

Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	19.57	17.11
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 25.17 % (previous year @ 25.17%)	4.93	4.31
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	0.34	0.41
	5.27	**4.72**
Prior Period taxes	(0.42)	(0.42)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**4.85**	**4.30**

Note 24 - Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Ultimate Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Company having significant influence

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its Subsidiaries and Joint Ventures)

Holding Company

- Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Fellow Subsidiary / Associate Companies

- ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited
- Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Company having significant influence over		Fellow Subsidiary / Associate	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited				
Consultancy Fees(Income)	-	-	1.00	-
	-	*-*	*1.00*	*-*
Tata Sons Private Limited				
Brand Equity Fees(Expenses)	0.24	0.12	-	-
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*

Footnote: Figures in italic represents previous year figures.

Note 25 - Capital Commitments and Contingent Liabilities

a) There are no contract reaming to be executed on capital account as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil).

b) There are no contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025 (March 31 2024 – Nil)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 26 - Ratio analysis

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	% of Variance
Current Ratio (Note i)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	269.20 times	188.56 times	43%
Debt – Equity (Note iii)	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	NA	NA	NA
Debt service coverage (Note iii)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	NA	NA	NA
Return on Equity	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	4.50%	4.09%	10%
Inventory Turnover (Note iii)	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover (Note iii)	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA	NA
Trade Payable Turnover	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average Trade Payables	1.16 times	1.19 times	(3%)
Net Capital Turnover	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Average Current Assets - Average Current Liabilities)	0.07 times	0.07 times	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	70.36%	68.43%	3%
Return on capital employed	EBIT	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	5.99%	5.47%	10%
Return on Investment	Income earned on fixed deposits	Average investment in fixed deposit	7.47%	6.89%	8%

Footnotes :

i) The ratio has improved in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of increase in current assets.

ii) The ratio has improved in the current year vis a vis last year mainly on account of increase in revenue.

iii) Ratio is not applicable to the company.

Note 27 - Additional disclosure under the regulatory requirements

a) The Company has reviewed transactions to identify if there are any transactions with struck off companies. To the extent information is available on struck off companies, there are no transactions with struck off companies.

b) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

- directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 28 - There were no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For K K BIRLA and Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 146343W

Kritika Birla
Partner
Membership No.: 412373

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 07, 2025

FORM AOC - I

(Pursuant to first provison to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A": Subsidiaries

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Effective shareholding
				₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	(%)
	Nil	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote

Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations - None

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Sr. No.	Name of Associates/ Joint Ventures	Latest Audited Balance sheet date	Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired	Shares held by the company on the year end			Networth attributable to shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet	Profit/ loss for the year		Description of how there is significant influence	Reason why the associate/ joint venture is not consolidated
				No. of shares	Amount of Investment	Extent of Holding		Considered in Consolidation (to the extent of Group's effective shareholding)	Not Considered in Consolidation		
					₹ Lakhs	%	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs	₹ Lakhs		
	Associates										
	Indian										
1	ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited (Refer Note (iii))	March 31, 2025	January 15, 2010	11,08,145	39.80	39.28%	19,843.21	NA	NA	Note (ii)	Note (iii)

Notes:

i) Names of Associates/ Joint Venture which are yet to commence operations - None

ii) There is significant influence due to percentage(%) of share holding (more than 20%).

iii) The Company, being intermediate holding company, is exempted from preparing consolidated financial statement.

For and on behalf of the Board

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Mumbai, April 07, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited {"the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgment and maintain profession-af skepticism throughout the audit. We afso:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. our coiiclusions are based oii me audit evidance obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order''), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11} of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters speciffted in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by faw 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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

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

   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

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

      i. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements - Refer Note 32 to the Ind AS financial statements.

      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 during the year ended 31 March 2025; and

      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its know/edge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s} or entity(ies}, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and 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 has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. The software is such that it has no database but only objects and collections, hence, no changes is possible at that level.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: 24-Apr-2025

ANNEXURE A

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets} during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and expianations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, nci proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company tot nolaing any oenami ptopetfy unaet tne Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or finandal •insUtuUons does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, during the year, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has complied with provisions of Section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of grant of loans, making investments and providing guarantees, and securities as applicable.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) as at 31 March 2025, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute, except as stated below.

Name of the Statute	Nature of the Dues	Amount demanded (₹ In Lakhs)	Amount paid (₹ in Lakhs)	Period to which amount relates*	Forum where dispute is pending
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	13.70	2.74	AY 2017-18	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Income Tax Act	Income Tax	63.40	12.68	AY 2014-15	Commissioner of Income Tax (Appeals)
Mumbai Municipal Corporation Act	Property Tax	4792.54	2142.79#	FY 2010-25	Bombay High Court

* AY - Assessment year, FY - Financial year

Paid basis directions from Supreme Court to continue its interim order dated 07.09.2018 till the disposal of the main Writ Petition pending before the Bombay High Court.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the - records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined - us, 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, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for tong-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and t88 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the Indian Accounting Standard - Related Party Disclosures (Ind AS 24).

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xiv) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the mpany is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of"Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 470.39 Lakhs in the current financial year and ₹ 201.1O Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other in-formation accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge- of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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, wilt get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

(xx) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not prepare any consolidated financial statements, the question of whether there have been any qualifications or adverse remarks by the respective auditors in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

ANNEXURE B

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of ELEL Hotels and Investments Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control With reference to Financial Statements includes tMse 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 ion of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

ANNEXURE B (CONTD.)

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place of Signature: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

BALANCE SHEETS
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	-	-
Right-of-use assets	4	67.03	68.54
Capital work-in-progress	3	19,642.19	4,785.19
Intangible assets	5	49,680.33	50,792.57
		69,389.55	**55,646.30**
Financial assets			
Investments	6 (a)	0.93	0.93
Other financial assets	9 (a)	1.02	1.02
Other taxes (Net)		906.81	909.62
Other non-current assets	10 (a)	958.85	958.85
		71,257.16	**57,516.72**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	6 (b)	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	59.14	99.73
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent	8	66.38	62.35
Other financial assets	9 (b)	7.38	7.23
Other current assets	10 (b)	1.29	1.27
		134.19	**170.58**
Total		**71,391.35**	**57,687.30**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	11	282.09	282.09
Other equity	12	50,235.24	51,819.28
Total equity		**50,517.33**	**52,101.37**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	13	14,550.00	-
Lease Liabilities		75.46	75.57
		14,625.46	**75.57**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities		0.11	0.10
Trade payables	14		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		98.65	15.51
Other financial liabilities	15	1,423.67	939.02
Provisions	16	1,675.47	1,675.47
Current tax provisions		2,738.72	2,738.71
Other current liabilities	17	311.94	141.55
		6,248.56	**5,510.36**
Total		**71,391.35**	**57,687.30**
Summary of Material accounting policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	18	9.74	17.69
Total Income		**9.74**	**17.69**
Expenses			
Finance cost	19	7.45	7.48
Depreciation & Amortisation	4 / 5	1,113.75	1,113.74
Other operating and general expenses	20	472.58	211.23
Total Expenses		**1,593.78**	**1,332.45**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(1,584.04)**	**(1,314.76)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**(1,584.04)**	**(1,314.76)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		-	-
Total		**-**	**-**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**(1,584.04)**	**(1,314.76)**
Other comprehensive income			
other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**(1,584.04)**	**(1,314.76)**
Earnings per share:	21		
Basic - (₹)		(56.15)	(46.61)
Diluted - (₹)		(56.15)	(46.61)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		10.00	10.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

as at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**282.09**	**16,415.23**	**70,749.87**	**(34,031.06)**	**53,134.04**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(1,314.76)	**(1,314.76)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,314.76)**	**(1,314.76)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**282.09**	**16,415.23**	**70,749.87**	**(35,345.82)**	**51,819.28**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,584.04)**	**(1,584.04)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(1,584.04)**	**(1,584.04)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**282.09**	**16,415.23**	**70,749.87**	**(36,929.86)**	**50,235.24**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For PKF **Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the period ended March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(1,584.04)	(1,314.76)
Adjustments For:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments		
Depreciation and Amortisation	1,112.24	1,112.24
Depreciation on Right-of-use-assets	1.51	1.50
Interest on lease liability	7.45	7.48
Profit on sale of current investment	(3.95)	-
Interest Income	(5.79)	(17.69)
	1,111.46	**1,103.53**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(472.58)	(211.23)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Loans and advances	(0.38)	(0.32)
Other Current Assets	(0.02)	(1.27)
Other Non-Current Assets	-	-
	(0.40)	**(1.59)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	83.15	1.44
Other Liabilities	167.79	(178.73)
	250.94	**(177.29)**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(222.04)	(390.11)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded	2.82	(2.01)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(219.22)**	**(392.12)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of fixed assets, including capital advances	(14,369.75)	(36.15)
Purchase of current Investments	(250.00)	-
Sale of current Investments	253.95	-
Bank Balances not considered as Cash & Cash Equivalents	(4.03)	(3.08)
Interest Received	6.02	20.06
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(14,363.81)**	**(19.17)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from long term borrowings	14,550.00	-
Payment of lease liabilities	(7.56)	(7.56)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**14,542.44**	**(7.56)**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(40.59)**	**(418.85)**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	99.73	518.58
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	59.14	99.73

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 1 - Background

ELEL Hotels & Investments Limited ("ELEL" or the "Company"), is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 on July 9th, 1969.

Note 2 - Material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value in use and fair value less cost to disposal. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic comparable recent transactions and other market conditions.

- **Impairment of investments:** The Company reviews its carrying value of investment in subsidiary carried at cost less impairment (if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

- **Litigation:** From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

- **Leases:**

Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term and thereby assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

c) Revenue recognition

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividends

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

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalization.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

e) Intangible Assets:

Intangible assets includes lease acquisition rights and cost of acquired software Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use.

Expenditure on projects which are not yet ready for intended use are carried as intangible assets under development.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year.

Lease acquisition rights are amortised from the acquisition date over the balance period of the lease.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognized as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

f) Impairment of assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

g) Taxes on income

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

(i) Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences except in respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures where the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary difference will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured using substantively enacted tax rates expected to apply to taxable income in the years in which the temporary differences are expected to be received or settled.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

h) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method

i) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. Minimum lease payments include the cost of a purchase option if the Company is reasonably certain it will purchase the underlying asset after the lease term.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to leases of low value assets or leases which have a term of less than 12 months. Costs associated with these leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

j) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

k) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

l) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial Assets:

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Recent Accounting and Other 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.

a. **New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:**

   During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

b. **New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:**

   During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 3 - Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ Lakhs)

	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost (Refer Footnote below)			
At April 1, 2023	8.14	8.14	4,785.19
Additions	-	-	-
Adjustment	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**8.14**	**8.14**	**4,785.19**
Additions	-	-	14,857.00
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**8.14**	**8.14**	**19,642.19**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2023	8.14	8.14	-
Charge for the year	-	-	
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	
At March 31, 2024	**8.14**	**8.14**	**-**
Charge for the year	-	-	-
Adjustments	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	
At March 31, 2025	**8.14**	**8.14**	**-**
Net Block			
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**4,785.19**
At March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**19,642.19**

Footnote:

On transition to Ind AS, carrying value of all the tangible assets under the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost under Ind AS. All accumulated depreciations were accordingly adjusted from the cost as on April 1, 2015.

As at March 31, 2025

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule.

CWIP pertains to the development of a hotel property in Mumbai. The project could not be commenced and pending regulatory approval. The company is liaisoning with the authority for the approval and submitting information as required by them.

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in Progress	14,857.00	36.15	30.76	4,718.28	19,642.19
Total	**14,857.00**	**36.15**	**30.76**	**4,718.28**	**19,642.19**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Project in Progress	36.15	30.76	-	4,718.28	4,785.19
Total	**36.15**	**30.76**	**-**	**4,718.28**	**4,785.19**

Note 4 - Right-of-use assets

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2023		
Opening Balance	76.04	76.04
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**76.04**	**76.04**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**76.04**	**76.04**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	6.00	6.00
Charge for the year	1.50	1.50
Deduction for the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**7.50**	**7.50**
Charge for the year	1.51	1.51
Deduction for the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**9.01**	**9.01**
At March 31, 2025		
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**68.54**	**68.54**
At March 31, 2025	**67.03**	**67.03**

Note 5 - Intangible Assets (Acquired)

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold property Rights	Total
Cost (Refer Footnotes below)		
At April 1, 2023	60,802.70	60,802.70
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**60,802.70**	**60,802.70**
Additions	-	-
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**60,802.70**	**60,802.70**

(₹ Lakhs)

	Leasehold property Rights	Total
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2023	8,897.89	8,897.89
Charge for the year	1,112.24	1,112.24
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10,010.13**	**10,010.13**
Charge for the year	1,112.24	1,112.24
Adjustments	-	-
Disposals	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**11,122.37**	**11,122.37**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**50,792.57**	**50,792.57**
At March 31, 2025	**49,680.33**	**49,680.33**

Footnote:

i On transition to Ind AS, carrying value of all the intangible assets under the previous GAAP is considered as the deemed cost under Ind AS. All accumulated amortisation was accordingly adjusted from the cost as on April 1, 2015.

ii Pursuant to the Scheme of Amalgamation dated April 1, 2006, all the assets and liabilities including the existing assets and liabilities of the Company were recorded by the Company at their respective fair values as on the appointed date i.e. April 1, 2006 determined by an independent Government approved valuer. This resulted into a gain of ₹ 70,652.96 Lakhs on fair valuation of leasehold land owned by the Company. As prescribed in the Scheme of Amalgamation and approved by the Honourable High Court, Mumbai the increase in book value arising on fair valuation of leasehold land of the Company has been credited to General Reserve.

Note 6 - Investments

a) Non Current Investments

(₹ Lakhs)

	Face Value	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
		Holdings no. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	Holdings no. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
Trade Investments:					
Fully Paid Unquoted Equity Instruments					
Investments in Subsidiary Company (At Cost)					
Luthria and Lalchandani Hotels and Properties Private Limited	100	900	0.82	900	0.82
			0.82		**0.82**
Others					
National Savings Certificates 'NSC' (Refer note below)			0.11		0.11
Footnote					
NSC pledged as security with Accounts Officer, State Excise, Mumbai					
			0.93		**0.93**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

b) Current Investments

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Holdings no. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	Holdings no. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
Investments in Mutual Fund Units				
Tata Liquid Fund Regular Plan - Growth	-	-	-	-
Tata Overnight Fund Plan - Growth	-	-	-	-
Total		**-**		**-**

Footnote:

(i) Aggregate Amount of Investments

Note 7 - Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	59.14	19.73
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	-	80.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	59.14	**99.73**

Note 8 - Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other Balances with banks		
Call and Short-term deposit accounts	-	-
Margin money deposits	66.38	62.35
	66.38	**62.35**

Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the Balance Sheet date and other Earmarked/Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current.

Note 9 - Other Financial Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Non Current		
Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
Public Bodies and Others	1.02	1.02
	1.02	**1.02**
b) Current		
Interest receivable	2.40	2.63
Others	-	-
	2.40	**2.63**
On Current Account dues:		
Related Parties	4.98	4.60
Others	-	-
	4.98	**4.60**
	7.38	**7.23**

Note 10 - Other Assets

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non Current		
Deposits with Government Authoritites	958.85	958.85
	958.85	**958.85**
Current		
Prepaid Expenses	0.89	1.18
Others	0.40	0.09
	1.29	**1.27**

Footnote:

This includes ₹ 954 Lakhs paid to Muncipal Coporation of Greater Mumbai "MCGM" in respect of a property tax matter which the Company has paid under protest.

Note 11 - Share Capital

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,000)	300.00	300.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		
	300.00	**300.00**
Issued Share Capital		
28,20,887 (Previous year - 28,20,887)	282.09	282.09
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each		
	282.09	**282.09**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
28,20,887 (Previous year - 28,20,887)	282.09	282.09
Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each, Fully Paid		
	282.09	**282.09**

Footnotes:

i) There has been no change in the equity structure of the Company. No shares had been issued or buy back during the current and comparative periods.

ii) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates Companies are as below:

(₹ Lakhs)

Name of the Company	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Intermediate Holding Company		
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	13,09,896	13,09,896
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Sheena Investments Private Limited	11,08,145	11,08,145

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company Promoter

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	13,09,896	13,09,896
% of Holding	46.44%	46.44%
Sheena Investments Private Limited	11,08,145	11,08,145
% of Holding	39.28%	39.28%
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	4,02,846	4,02,846
% of Holding	14.28%	14.28%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 12 - Other Equity

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Securities Premium		
Opening and Closing Balance	16,415.23	16,415.23
General Reserve		
Opening and Closing Balance	70,749.87	70,749.87
(Refer footnote (ii) to note 5)		
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(35,345.82)	(34,031.05)
Add: Loss for the year	(1,584.04)	(1,314.77)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(36,929.86)**	**(35,345.82)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**50,235.24**	**51,819.28**

Note 13 - Borrowings

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loans (Unsecured)		
From Related Party (Refer below footnote)	14,550.00	-
	14,550.00	**-**

Footnote:

Inter Corporate Deposit "ICD" borrowed from The Indian Hotels Company Limited for two years.

Note 14 - Trade Payables

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	19.53	8.68
Accrued expenses and others	79.12	6.83
	98.65	**15.51**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	17.83	-	0.55	1.14	19.53
(iii) Accrued Expenses	79.12	-	-	-	-	79.12
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**79.12**	**17.83**	**-**	**0.55**	**1.14**	**98.65**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	1.01	7.78	-	-	0.90	9.69
(iii) Accrued Expenses	5.82	-	-	-	-	5.82
(iv) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**6.83**	**7.78**	**-**	**-**	**0.90**	**15.51**

Note 15 - Other Financial liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other payables		
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings (ICD)	487.25	-
Others	929.38	931.98
	1,416.63	**931.98**
Deposits from others		
Unsecured	7.04	7.04
	7.04	**7.04**
	1,423.67	**939.02**

Note 16 - Provisions

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A) Short term provisions		
Provision for Contingencies (Refer Footnote (i))	1,675.47	1,675.47
Others	-	-
	1,675.47	**1,675.47**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Footnote:

(i) Provision for Contingencies include provisions for the following:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Addition	(Deletion)	Closing Balance
Disputed claims for taxes, levies and duties	**1,457.77**	**7.56**	**7.56**	**1,457.77**
	1,457.77	*8.33*	*8.33*	*1,457.77*
Disputes in respect of Employee settlement	**217.70**	**-**	**-**	**217.70**
	217.70	-	-	*217.70*
Total	**1,675.47**	**7.56**	**7.56**	**1,675.47**
	1,675.47	*8.33*	*8.33*	*1,675.47*

a) The above matters are under litigation/ negotiation and the timing of the cash flows cannot be currently determined.

b) Figures in *italics* are in respect of previous year.

Note 17 - Other Liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	29.42	0.28
Others	282.52	141.26
	311.94	**141.54**

Note 18 - Other Income

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	-	-
Deposits with Bank	5.68	17.69
	5.68	**17.69**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	0.11	-
Total	**5.79**	**17.69**
Profit on sale of current investment	3.95	-
Gain on Current Investments carried at fair value	-	-
Others	-	-
Total	**9.74**	**17.69**

Note 19 - Finance Cost

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease liability	7.45	7.48
Total	**7.45**	**7.48**

Note 20 - Other operating and general expenses

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Operating expenses consist of the following:		
Fuel, Power and Light	3.98	4.10
Repairs to Others	4.64	3.34
Payment to security Agency	34.28	34.10
Other Operating Expenses	0.91	0.83
Total	**43.81**	**42.37**
(ii) General expenses consist of the following:		
Rent	1.36	1.36
Rates and Taxes	142.14	143.17
Printing and Stationery	0.10	0.11
Professional Fees	28.12	19.39
Event Expenses	251.65	-
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	5.19	4.66
Other Expenses	0.21	0.17
	428.77	**168.86**
Total	**472.58**	**211.23**

Footnotes:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:		
As auditors	4.13	4.13
For other services	1.06	0.53
	5.19	**4.66**

Note 21 - Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	(1,584.04)	(1,314.76)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	28,20,887	28,20,887
Face Value per Equity Share	10.00	10.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	(56.15)	(46.61)

Note 22 - Fair Value of financial Instruments.

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 23 - Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade & other receivables, trade & other payables and inter corporate borrowings. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 24 - Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 25 - Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 26 - Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 27 - Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity and borrowings from related parties.

Note 28 - Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 29 - Tax disclosure

a) Income tax recognized in the statement of profit and loss :

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
In respect of earlier years	-	-
Total tax expense recognized in the current year.	**-**	**-**

b) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit / (Loss) before tax	(1,584.05)	(1,314.76)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26% (previous year @ 26%)	(411.85)	(341.84)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	355.33	289.93
Effect of income that is exempt from taxation (like dividend income)		
Others		
Deferred tax asset not recognised in statement of profit & loss	56.52	51.91
Tax Expenses recognized in Profit & Loss	**-**	**-**
Prior year taxes as shown above	-	-
Income tax recognized in the statement of profit and loss	**-**	**-**

c) Deferred Tax

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unabsorbed tax losses/depreciation for which no deferred tax asset has been recognized	1,641.72	1,529.42
Deferred tax asset not created @ 26 % (Previous year @ 26%)	426.85	397.65

Footnote:

These tax loss carry forwards of approximately ₹ 1,641.72 Lakhs and ₹ 1,529.42 Lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, expires in various years through fiscal 2032. Due to continuing losses, no deferred tax asset has been created as per accounting policy mentioned in Note 2(g)(ii).

Note 30 - Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 93.92 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 : ₹ Nil Lakhs)

Note 31 - The Company has issued bank guarantee of ₹ 50 lakhs (March 31,2024: ₹ 50 Lakhs) to Municipal Corporation of Greater Mumbai for certain development work in site for Solid Waste Management. The Company had deposited equivalent amount with the bank for the issuance of this guarantee.

Note 32 - Contingent liabilities

(₹ Lakhs)

	Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	Income Tax Including interest		
	(Demands raised under Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of assessment years 1988-89, 1989-90, 1991-92, 1992-93, and 1996-97 where the matter is under appeal with High Court)	-	-
	Demand raised under Income-tax Act, 1961 in respect of assessment year 2017-18 & 2014-15	77.11	77.11
b)	Property tax		
	(Also refer note # 10 for amount paid under protest)	-	-

Pursuant to Supreme Court decision in a general property tax related matter, contingent liability as on March 31, 2025 assessed as ₹ Nil.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 33 - The Company is engaged in business of hoteliering. It has the leasehold rights for the site where erstwhile 'Sea Rock' hotel stood which was demolished for redevelopment. Currently, the plan for re-building of the hotel is under consideration pending regulatory approvals.

Note 34 - Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years. The lease term remaining as on Balance Sheet date is 46 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ Lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	75.75	75.75
	-	-
Total	**75.75**	**75.75**
Analysed as		
Current	00.11	00.10
Non-current	75.46	75.57
Total	**75.57**	**75.67**

b. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ Lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	1.51	1.50
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	7.45	7.48
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**8.96**	**8.98**

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations:

(₹ Lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	7.55	7.55
Between 1 and 2 years	7.55	7.55
Between 2 and 5 years	22.67	22.67
More than 5 years	302.31	302.31
Total	**332.50**	**340.05**

Note 35 - Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	0.02	0.03	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	(31%)
b)	Debt – Equity (refer note 2)	in times	0.29	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	29%
c)	Debt service coverage (refer note 3)	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	-
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	-
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 4)	in times	8.28	14.29	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Trade Payables	(42%)
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

1. Decrease on account of liquidation of short term Bank Deposits for payment to vendors.
2. Change due to inter corporate borrowings made in the current year.
3. Mentioned as Nil due to loss incurred in the current year and previous year.
4. Change due to event related expenses incurred in the current year.
5. Other Ratios are not applicable as the Company is under Project Phase.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 36 - Net Debt Reconciliation:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash and cash equivalents	59.14	99.73
Borrowings (Including interest accrued)	(15,037.25)	-
Net (debt) / Cash & Cash Equivalents	**(14,978.11)**	**99.73**

Particulars	Cash and Bank Overdraft	Liquid Investments	Non-current borrowings	Interest Accrued on Borrowings	Total
(Net debt) / Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1 April 2023	**518.58**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**518.58**
Cash Flows	(418.85)	-	-	-	(418.85)
Interest expense	-	-	-	-	-
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt) / Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31 March 2024	**99.73**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99.73**
(Net debt) / Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 1 April 2024	**99.73**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**99.73**
Cash Flows	(40.59)	-	-	-	(40.59)
Unsecured Borrowings	-	-	(14,550.00)	-	(14,550.00)
Interest expense	-	-	-	(487.25)	(487.25)
Interest paid	-	-	-	-	-
(Net debt) / Cash & Cash Equivalents as at 31 March 2025	**59.14**	**-**	**(14,550.00)**	**(487.25)**	**(14,978.11)**

Note 37 - Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under :

Company having Substantial Interest

- Tata Sons Private Ltd (Including its Subsidiaries & JVs)

Ultimate Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Intermediate Holding Company

- Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited

Fellow subsidiary and significant shareholder

- Sheena Investments Private Limited

Subsidiary

- Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow subsidiary		Substantial related Parties	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Payables						
ICD borrowed	14,550.00	14,550.00	-	-	-	-
Interest payable	487.25	487.25	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Consultancy Fees incurred	-	-	1.00	-	0.24	0.12
	-	-	*1.00*	-	-	-
Receivables						
Current account	-	-	-	4.98	-	-
	-	-	-	*4.60*	-	-

Footnote: Figures in *Italic* represent previous year figures.

Note 38 - There are no foreign currency transactions during the current and previous year.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILF06102

Place: Gurugram
Date: April 24, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN: 03326335

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 24, 2025

Form AOC - I

(Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of subsidiaries/ associate companies / joint ventures

Part "A" : Subsidiaries

(₹ Lakhs)

Sr. No	Name of Subsidiary Company	The date since when subsidiary was acquired	Reporting Currency	Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Assets	Total Liabilities	Investments	Turnover	Profit/ (Loss) before taxation	Provision for taxation	Profit/ (Loss) after taxation	Proposed Dividend	Effective shareholding
Indian														
1	Luthria and Lalchandani Hotel and Properties Private Limited		INR	1.00	(6.50)	1.48	6.97	-	-	(0.12)	-	(0.12)	-	90.00%

Footnotes:

i) The financial statements of the subsidiary is drawn upto the same reporting date as that of the Parent Company, i.e., March 31, 2025

Part "B" : Associates and Joint Ventures

Not applicable

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Ashok Binnani
Director
DIN : 03326335

Place : Mumbai
Date : April, 24 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Ideal Ice Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Ideal Ice Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditors' 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 other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph (h) (vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

    (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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

    (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) The observation relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph b above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph h(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at March 31, 2025 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 during the year ended March 31, 2025; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Relying on representations/explanations from the Company and software vendor and based on our examination which included test checks, except for the instances mentioned below, and as explained in Note 41 of the financial statements, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with the access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares, except for the feature of recording audit trail for vendor master is enabled from April 15, 2024 in QSR ERP.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the respective accounting softwares' we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No. 237588
UDIN: 25237588BMLNFT1182

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE A

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Ideal Ice Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all Property, Plant and Equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of three years. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. Pursuant to the programme, physically verification is not due in the current year and hence no verification has been carried out during the year

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property hence sub-clause (c) is not applicable.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-use assets) or intangible assets during the year and hence this clause is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The company does not have inventory as at the year end and has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees and hence this clause is not applicable.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under Clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub Section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, 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 records of the Company examined by us, no funds raised on short-term basis have been utilised for long-term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have not considered report of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit, since no internal audit report was issued owing to the absence of any audit observations, as informed to us.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which are not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 234 lakhs in the financial year and ₹ 1014 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and Accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No. 237588
UDIN: 25237588BMLNFT1182

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 22, 2025

ANNEXURE B

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) on ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Ideal Ice Limited (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2025 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date

Management’s and Board of Directors’ Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, 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 auditors’ judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company’s internal financial control 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 control 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.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership No. 237588
UDIN: 25237588BMLNFT1182

Place of Signature: Bengaluru
Date: April 22, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	3	9	119
(b) Capital work-in-progress	35	-	1
(c) Right-of-use assets	31a	-	117
(d) Intangible assets	4	335	798
(e) Financial assets			
(i) Investments	5	0	0
(ii) Other financial assets	6	-	60
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	7	-	-
(g) Income Tax assets (net)	8	79	96
(h) Other non-current asset	9	-	-
		423	**1,191**
(2) Current assets			
(a) Inventories	10	-	15
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	11	362	283
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	48	143
(iii) Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalents	12	-	1
(iv) Other financial assets	6	193	200
(c) Other assets	13	43	58
		646	**700**
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		**1,069**	**1,891**
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Share capital	14	3,492	3,492
(b) Other equity	15	(2,934)	(2,598)
		558	**894**
Liabilities			
(2) Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	350
(ii) Lease liability	16	-	40
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	-	-
(b) Provisions	18	9	24
		9	**414**
(3) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	16	-	-
(ii) Lease liability	16	-	53
(iii) Trade payables			
a) Dues of micro and small enterprises	19	5	9
b) Dues of creditors other than micro, small and medium enterprises	19	261	347
(iii) Other financial liabilities	17	220	146
(b) Other liabilities	20	15	24
(c) Provisions	18	1	4
		502	**583**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)		**1,069**	**1,891**
Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date as attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: 22-04-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

		Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I.	**Revenue**			
	Revenue from operations	21	1,807	2,693
	Other income	22	33	8
	Total income		**1,840**	**2,701**
II.	**EXPENSES**			
	Food & beverages consumed		305	693
	Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	23	760	810
	Finance costs	24	28	233
	Depreciation and amortisation expense	25	139	653
	Other operating and general expenditure	26	949	2,042
	Total expenses		**2,181**	**4,431**
III.	**Loss before exceptional items and tax**		**(341)**	**(1,730)**
IV.	**Exceptional items**		-	-
V.	**Loss before tax (I-II-III-IV)**		**(341)**	**(1,730)**
	Tax expense/(Income)	27		
	i) Current tax		-	-
	ii) Deferred tax		-	132
VI.	**Total tax/(Income) expense**		**-**	**132**
VII.	**Loss for the year**		**(341)**	**(1,862)**
VIII.	**Other comprehensive income/(loss)**			
	(i) Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or (loss)			
	– Remeasurement of the defined benefit asset/(liability)		5	2
	(ii) Income tax effect			
	Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the year, net of income tax		5	2
IX.	**Total comprehensive income for the year (VII + VIII)**		**(336)**	**(1,860)**
	Earnings per equity share (₹)	28		
	(a) Basic		(0.98)	(11.70)
	(b) Diluted		(0.98)	(11.70)
	Summary of material accounting policies	2		

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

As per our report of even date as attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: 22-04-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended 31 March 2025

A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

Equity shares of ₹10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid

(₹ in lakhs)

	No.	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	**1,49,88,705**	**1,499**
Issued during the year	1,99,34,977	1,993
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**
Issued during the year	-	-
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors		
As at March 31, 2025	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

B. OTHER EQUITY

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Attributable to the equity holders	
	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2023	(738)	(738)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Loss for the year	(1,862)	(1,862)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	2	2
As at March 31, 2024	**(2,598)**	**(2,598)**
As at March 31, 2024	(2,598)	(2,598)
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-
Loss for the year	(341)	(341)
Other comprehensive income (net of tax)	5	5
As at March 31, 2025	**(2,934)**	**(2,934)**

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: 22-04-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A.	**CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES**		
	Loss for the year	**(341)**	**(1,730)**
	Non-cash adjustments to reconcile loss before tax to net cash flows:		
	Depreciation	139	653
	Liabilities/provision no longer required written back	(6)	(4)
	Property, plant and equipments Written off	-	219
	Bad Debts/doubtful advances written off	23	27
	Provision for Bad Debts	3	14
	Loss on Sale of Assets	-	129
	Profit on sale of Assets	(21)	
	Interest income	(6)	(5)
	Finance cost	28	233
	Operating (loss)/profit before working capital changes	**(181)**	**(464)**
	Working capital adjustments:		
	Inventories	15	156
	Trade and Other Receivables	(105)	(96)
	Other current financial assets	7	33
	Other non-current financial assets	60	95
	Other Current Assets	15	84
	Other Non-Current Assets	17	(4)
	Trade Payables	(85)	(79)
	Other Current Liabilities	65	52
	Short-term provisions	(3)	1
	Long-term Provisions	(15)	8
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	**(210)**	**(211)**
	Direct taxes paid (net of refunds)		
	Net cash from/ (used in) operating activities	**(210)**	**(211)**
B.	**CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES**		
	Purchase of fixed assets, including capital advances	(5)	(146)
	Proceeds from transfer of business(Refer note no 42)	540	13
	Interest Income	6	5
	Net cash from/ (used in) investing activities	**541**	**(128)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

			March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
C.	**CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES**			
	Proceeds from issue of share capital		-	1,993
	Proceeds from long-term Loans			500
	Proceeds from other short-term borrowings			200
	Finance costs		(24)	(151)
	Repayment of borrowings		(350)	(1,840)
	Repayment of Lease liability		(52)	(322)
	Net cash (used in)/ from financing activities		**(426)**	**380**
	Net increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)		**(95)**	**42**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year		**143**	**102**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year		48	143
	Components of cash and cash equivalents			
	Balances with banks- on current accounts		48	143
	Balances with banks- deposits with original maturity of less than three months		-	-
	Total cash and cash equivalents (Refer note 12)		**48**	**143**
	Summary of material accounting policies	2		

Summary of material accounting policies
The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date as attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: 22-04-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Ideal Ice Limited (formerly Ideal Ice Cold Storage Co. Ltd.) is incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Colaba, Mumbai 400 001. The name of the company was changed to Ideal Ice Limited w.e.f 16th September 2021.

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on 22nd April 2025.

2. Material Accounting Policies

(a) Statement of compliance:

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended). Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation:

Accounting policies have been applied consistently except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard require a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

All amounts included in the financial statements are reported in lakhs of Indian rupees (₹) except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated. Due to rounding off, the numbers presented throughout the document may not add up precisely to the totals and percentages may not precisely reflect the absolute figures.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets at the Balance Sheet date. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth

rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and their tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

  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 or loss.

- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases, etc. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(d) Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

Revenue towards satisfaction of performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration on account of various discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of contract.

Management and Operating fees: Management fees earned from bungalows managed by the Company are usually under long-term contracts with the bungalow owner. Under Management and Operating Agreements, the Company's performance obligation is to provide bungalow management services and/or a license to use the Company's trademark and other intellectual property. Management and incentive fee is earned as a percentage of revenue and/or profit and are recognised when earned in accordance with the terms of the contract based on the underlying revenue, when collectability is certain and when the performance criteria are met. Both are treated as variable consideration.

Food and Beverage Income: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue from food and beverage sale which is recognised once the food and beverages are sold.

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(e) Employee Benefits:

i. Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

ii. Gratuity Fund

The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

iii. Compensated Absences

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an independent actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

(f) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. Initial estimate shall also include costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An assets' carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:

Improvements to buildings – 10 Years

Computers – 6 to 10 Years

Furniture and fixtures – 8 years

Office equipment – 10 years

Plant & Machinery – 7 to 10 years

For the assets acquired from Tata consumer products limited, management has re assessed and considered the useful life based on its technical evaluation.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment's are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid.

(g) Intangible Assets (Trade marks):

Trademarks acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at the fair value of consideration paid. Following initial recognition, trademarks are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

Trademarks having finite lives have been ascribed a useful life of 10 years based on technical evaluation.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment evaluations are carried out at least once a year.

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

(h) Impairment of assets:

Assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment. Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

(i) Foreign Currency Translation:

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions (other than advance receipt or payment of foreign currency) receipts or payments are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. The foreign currency transactions received or paid in advance are accounted at the date of receipt or payment of foreign currency.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were the fair value measured.

All monetary assets and liabilities in foreign currency are restated at the end of accounting period. Exchange differences on restatement of other monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Effective April 1, 2018 the company has adopted Appendix B to Ind AS 21- Foreign Currency Transactions and Advance Consideration which clarifies the date of transaction for the purpose of determining the exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when an entity has received or paid advance consideration in a foreign currency. The effect on account of adoption of this amendment was insignificant.

(j) Non-current assets held for sale

Non-current assets and disposal groups are classified as held for sale if their carrying amount will be recovered principally through a sale transaction rather than through continuing use. This condition is regarded as met only when the asset (or disposal group) is available for immediate sale in its present condition subject only to terms that are usual and customary for sales of such asset (or disposal group) and its sale is highly probable and expected to be completed within one year from the date of classification.

Non-current assets (and disposal groups) classified as held for sale are measured at the lower of their carrying amount and fair value less costs to sell.

(k) Assets taken on lease:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract is, or contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset (“ROU”) and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognises the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

The right-of-use assets are initially recognised at cost and they are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise. Lease liabilities are re-measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right-of-use asset if the Company changes its assessment if whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option and any lease modification.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet and the principal portion of the lease payments have been disclosed under cash flow from financing activities.

(l) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

(m) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences in the foreseeable future and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

(n) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. If the effect of the time value of money is material, the provision is discounted using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

Contingent assets are not recognized in the financial statements.

(o) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss using the effective interest method.

(p) Cash and Cash Equivalent (for the purpose of cash flow statements):

Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

(q) Cash Flow Statement:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. Cash flow for the year are classified by operating, investing and financing activities.

(r) Segment Reporting:

The Company identifies operating segments based on the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision-maker.

The chief operating decision-maker, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the committee that makes strategic decisions.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the Company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment.

Inter-segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market / fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the Company as a whole and are not allocable to segments on reasonable basis have been included under “unallocated revenue / expenses / assets/liabilities”.

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(s) Financial Instruments:

Financial Assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents –** Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments –** The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

(i) Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(ii) Financial assets at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)

Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Equity Instruments –** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS- 109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS- 109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective Interest Rate (‘EIR’). The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

The Company has applied the following amendments for the first time for their annual reporting period commencing April 1, 2023:

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

The amendments to Ind AS 8 clarify the distinction between changes in accounting estimates, changes in accounting policies and the correction of errors. They also clarify how entities use measurement techniques and inputs to develop accounting estimates.

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

The amendments to Ind AS 1 provide guidance and examples to help entities apply materiality judgements to accounting policy disclosures. The amendments aim to help entities provide accounting policy disclosures that are more useful by replacing the requirement for entities to disclose their 'significant' accounting policies with a requirement to disclose their 'material' accounting policies and adding guidance on how entities apply the concept of materiality in making decisions about accounting policy disclosures. The amendments have had an impact on the Company's disclosures of accounting policies, but not on the measurement, recognition or presentation of any items in the Company's financial statements.

Ind AS 12- Income Taxes

The amendments to Ind AS 12 Income Tax narrow the scope of the initial recognition exception, so that it no longer applies to transactions that give rise to equal taxable and deductible temporary differences such as leases and decommissioning liabilities.

The above amendments did not have any material impact on the amounts recognised in prior periods and are not expected to significantly affect the current or future periods.

New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

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. During the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

3. Property, plant and equipment

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Plant and equipment	Office equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Leasehold improvements	Total
Gross block					
As at March 31, 2023	**193**	**45**	**195**	**289**	**722**
Additions	82	17	113	-	212
Disposals	186	21	161	191	559
As at March 31, 2024	**89**	**41**	**147**	**98**	**375**
Additions		5			5
Disposals	89	34	147	98	368
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**12**	**-**	**-**	**12**
Depreciation					
As at March 31, 2023	**23**	**4**	**23**	**32**	**82**
Charge for the year	135	39	136	60	370
Disposals	107	10	79	0	196
As at March 31, 2024	**52**	**32**	**80**	**92**	**257**
Charge for the year	8	2	10	5	25
Disposals	60	31	90	97	278
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**3**	**-**	**-**	**3**
Net block					
As at March 31, 2024	**37**	**9**	**67**	**6**	**119**
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**9**	**-**	**-**	**9**

4. Intangible assets

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Trademarks	Softwares	Total
Gross block			
As at March 31, 2023	**1,034**		**1,034**
Additions		15	15
Disposals			
As at March 31, 2024	**1,034**	**15**	**1,049**
Additions			-
Disposals*	538		538
As at March 31, 2025	**497**	**15**	**511**
Amortisation			
As at March 31, 2023	**146**	**-**	**146**
Charge for the year	103	2	105
Disposals	-		
As at March 31, 2024	**249**	**2**	**251**
Charge for the year	85	2	87
Disposals	161		161
As at March 31, 2025	**173**	**3**	**176**
Net block			
As at March 31, 2024	**785**	**14**	**798**
As at March 31, 2025	**323**	**12**	**335**

*Significant disposals in the current year are due to transfer of QMIN business from IIL to RCL (Refer Note no. 42)

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

5. Investments*
(Unquoted)

(₹ in lakhs)

	Non-current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Investment in equity shares	0	0
Total Investments	**0**	**0**

*Investment of 1 equity share of ₹ 1 in Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

6. Other financial assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Security deposits (unsecured, considered good)				
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)	-			-
Others	-	60	-	22
Other advances/receivable on current account dues				
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)			19	15
Others			175	163
Total Other financial assets	**-**	**60**	**193**	**200**

7. Deferred tax assets (Net)

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets/(liabilities) in relation to:		
a) Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	-
b) Provision for employee benefits	-	-
c) Leases	-	-
d) Unabsorbed losses	-	-
Total deferred tax assets (net)	**-**	**-**

Reconciliation of deferred tax assets/ (liabilities) (net):

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Amount (charged)/credited in Statement of Profit and Loss	-	(132)
Amount (charged)/credited in OCI	-	-
Closing balance	**-**	**(132)**

8. Tax assets (net)

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Tax deducted at source	79	96
Total tax assets	**79**	**96**

9. Other non-current assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Capital advance	-	-
Total other assets	**-**	**-**

10. Inventories

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and beverages	-	15
Stores and operating supplies	-	-
Total inventories	**-**	**15**

11. Trade receivables

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Considered good		
Receivable from related party (refer note 32)	84	97
Others	278	186
Total trade receivable	**362**	**283**

Refer note 37 for Trade Receivables ageing schedule

(₹ in lakhs)

Description	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good	362	283
Significant increase in credit risk		
Credit impaired	20	8
Less: Loss allowance	(20)	(8)
Total	**362**	**283**

12. Cash and cash equivalents

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
i) in current accounts	48	139
Cash in hand	-	4
Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash Equivalent		
Call and short-term deposit accounts	-	1
Total cash and cash equivalents	**48**	**143**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

13. Other current assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	-	1
GST receivables	36	45
Other current assets	7	2
Advance to suppliers		
To others	-	10
Total other assets	**43**	**58**

14. Share capital

	Number	₹ in lakhs
Equity share capital		
Authorised share capital		
As at March 31, 2024	4,00,00,000	4,000
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**4,00,00,000**	**4,000**

(a) Issued equity capital

	Number	₹ in lakhs
As at March 31, 2024	3,49,23,682	3,492
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

(b) Subscribed and fully paid up :

	Number	₹ in lakhs
As at March 31, 2024	3,49,23,682	3,492
Increase/ (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3,49,23,682**	**3,492**

(c) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares held	% of holding in that class of shares	Number of shares held	% of holding in that class of shares
Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,49,23,682	100%	3,49,23,682	100%

Rights, preferences and contingencies attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares, having a par value of ₹ 10. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. However, as on date no such preferential amounts exist. The distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders

The Company has not allotted any fully paid equity shares by way of bonus shares nor has bought back any class of equity shares during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date nor has issued shares for consideration other than cash.

(d) Shares held by promoters

% Change during the year

Promoter name	No. of Shares	%of total shares	% Change during the year
Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,49,23,682	100%	-
As at March 31, 2024	**3,49,23,682**	**100%**	**-**
Indian Hotels Company Limited	3,49,23,682	100%	-
As at March 31, 2025	**3,49,23,682**	**100%**	**-**

15. Other Equity

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	(2,598)	(738)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(341)	(1,862)
Less : Other comprehensive income	5	2
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(2,934)**	**(2,598)**

16. Borrowings & Lease liabillity*

(₹ in lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Borrowings	-	350	-	
Lease liability	-	40	-	53

* Refer Note 31 for lease liability.

17. Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employee related liabilities			64	47
Capital creditors	-	-		
Payable to related party (refer note 32)	-	-		
Others				
Payables on Current Account dues - Related parties			156	98
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings				
Security deposits			-	1
Total other financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**220**	**146**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

18. Provisions

(₹ in lakhs)

	Non-current		Current	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for gratuity *	3	9		1
Provision for compensated absences*	6	15	1	3
Total provision for employee benefits	**9**	**24**	**1**	**4**

*Refer note 29.

19. Trade payables

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to related parties (refer note 32)	132	49
Trade payable to others	134	307
	266	**356**
The above amount includes		
Total outstanding due to micro and small enterprises	5	9
Trade payables due to other than micro and small enterprises	261	347
	266	**356**

a) The identification of micro, small and medium enterprise suppliers as defined under the provisions of "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006" is based on management's knowledge of their status. The disclosures relating to micro and small enterprises is as below:

(₹ in lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	5	9
b)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier at the end of the year	-	-
c)	Total interest paid on all delayed payments during the period under the provisions of the Act	-	-
d)	Amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the year	-	-
e)	the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under Section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

b) Terms and conditions of the above financial liabilities:

- Trade payables are non-interest bearing
- The dues to related parties are unsecured.

c) Refer note 36 for Trade Payables ageing schedule.

20. Other liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Statutory liabilities	15	23
Advance received from customers	-	1
Others	-	-
Total other liabilities	**15**	**24**

21. Revenue from Operations

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Revenue	141	41
Sale of Food & Beverages	383	1,355
Management & Operating Fees	1,049	1,023
Others Operating Income	233	274
Total revenue from operations	**1,807**	**2,693**
Revenue based on geography		
Revenue from contract with customers		
India	1573	2419
Overseas		
Other Operating Revenue	1,573	2,419
India	233	274
Overseas		
	233	**274**
	1,807	**2,693**
Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition		
Product/services transferred at a point of time	758	1670
Product/services transferred over time	1049	1023
	1,807	**2,693**

22. Other income

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income on deposits with Banks	0	-
Interest income on other financial asset	1	5
Interest on income tax refund	5	4
Liability No longer required	6	0
Other Non-operating income	21	0
Total Other income	**33**	**8**

23. Employee benefit expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries and wages	302	414
Contributions to provident and other funds	16	26
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	396	157
Payment to contractors	31	188
Staff welfare expenses	15	25
Total employee benefit expenses	**760**	**810**

24. Finance costs

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on lease liability	4	82
Interest on borrowings	24	151
Total finance costs	**28**	**233**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

25. Depreciation and amortisation expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	25	370
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	27	178
Amortisation on Intangible Assets	87	105
Total depreciation and amortisation expenses	**139**	**653**

26. Operating and general expenses

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Operating expenses consists of the following :		
Linen and room supplies	2	28
Catering supplies	6	61
Other supplies	1	6
Fuel, power and light	15	76
Repairs to buildings	6	36
Repairs to machinery	4	15
Repairs to others	-	0
Other operating expenses	7	34
General expenses consists of the following :		
Rent	46	85
Variable lease payments	192	238
Rates and taxes	2	53
Insurance	4	5
Advertising and publicity	359	444
Printing and stationery	1	8
Passage and travelling	47	54
Professional fees	74	156
Outsourced Support Services	10	6
Freight, Cartage & Porterage	7	75
Security charges	12	-
Advances written off	-	9
Asset written off	-	219
Bad Debts written off	23	18
Provision for Doubtful debts	3	14
Loss on sale of Assets	-	129
Inventories written off	-	155
Other expenses	18	8
Reimbursable Fees Expenses	97	81
Communication charges	6	20
Payment made to statutory auditors :		
i. As auditors	7	7
ii. For taxation matters	-	-
iii. For management services	-	-
iv. For other services	-	-
v. For reimbursement of expenses	-	-
Total other expense	**949**	**2,042**

27. Income tax

Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss consists of the following:

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Current tax	-	-
(b) Deferred tax	-	132
Total taxes	**-**	**132**

Other comprehensive income (OCI)

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred tax related to items recognised in OCI during the year :		
Net gain/ loss on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	5	2
Total	**5**	**2**

Reconciliation of taxes to the amount computed by applying the statutory income tax rate to the income before taxes is summarised below:

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss before taxes	(341)	(1,730)
Applicable tax rates in India	25%	25%
Computed tax charge	**(86)**	**(435)**
Tax effect on permanent non deductible expenses	-	55
Deferred tax derecognised	-	132
Deferred tax not created on unused tax losses and timing differences	86	380
Tax effect on items recognised in OCI during the year	-	-
Other Adjustments	-	-
Total tax expenses	**-**	**132**
Income tax reported in the statement of profit and loss	**-**	**132**

28. Earnings per share (EPS)

Basic and diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The Company has not issued any dilutive instruments.

The following reflects the income and share data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Face value of equity shares (₹ per share)	10	10
Loss attributable to equity shareholders (₹ in lakhs)	(341)	(1,862)
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computing basic and diluted earning per share (number in million)	3,49,23,682	1,59,14,647
EPS- basic and diluted (₹)	**(0.98)**	**(11.70)**

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

29. Gratuity and other post-employment benefit plans

a) Defined benefit plan - Gratuity

The Company has a defined benefit gratuity plan. The gratuity plan is governed by the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Under the act, every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service. The level of benefits provided depends on the member's length of service and salary at retirement age.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and the funded status and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for gratuity benefit.

i. Net benefit expenses (recognised in the statement of profit and loss):

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current service cost	5	5
Past service cost	-	-
Net interest cost on defined benefit obligations/ (assets)	1	1
Net benefit expenses	**5**	**6**

ii. Remeasurement (gains)/ loss recognised in other comprehensive income:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in financial assumptions	0	0
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(5)	(2)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss recognised in other comprehensive income	**(5)**	**(2)**

iii. Net defined benefit liability:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation	3	10
Plan liability	**3**	**10**

iv. Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening defined benefit obligation	10	6
Current service cost	5	5
Actuarial (gain)/loss on obligations arising from changes in experience adjustments	(5)	(2)
Interest cost on the defined benefit obligation	1	1
transfer adjustment	(7)	
Closing defined benefit obligation	**3**	**10**

v. The principal assumptions used in determining gratuity obligation for the Company's plans are shown below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (in %)	6.75%	7.45%
Salary escalation (in %)	4.00%	4.00%
Mortality rate	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Employee turnover (in %)		
Retirement age	60 Years	60 years
Attrition/Withdrawal rates, based on age		
21-44 years	10%	10%
45 and above years	1%	1%

vi. A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate		
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in discount rate	-4.66%	-4.91%
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in discount rate	5.08%	5.33%
Salary escalation rate		
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% increase in salary escalation rate	5.20%	5.49%
Defined benefit obligation due to 0.5% decrease in salary escalation rate	-4.81%	-5.08%

30. Commitments and contingencies

a) Capital and other commitments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	NIL	NIL

b) Contingent liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank guarantees	NIL	NIL

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

31. Leases

a) Right-of-use Assets

(₹ in lakhs)

	Building	Vehicles	Total
Gross block			
At March 31, 2023	**1,463**	**144**	**1,607**
Additions during the year			
Disposals/transfer	1,430		1,430
At March 31, 2024	**33**	**144**	**177**
Additions during the year			-
Disposals/transfer		144	144
At March 31, 2025	**33**	**0**	**33**
Amortisation and impairment			
At March 31, 2023	**158**	**22**	**180**
Amortisation charge for the year	158	20	178
Disposals/transfer	298		298
At March 31, 2024	**18**	**42**	**60**
Amortisation charge for the year	15	12	27
Disposals/transfer		54	54
At March 31, 2025	**33**	**0**	**33**
Net book value			
At March 31, 2024	**15**	**102**	**117**
At March 31, 2025	**0**	**0**	**0**

b) Maturity analysis of lease liabilities (undiscounted value)

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within one year	-	59
After one year but not more than five years	-	43
More than five years	-	
Total	**-**	**102**

c) Interest expense on lease liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	4	82

32. Related parties

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship:

Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)

Directors

Nabakumar Nikhilrajan Shome

Deepika Rao

Himanshu Jain

Subsidiary of Parent Company

Piem Hotels Limited (PIEM)

Benaras Hotels Limited

Roots Corporation Limited

Taj Trade & Transport Company Limited

United Hotels Limited

Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

Jointly Controlled Entities of the Company

Taj Sats Air Catering Limited. (Taj Sats)

Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)

Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited

Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited

Associates of the Company

Oriental Hotels Limited (OHL)

Subsidiaries/JV of Tata Sons Private Limited (Ultimate holding company)

Tata Capital Financial Services Limited

Tata Consultancy Services Limited

Tata Digital Private Limited

Tata Consumer products Limited

Tata Payments Limited

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Transactions during the period

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Management and Operating fees		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	116	206
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	23	27
Piem Hotels Limited	56	96
Roots Corporation Limited	92	103
Benares Hotels Limited	3	1
United Hotels Limited	4	8
Oriental Hotels Limited	14	24
Tata Digital Private Limited	-	-
Tata Consumer products Limited	3	3
Tata Sons Private Limited	4	
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	-
Purchase of raw materials and stores and spares		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	-	22
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	1	11
Deputed Staff Salaries		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	419	187
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	0	-
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	0	-
Advertisement and Business Support Service		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	66	53
Tata Digital Private Limited	3	10
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited		0
Tata Payments Limited	1	1
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	7	9
Oriental Hotels Limited	10	7
PIEM Hotels Limited	1	1
Tata Sons Private Limited	6	
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	0	1
Finance Costs		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	24	151
Piem Hotels Limited	-	0
Lease Cost		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	42	-
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	18	18
Rent		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	14	59
Roots Corporation Limited	9	-
License		
Tata Consultancy Services	8	4
Sale of Assets		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	4	-
Roots Corporation Limited	1	-
Consideration received for brand sale(Refer note no 42)		
Roots Corporation Limited	540	-

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Others		
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited	-	1
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	115	121
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	0	0
Oriental Hotels Limited	0	0
Piem Hotels Limited	2	2
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	2	0
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited		0
Roots Corporation Limited	9	0
United Hotels Limited	-	1
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	-	-
Investment in Equity share		
Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited	-	-
Equity contribution made during the period		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	-	1,993

(c) Outstanding balances as at the year ended

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade receivables	84	97
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	60	64
Piem Hotels Limited	-	11
Roots Corporation Limited	17	16
Benares Hotels Limited		0
United Hotels Limited	-	1
Oriental Hotels Limited	-	2
Taj Sats Air Catering Ltd. (Taj Sats)		(0)
Tata Consumer products Limited	7	3
Tata Sons Private Limited	0	-
Tata Digital Private Limited		
Inter corporate Deposit		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	-	350
Deputed staff Receivable	18	5
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	15	5
Roots Corporation Limited	3	
Piem Hotels Limited	-	1
Trade payables	132	(49)
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	129	(49)
Tata Consumer products Limited	-	(1)
Roots Corporation Limited	2	
Tata Capital Financial Services Limited	-	0
Tata Payments Limited	-	(0)
Taj Sats Air Catering Ltd. (Taj Sats)	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	148	99
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	145	90
United Hotels Limited	-	0

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Piem Hotels Limited	-	1
Oriental Hotels Limited	3	6
Kaveri Retreats And Resorts Limited	-	0
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)	-	0
Taj karnataka Hotels and Resorts limited	0	-
Taj Kerala Hotels and Resorts Limited	0	1
Other Financial assets	1	11
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	0	10
Roots Corporation Limited	-	-
Taj Sats Air Catering Limited. (Taj Sats)	0	0
Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited (Taj GVK)	1	1
Tata Consumer products Limited	-	0
Others	-	-

(d) Compensation of key management personnel of the Company

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remuneration	NIL	NIL

Notes

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

The sales to and purchases from related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables. For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company has not recorded any impairment of receivables relating to amounts owed by related parties . This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

33. Segment information - Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 108 'Operating Segment'

(a) Basis of identifying operating segments:

The Company is in the hospitality business and the business of food delivery ,Restaurant & home stays are part of the hospitality business. Hence disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS108 - 'Operating Segments'. There is no geographical segment to be reported since all the operations are undertaken in India.

34. Disclosures on financial instruments

This Section gives an overview of the significance of financial instruments for the Company and provides additional information on balance sheet items that contain financial instruments.

The details of significant accounting policies, including the criteria for recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.2(ii) and 2.2(xiii), to the financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The following tables presents the carrying value and fair value of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair Value		
	March 31, 2025			Level1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments	0	-	0	0	-	-
Other financial assets	193	193	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	362	362	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	48	48	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**603**	**603**	**0**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	220	220	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	266	266	-	-	-	-
Total liabilities	**486**	**486**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Carrying value	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Fair Value		
	March 31, 2024			Level1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Investments	-		-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	260	260	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	283	283	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	144	144	-	-	-	-
Total assets	**687**	**687**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Financial liabilities						
Lease liability	93	93	-	-	-	-
Borrowings	350	350	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	146	146	-	-	-	-
Trade payables	356	356		-		
Total liabilities	**946**	**946**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Interest income/ (expense), gain/ (losses) recognised on financial assets and liabilities

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Financial asset at FVTPL		
Income due to change in fair value	0	-
(d) Financial liabilities at amortised cost		
Interest expenses on borrowings, lease liabilities	28	233

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Fair value hierarchy

An analysis of financial instruments (as indicated in the table above) that are measured subsequent to initial recognition at fair value, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3, are as described below:

Quoted prices in an active market (Level 1): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets that are measured by reference to quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. This category consists of investment in quoted equity shares, and mutual fund investments.

Valuation techniques with observable inputs (Level 2): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities, measured using inputs 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).

Valuation techniques with significant unobservable inputs (Level 3): This level of hierarchy includes financial assets and liabilities measured using inputs that 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.

(i) Borrowings, loans, short-term financial assets and liabilities are stated at carrying value which is approximately equal to their fair value.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

(c) Financial risk management objectives and policies

In the course of its business, the Company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in foreign currency exchange rates and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial instruments.

(i) create a stable business planning environment by reducing the impact of currency and interest rate fluctuations on the Company's business plan.

(ii) achieve greater predictability to earnings by determining the financial value of the expected earnings in advance.

(d) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables and unbilled receivables). Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of trade receivables, loans receivables and cash and cash equivalents provided by the Company.

The carrying value of financial assets represents the maximum credit risk. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 602 and ₹ 687 lakhs as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 , being the total carrying value of investments, trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents and other financial assets.

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major clients. The Company does not hold collateral as security.

With respect to Trade receivables/unbilled revenue, the Company has constituted the terms to review the receivables on periodic basis and to take necessary mitigations, wherever required.

The Company has one customer individually contributing more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable and unbilled revenue as at March 31, 2025 and three customers individually contributing more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable as of March, 2024.

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on geography is as follows –

(₹ in lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	383	291
Overseas	-	-

(e) 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 invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposit, which carry no or low market risk.

The Company monitors its risk of a shortage of funds on a regular basis.

The following table shows a maturity analysis of the anticipated cash flows including interest obligations for the Company's financial liabilities on an undiscounted basis, which therefore differ from both carrying value and fair value.

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	On demand	0 to 12 months	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
As at March 31, 2025					
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
Borrowings		-	-		-
Trade payables	-	266	-	-	266
Other financial liabilities	-	220	-	-	220
	-	**486**	**-**	**-**	**486**
As at March 31, 2024					
Lease liability	-	59	43	-	102
Borrowings			350		350
Trade payables	-	356	-	-	356
Other financial liabilities	-	146	-	-	146
	-	**561**	**393**	**-**	**954**

(f) Market risk - Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Company's operating activities.

The Company does not have any significant foreign currency risk from non-derivative financial instruments as at March 31, 2025

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

35. Capital Work-in-Progress ageing schedule

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended					-
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Projects in progress	1				1
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**1**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**

36. Trade Payables ageing schedule

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME		5				5
(ii) Others	133	128	0	0		261
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others						-
As at March 31, 2025	**133**	**133**	**0**	**0**	**-**	**266**
(i) MSME	-	9	-			9
(ii) Others	172	173	2			347
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME						
(iv) Disputed dues – Others						
As at March 31, 2024	**172**	**182**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**356**

37. Trade Receivables ageing schedule

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#						
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	102	202	58		-	-	362
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	13	7	-	-	21
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled revenue receivables	-						-
As at March 31, 2025	**102**	**202**	**72**	**7**	**-**	**-**	**383**
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	275	8		-	-	283
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful	-	-	2	6	-	-	8
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Unbilled revenue receivables	-						-
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**275**	**10**	**6**	**-**	**-**	**291**

38. Financial ratios

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Numerator	Denominator
(a) Current Ratio,	1.29	1.20	Current assets	Current liabilities
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio,*	-	0.50	Debt consists of borrowings and lease liabilities.	Total Equity
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio,*	(0.17)	0.02	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments
(d) Return on Equity Ratio,*	-46%	-92%	Total Comprehensive income	Average total equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio,*	50.86	11.72	Sales of products	Average Inventory
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio,*	5.60	7.09	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio,*	4.12	4.00	Total purchases	Average Trade Payables
(h) Net capital turnover ratio,*	12.52	23.01	Revenue from operations	Current assets - Current liabilities
(i) Net profit ratio,*	-19%	-69%	Total Comprehensive income	Revenue from operations
(j) Return on Capital employed,*	-56%	-152%	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities - Deferred tax liability
(k) Return on investment.	NA	NA	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investment

Reasons for variance in financial ratios

*Due to slow down of the QSR business, closure of most of the QSR outlets and the consequent accounting entries during the current year had significant impact on the financial ratios.

39. Additional disclosures

Additional information and disclosures as required under Schedule III to the act to the extent applicable to the Company has been disclosed.

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off except as disclosed in Note 40.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year ended March 31, 2025

(v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

(a) 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

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) The Company has no such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

NOTES TO STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

40. Details of transactions with Struck off companies

Name of struck off Company - Frangipani Estate Private Limited

Receivable (Other financial asset) as on March 31, 2025 - ₹ 7,05,000

41. Note on Audit Trail

The Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares. In respect of revenue softwares, access to direct database level changes is not available to any of the Company's personnel.

42. Note on Qmin brand Sale

During the year, the Company has transferred its Qmin Brand to Roots Corp Ltd. (Fellow Subsidiary) along with related assets and liabilities for an aggregate consideration of ₹ 5.4 crores.

The key financial numbers from Qmin operations are as follows –

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Revenue	914	2106
PBT	(45)	(1608)

As per our report of even date as attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
ICAI firm registration number: 003990S/S200018

Athiyan R.
Partner
Membership Number: 237588

Place: Bengaluru
Dated: 22-04-2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Ideal Ice Limited

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN : 03605594

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

Manoj Panasare
CS, CFO and CEO
Membership Number: A47153

Place: Mumbai
Dated: 22-04-2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Taj SATS Air Catering Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (the "Company") which comprise the standalone balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), standalone statement of changes in equity and standalone statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the standalone financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these standalone 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 standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management and Board of Directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the Management and Board of Directors use of the going concern basis of accounting in preparation of standalone financial statements and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that amaterial uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   c. The standalone balance sheet, the standalone statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the standalone statement of changes in equity and the standalone statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

   d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

   e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 01, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f. the modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g. 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".

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

a. The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025 on its financial position in its standalone financial statements - Refer Note 26 to the standalone financial statements.

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

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

d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 37(f)(A) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 37(f)(B) to the standalone financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

e. The final dividend paid by the Company during the year, in respect of the same declared for the previous year, is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to payment of dividend.

As stated in Note 39 to the standalone financial statements, the Board of Directors of the Company has proposed final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting. The dividend declared is in accordance with Section 123 of the Act to the extent it applies to declaration of dividend.

f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 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 respective software except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level for the period from April 1, 2024 to April 14, 2024. Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN:25117694BMMJTO5400

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2025

ANNEXURE A

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Standalone Financial Statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(i) (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified in a phased manner over a period of 3 years. In accordance with this programme, certain property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) disclosed in the standalone financial statements are held in the name of the Company, except for the following which are not held in the name of the Company:

Description of property	Gross carrying value	Held in the name of	Whether promoter, director or their relative or employee	Period held- indicate range, where appropriate	Reason for not being held in the name of the Company. Also indicate if in dispute
Freeholdland located at Mumbai having effective plot area of 11888.43 sq ft.	Rs 26.58 lakhs	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	No	From Oct 2001	The title deeds are in the name The Indian Hotels Company Limited from whom the asset was transferred to the Company based on Business Transfer Agreement dated October 1, 2001.
Freeholdland and building at Amritsar wherein land measuring 3 Kanal 16 Marla	Freedhold land aggregating Rs 194.72 lakhs. Buildingaggr egating Rs 341.53 lakhs	Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	No	From May 2006	There is a dispute on the land title based on the claim made by the Gram panchayat. The Company has filed an appeal before the Joint Commissioner (Development), Mohali, Punjab. The Jt. Commissioner Development granted "Stay" in the matter and hearings arein progress. In respect of such disputes, the Company has represented that the title deed is in its name for the aforesaid immovable propertie s and it will be able to defend any counter claims on such property.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examintaion of the records of the Company, the Company has not provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms or limited liability partnership during the year. The Company has made investments in company and other parties and has granted unsecured loans to other parties (employees), in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in firms and limited liability partnership or granted any loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms and limited liability partnership.

(a) Based on the audit procedures carried on by us and as per the information and explanations given to us the Company has provided loans to any other parties as below:

Particulars	Loans (Rs. in Lakhs)
Aggregate amount during the year Others - Employees	79
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date Others - Employees	56

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the terms and conditions of the grant of unsecured loans during the year are not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular. Further, the Company has not given any advance in the nature of loan to any party during the year.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no overdue amount for more than ninety days in respect of loans given. Further, the Company has not given any advances in the nature of loans to any party during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the overdues of existing loans given to same parties.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 (“the Act”). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products manufactured by it (and/or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

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

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, in our opinion amounts deducted/ accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Professional Tax or Cess or other statutory dues

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities. The Company does not have liability in respect of Duty of Customs.

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount demanded (Rs. in lakhs)	Amount not deposite d under disputes (Rs. in lakhs)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending
West Bengal Sales tax Act, 1994	Commercial tax	61.64	61.64	2006-07	The West Bengal Commercial Taxes Appellate and Revisional Board
West Bengal Sales tax Act, 1994	Commercial tax	8	8	2011-12	The West Bengal Commercial Taxes Appellate and Revisional Board
Maharshtra Value Added Tax	Value added tax	72	46	2009-10	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax
Finance Act 1994	Service Tax	1,175	1,109	2004-05 to 2016-17, and 2016-18 (upto June 2017)	Office of Commissioner of Service Tax
Value Added Tax, 2005	Value Added Tax	77	73	2015 - 16	Joint Commissioner of Sales Tax, Mumbai
DVAT Act, 2004	Value added tax	21	21	2005 - 06 to 2015 - 16	Office of the Addl Commissioner of DVAT, Delhi
Value Added Tax Act, 2005	Value added tax	13	13	2017 -18	Joint commissioner of Sales Tax
Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty	411	380	2004 -05 to 2006 - 07	Central Excise and Service Tax Appeallate Tribunal (CESTAT)
Central Excise Act 1944	Excise Duty, penalty and Interest	69	59	2003 - 04 to 2008 - 09	Appeallate Deputy Commissioner
Tamil Nadu VAT 2006	Value Added Tax	9	-	2002 -03 to 2003 - 04	Appeallate Deputy Commissioner
Tamil Nadu VAT 2006	Value Added Tax	476	231	2010 -11 to 2011 - 12	Appeallate Deputy Commissioner
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	4	4	2005 - 06	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	61	31	2006-07	Income Tax
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	32	32	2009-10	Assistant Commissioner of Income Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	13	13	2018-19	Appellate Authority of Goods and Service Tax
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	1	1	2018-19	Deputy Commissioner of Goods & Service Tax, Mumbai
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	66	63	2017-18	Appellate Authority of Goods & Service Tax, Delhi
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	1	1	2017-18	Appellate Authority of Goods & Service Tax, Delhi
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	164	156	2018-19	Appellate Authority of Goods & Service Tax, Delhi
Goods and Service Tax Act	GST	2	2	2020-21	Appellate Authority of Goods and Service Tax

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the standalone financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Act.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

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

(c) Establishment of vigil mechanism is not mandated for the Company. As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year under the vigil mechanism established voluntarily by the Company.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, 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 transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

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

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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 the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Act pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN:25117694BMMJTO5400

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2025

ANNEXURE B

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the standalone financial statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid standalone financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Taj SATS Air Catering Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the 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, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

ANNEXURE B (CONTD.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN:25117694BMMJTO5400

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 23, 2025

BALANCE SHEETS

as at March 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	16,064	14,445
Capital work-in-progress	3(d)	1,698	399
Right-of-use asset	3(a)	36,942	8,718
Goodwill	3(b)	8,374	8,374
Other Intangible assets	3(c)	51	126
		63,129	**32,062**
Financial Assets			
Investments	9(a)	990	990
Other financial assets	5(a)	3,300	1,881
Income tax assets (net)		1,551	2,488
Other non-current assets	7(a)	1,431	321
		7,272	**5,680**
Current assets			
Inventories	8	1,009	925
Financial assets			
Investments	9(b)	3,426	7,505
Trade receivables	10	12,246	8,122
Cash and cash equivalents	11	4,050	2,165
Bank balances other than above cash and cash equivalents	12	3,503	8,232
Loans	4	94	83
Other financial assets	5(b)	381	233
Other current assets	7(b)	914	727
		25,623	**27,992**
Total assets		**96,024**	**65,734**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1,740	1,740
Other equity	14	55,373	40,871
Total Equity		**57,113**	**42,611**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities - Non Current		21,679	7,366
Other financial liabilities	15(a)	175	175
Provisions	16 (a)	1,682	1,225
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	6	1,862	1,938
		25,398	**10,704**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities - Current		660	316
Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	2,248	2,903
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	17	6,250	5,213
Other financial liabilities	15(b)	2,582	2,237
Other current liabilities	18	1,424	1,145
Provisions	16(b)	349	367
Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	238
		13,513	**12,419**
Total equity and liabilities		**96,024**	**65,734**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 1 - 39.
As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN: 07624616

Ankur Dalwani
Director
DIN: 10091697

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

	Note	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	19	1,03,247	88,748
Other income	20	1,194	1,211
Total Income		**1,04,441**	**89,959**
EXPENSES			
Food and beverages consumed	21	30,977	27,878
Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	22	25,120	21,700
Finance costs	23	972	228
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	24	2,793	1,962
Other operating and general expenses	25	21,742	17,392
Total Expenses		**81,604**	**69,160**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**22,837**	**20,799**
Exceptional item	3(a)(v)	222	-
Profit before tax		**23,059**	**20,799**
Tax expenses			
Current tax	32	5,890	4,548
Deferred tax (credit)/charge	32	(75)	595
Total tax expense		**5,815**	**5,143**
Profit after tax (A)		**17,244**	**15,656**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss			
Remeasurement of defined benefit obligation		(219)	22
Tax impact on above		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax (B)		**(219)**	**22**
Total comprehensive income for the year (A+B)		**17,025**	**15,678**
Earnings per share (refer note 33)			
Basic and diluted (₹)	33	99	90
Face value per ordinary share (₹)		10	10

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 1 - 39.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Puneet Chhatwal
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DIN: 07624616

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Director
DIN: 10091697

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Other Equity				Total	
	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus				Total - Other Equity	Total Equity
		Securities Premium Account	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income		
Balance as at April 1, 2023	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**13,030**	215	**25,193**	**26,933**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2023	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**13,030**	**215**	**25,193**	**26,933**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	15,656	-	15,656	15,656
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	22	22	22
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**15,656**	**22**	**15,678**	**15,678**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**28,686**	**237**	**40,871**	**42,611**
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**28,686**	**237**	**40,871**	**42,611**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2024	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**28,686**	**237**	**40,871**	**42,611**
Profit for the year	-	-	-	17,244	-	17,244	17,244
Dividend Paid	-	-	-	(2,523)		(2,523)	(2,523)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-	-	(219)	(219)	(219)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**-**	**-**	**14,721**	**(219)**	**14,502**	**14,502**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**1,740**	**10,388**	**1,560**	**43,407**	**18**	**55,373**	**57,113**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 1 - 39.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

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Chairman
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Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Profit before tax	22,837	20,799
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2,793	1,962
	Change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss	(17)	(239)
	Gain on redemption of mutual funds	(292)	(180)
	Gain on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment (net)	(16)	(1)
	Provision for doubtful debts written back during the year	(16)	(10)
	Provision for Employee Benefits (net)	-	227
	Property, plant and equipment written off	3	9
	Right-of-use asset and prepaid lease rent written off	-	51
	Interest income	(728)	(159)
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(116)	(27)
	Finance costs	972	307
	Lease liabilities written back	-	(325)
	Operating profit before working capital changes	**25,420**	**22,414**
	Adjustments in:		
	Trade receivables	(4,125)	1,348
	Other financial assets	242	(734)
	Inventories	(84)	(58)
	Other assets	(166)	155
	Loans	(11)	(66)
	Adjustments in:		
	Trade payables	398	2,033
	Other financial liabilities	318	(1,178)
	Other liabilities	279	(2,220)
	Provision	220	-
		(2,929)	**(720)**
	Cash generated from operations	22,491	21,694
	Net income tax paid (net of refunds)	(5,191)	(4,789)
	Cash flow before exceptional items	**17,300**	**16,905**
	Net cash from operating activities (A)	**17,300**	**16,905**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangibles (including advances for capital expenditure)	(16,309)	(3,903)
	Proceeds from disposal of property, plant and equipment	190	55
	Purchase of current investments in Mutual funds	(36,530)	(24,900)
	Investment in short term deposits with banks	(3,199)	(7,930)
	Maturity proceeds of investment in short term deposits with banks	7,930	-
	Proceeds from redemption of Mutual funds	40,918	18,818
	Deposits realised/(given) with other companies	(5,504)	-
	Earmarked balances with bank	(2)	11
	Interest received	717	93
	Investment in equity shares of subsidiary	-	(990)
	Net cash used in investing activities (B)	**(11,789)**	**(18,746)**

CASH FLOW STATEMENT (CONTD.)

₹ (in Lakh)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Dividend paid	(2,523)	-
	Payment of lease liabilities	(131)	(221)
	Interest on payment of lease liabilities	(958)	(286)
	Finance costs	(14)	(21)
	Net cash used in financing activities (C)	**(3,626)**	**(528)**
	Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A + B +C)	**1,885**	**(2,369)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	**2,165**	**4,534**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**4,050**	**2,165**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow from operating activities has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7 -"Standalone Statement of Cash Flows" prescribed under the Companies Act (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 under the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Figures in brackets are outflow/deduction.

₹ (in Lakh)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
3.	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of		
	Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	225	660
	Balances with banks - In current account	3,817	1,497
	Cash in hand	8	8
	Cash and cash equivalents *(Note no. 11)*	4,050	2,165
	Less: Borrowings *(Refer note (i) below)*	-	-
	Cash and cash equivalents in cash flow statement	**4,050**	**2,165**

Note (i): The management considered Borrowings as a integral part of its cash management and accordingly considered as a part of cash and cash equivalents.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the standalone financial statements: Refer note 1 - 39.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN: 07624616

Ankur Dalwani
Director
DIN: 10091697

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 1 - Corporate Information

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (the "Company") is a public company domiciled in India and incorporated on 28th day of August 2001 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Company is jointly promoted by The Indian Hotels Company Ltd. ("IHCL") and SATS Ltd., where IHCL owns 51% and SATS owns 49% of the Company's shares.

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL) has executed an amendment to the Subscription cum Shareholders Agreement ('SSHA') with SATS Limited ('SATS') and Taj SATS Air Catering Limited ('Taj SATS or The Company') on July 23, 2024. The SSHA, originally executed on September 25, 2001, comprised of terms governing rights of the shareholders in regard to various operational aspects of Taj SATS. The amendment to the SSHA is effected in order to modify certain rights of both the shareholders in aspects of running the day-to-day affairs of the Company without any changes in the shareholdings of IHCL and SATS in the equity share capital of the Company. Under Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act'), based on evaluation of "control", the Company will henceforth be classified as a subsidiary of IHCL instead of as a joint venture effective from the date of the execution of the amendment to the SSHA.

The Company is engaged in the business of in-flight catering services, institutional catering of food and beverages and other allied services to airlines and other institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. The Company has manufacturing/ production facilities at various locations including Mumbai, Delhi, Kolkata, Bangalore, Amritsar, Goa and Chennai.

The Company has its registered office at Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai - 400 001.

The standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issuing on April 23, 2025.

Note 2 - Basis of preparation, critical accounting estimates and judgements, material accounting policies and recent accounting pronouncements

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of compliance

These standalone financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015, as amended from time to time, notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation of the standalone financial statements

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique.

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

All amounts disclosed in the standalone financial statements and notes to accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh, unless otherwise stated."

The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (₹), the functional currency of the Company.

All the values representing "0" in the standalone financial statements are below Rs 50,000.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these standalone financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of these standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the standalone financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The expected technical and useful life of the asset concerned and its estimated residual value may change under the influence of technological developments, market circumstances and changes in the use of the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Impairment of non-financial assets:** Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

- **Impairment of Goodwill:** Annual impairment test is carried out to identify if there are any changes or events that could lead to an impairment of the goodwill. Testing of goodwill for impairment requires an estimation of the value-in-use and the cash-generating units to which the goodwill has been allocated. The value-in-use calculation requires the management to estimate the future cash flows expected to arise from the cash-generating unit and a suitable discount rate in order to calculate present value. Where the present value of the future cash flows is less than expected, a material impairment loss may arise.

- **Leases:**

  Critical judgements: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

  The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

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 Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

– **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

Material accounting policies

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset’s carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset’s carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is charged to the statement of Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation on assets capitalised or disposed off during the financial year is charged off on the pro-rata basis.

In respect of depreciation on buildings on leased properties, it is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Building	30 years
Plant and equipment	15 to 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	15 years
Data processing equipment	6 years
Office equipment	12-15 years
Vehicles	8 - 16 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Capital work in progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid, less any recognized impairment loss.

(e) Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortization period is changed accordingly. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
SAP software (including licenses)	10 Years
Other software licenses	6 Years
Website development	4 Years
Business rights	15 Years
Leasehold Land rights	6 Years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all of its intangible assets recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

Goodwill on business acquisition

Goodwill arising on the acquisition of a business is carried at cost as established at the date of acquisition of the business less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill is allocated to each of the Company's cash-generating unit that is expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination. A cash generating unit to which the goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash-generating units is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the others assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Assessment is also done at each Balance Sheet date as to whether there is any indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in prior accounting periods may no longer exist or may have decreased. Basis the assessment a reversal of an impairment loss for an asset other than goodwill is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(f) Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

Intangible assets that have an indefinite useful life are not subject to amortisation and are tested annually for impairment, and whenever there is an indication that the assets may be impaired.

At each Balance sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amount of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any) and an impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognized for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognized immediately in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

(g) Leases

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right to use assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are amortised over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable Lease

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and don't contain purchase option. Costs associated with such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17, applying the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases.

(h) Inventories

Stock of food and beverages, stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a weighted average basis) or net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(i) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and circumstances surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows determined using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognized only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

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

(j) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract. In respect of expired contracts under renewal, revenue is recognised based on the erstwhile contract/ understanding with the contracting parties.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate unit of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit.

Income from operations

Food and Beverages: Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/ understanding with the customer.

Revenue from Air catering and allied services: Revenue from Air Catering and allied services includes revenue from handling services, hi-loader services, bonded warehouse, laundry income, and other services and the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Contract balances

(i) Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

(ii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Other operating Income: Other operating income includes revenue from catering supplies/ bought out items which are recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/understanding with the customer.

(k) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian Rupee (₹).

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at the exchange rates prevailing on the date of transaction. As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated assets and liabilities are translated at the exchanges rates prevailing at the balance sheet date and exchange gain and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(l) Employee Benefits

A) Short-term Employment Benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

B) Post-Employment Benefits

i) Defined contribution plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the Company pays fixed contribution into a separate legal entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

a) Provident and Family pension fund

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive post-employment benefits in respect of provident and family pension fund, in which both the employees and the Company makes monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the employee's eligible salary (currently 12% of employee's eligible salary) to a defined contribution plan. The contributions are made to the provident fund managed by the trust set up by a joint venture Company, or to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) which are charged to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Superannuation

The Company has a defined contribution plan for certain category of employees, wherein it annually contributes a sum equivalent to a defined amount to a fund administered by the trustees. The Company recognises such contributions as an expense in the year in which the corresponding services are received from the employee.

ii) Defined benefit plan

The Company operates defined benefit plan, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method and is performed by a qualified actuary.

a) Gratuity fund

The Company makes annual contributions to gratuity funds administered by the trustees for amounts notified by the funds. The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment.

The obligation determined as aforesaid less the fair value of the plan assets is reported as a liability or asset as of the reporting date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in Other Comprehensive Income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

b) Post-retirement pension scheme and medical benefits

The Company has separate unfunded schemes, which guarantee a minimum pension to certain categories of employees. Actuarial gains and losses are recognized immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit and loss.

The Company has post-retirement medical benefits to certain categories of employees.

C) Other long term employee benefits

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment/availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(m) Income Taxes

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

(i) Current tax

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expense relates. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with applicable rates and prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realised, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

(n) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(o) Financial Instruments

i. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is recognised at fair value. In case of Financial assets which are recognised at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), its transaction cost is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss. In other cases, the transaction cost is attributed to the acquisition value of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at

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

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

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents** – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- **Debt Instruments** – The Company classifies its debt instrument as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

I. Financial assets at amortised cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company’s income in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

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

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

- **Equity Instruments –** The Company subsequently measures all equity investments at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

  The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

  When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the retained earnings directly.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

ii. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS-109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS-109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

(p) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share.

(q) **Interest:** Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

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

(r) Exceptional items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the Standalone financials statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financials performance of the company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

(s) Recent accounting pronouncements to be read as under:

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.

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 3(a) - Property, Plant and Equipment

₹ (in Lakh)

	Freehold Land *(Refer Footnote (ii) and (iii))*	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Data processing equipment	Vehicles	Total	Right of use Asset *(Refer Note 30)*
Cost									
April 1, 2023	351	5,309	8,606	268	83	301	4,752	19,670	1,353
Additions	-	2,721	2,690	45	19	55	746	6,276	8,347
Disposals	-	9	114	6	1	1	53	184	163
March 31, 2024	**351**	**8,021**	**11,182**	**307**	**101**	**355**	**5,445**	**25,762**	**9,537**
Additions	-	812	999	80	30	61	1,170	3,152	29,438
Opening Adjustment (refer note (v) below	-	342	159	12	-	1	-	513	-
Disposals	-	7	106	-	-	1	187	301	-
March 31, 2025	**351**	**9,168**	**12,234**	**399**	**131**	**416**	**6,428**	**29,126**	**38,975**
Depreciation									
April 1, 2023	-	3,456	4,380	110	42	207	1,667	9,862	610
Charge for the year	-	494	674	19	7	30	351	1,575	333
Disposals	-	4	68	3	1	1	43	120	124
March 31, 2024	**-**	**3,946**	**4,986**	**126**	**48**	**236**	**1,975**	**11,317**	**819**
Charge for the year	-	438	683	22	10	33	396	1,582	1,214
Opening Adjustment (refer note (v) below	-	145	137	8	-	-	-	290	-
Disposals	-	7	87	-	-	1	32	127	-
March 31, 2025	**-**	**4,522**	**5,719**	**156**	**58**	**268**	**2,339**	**13,062**	**2,033**
Net block as at April 1, 2024	**351**	**4,075**	**6,196**	**181**	**53**	**119**	**3,470**	**14,445**	**8,718**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**351**	**4,646**	**6,515**	**242**	**73**	**148**	**4,089**	**16,064**	**36,942**

Footnotes:

(i) The Air Catering business was acquired on a slump sale basis from The Indian Hotels Company Limited and its Affiliates on October 1, 2001. As a result, the Property Plant and Equipment were recorded as per the values assigned by the independent valuers.

(ii) In accordance with the Business Transfer Agreement entered with The Indian Hotels Company Limited, the land located at Mumbai is to be conveyed in favour of the Company. However, the same is pending completion of certain legal formalities.

(iii) There is a dispute on the land title based on the claim made by the Gram panchayat. The Company has filed an Appeal before the Joint Commissioner (Development), Mohali, Punjab. The Jt. Commissioner Development granted “Stay” in the matter and hearings are in progress. However, due to transfer of the Jt. Commissioner, the new Jt. Commissioner is re-hearing the matter again. In respect of such dispute the Management has represented that the title deed for the aforesaid immovable property is in the name of the Company and it will be able to defend any counter claims to such property.

(iv) Additions during the year includes ₹ Nil (Previous year: ₹ 36 Lakh) on account of interest cost on lease liabilities and ₹ Nil (Previous year: ₹ 19 Lakh) on account of depreciation on Right-of-Use Assets capitalised on certain qualifying assets.

(v) During the year, the company has reversed impairment loss of Amritsar unit recognised during financial year 2017-18. As a result, additions to gross block and accumulated depreciation include the impact of impairment reversal amounting to ₹ 513 lakhs and ₹ 290 lakhs respectively.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

(vi) The company's leased assets comprise of land, vehicle, and plant and equipment.

(vii) Amount recognised as expense with respect to Leased Assets in standalone statement of profit and loss:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Amortisation of Right of use Assets	1,133	302
Interest on lease liabilities	958	207
Total	**2,091**	**509**

Note 3(b) - Goodwill

₹ (in Lakh)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
On the date of acquisition of business	7,348	7,348
On acquisition of Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited	1,026	1,026
Total	**8,374**	**8,374**

Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any.

During the year ended March 31, 2020, the Company had recorded goodwill on account of acquisition of 100% shares in Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited. The amount so recorded represents the excess of amount paid over the value of net assets acquired.

The Company tests goodwill for impairment at least annually, or more frequently if events or changes in circumstances indicate that it might be impaired. The goodwill has been allocated to Airline and Allied catering (which is considered as Cash Generating Unit). For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill, which arose on acquisition of the assets/ entities, is allocated to this CGU representing the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management reporting purposes.

The recoverable value of the CGU is determined on the basis of 'fair value less cost to sell'. The Company determined fair values using the income approach using discounted cash flow (DCF) method. The DCF method values the business by discounting its free cash flows for the explicit forecast period and the perpetuity value thereafter.

The recoverable amount of this CGU was based on its value in use, determined by discounting the future cash flows to be generated from the continuing use of the CGU.

The cash flow projections included specific estimates for five years and a terminal growth rate thereafter. The terminal growth rate was determined based on management's estimate of the long-term compound annual growth rate, consistent with the assumptions that a market participant would make.

The estimated value-in-use of this CGU is based on the future cash flows using a 3% annual growth rate for periods subsequent to the forecast period of 5 years and pre-tax discount rate of 15.11%. An analysis of the sensitivity of the computation to a change in key parameters (operating margin, discount rates and long term average growth rate), based on reasonable assumptions, did not identify any probable scenario in which the recoverable amount of the CGU would decrease below its carrying amount.

Note 3(c) - Intangible Assets

₹ (in Lakh)

	Software	Business Rights	Website Development	Leasehold Land Rights	Total
Cost					
April 1, 2023	685	24	4	66	779
Additions	15	-	13	-	28
Disposals	-	-	3	-	3
March 31, 2024	**700**	**24**	**14**	**66**	**804**

₹ (in Lakh)

	Software	Business Rights	Website Development	Leasehold Land Rights	Total
Additions	2	-	-	-	2
Disposals	-	24	-	-	24
March 31, 2025	**702**	**-**	**14**	**66**	**782**
Amortisation					
April 1, 2023	535	24	3	35	597
Charge for the year	73	-	1	11	85
Disposals	-	-	4	-	4
March 31, 2024	**608**	**24**	**-**	**46**	**678**
Charge for the year	64	-	3	10	77
Disposals	-	24	-	-	24
March 31, 2025	**672**	**-**	**3**	**56**	**731**
Net block as at April 1, 2024	**92**	**-**	**14**	**20**	**126**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**30**	**-**	**11**	**10**	**51**

Note 3(d) - Capital work-in-progress

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the year	Capitalisation during the year	Closing Balance
March 31, 2025	**399**	**4,453**	**3,154**	**1,698**
March 31, 2024	2,621	4,082	6,304	399

Note:

a) Ageing for capital work-in-progress

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	As at	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
		Less than 1 year	1 -2 Years	2 -3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress	**March 31, 2025**	**1,698**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,698**
Projects in progress	March 31, 2024	399	-	-	-	399
Projects temporarily suspended	**March 31, 2025**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Projects temporarily suspended	March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote:

Capital work-in-progress includes ₹ 271 Lakh (previous year ₹ 43 Lakh) on account of interest cost on lease liabilities and ₹ 81 Lakh (previous year ₹ 12 Lakh) on account of depreciation on right-of-use assets on certain qualifying assets.

Note 4 - Loans

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Current		
Loan to Employees	94	83
	94	**83**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 5 - Other Financial Assets
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current Financial Assets**		
	Security deposit with public bodies and others	1,480	1,743
	Security deposit towards leasehold land	1,820	138
		3,300	**1,881**
b)	**Current Financial Assets**		
	Security deposit with public bodies and others	132	130
	Interest receivable on bank and other deposits	229	102
	Other receivables	20	1
		381	**233**

Note 6 - Deferred tax liabilities

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets:		
Provision for employee benefits	347	308
Provision for doubtful debts	26	43
Long term capital loss	12	12
Right of use asset	189	-
Others	79	93
Total (A)	**653**	**456**
Deferred tax liability:		
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill)	2,450	2,386
Mutual Funds	65	8
Total (B)	**2,515**	**2,394**
Net Deferred liability (B-A) (refer note 33)	**1,862**	**1,938**

Note 7 - Other Assets

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Other Non-Current assets**		
	Capital advances	1,353	222
	Prepaid expenses	78	99
		1,431	**321**
b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	501	376
	Advance to suppliers	244	241
	Balance with statutory and government authorities	132	79
	Advance to employees	37	31
		914	**727**

Note 8 - Inventories

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Food and beverages	622	535
Stores and operating supplies	387	390
	1,009	**925**

Footnote:

(a) Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost are determined using the weighted average method and includes purchase price and non-refundable taxes.

(b) The write down of inventories to net realisable value during the year amounted to ₹ 6 Lakh (as on March 31, 2024: ₹ 6 Lakh) and the same are included in food and beverage consumed.

Note 9 - Investments

a) Non-current investments

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fully paid unquoted equity investments:		
Investments in subsidiary company (at cost)		
99,00,000 (March 31, 2024: 99,00,000) equity shares of Nekta Food Solutions Limited ₹ 10/- each	990	990
Investments in other company (at cost)		
1,950 (March 31, 2024: 1,950) equity shares of A.K Green Private Limited ₹ 10/- each fully paid up	0	0
Total non-current investments	**990**	**990**

Footnote:

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
Market value of quoted investments	-	-
Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	990	990
Aggregate amount of impairment in value in investments	-	-

Footnote:

On November 16, 2023, the Company had incorporated a wholly owned subsidiary, Nekta Food Solutions Limited, for undertaking business of institutional catering of food and beverages, event catering services and all other types of catering and related hospitality services to various institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. To meet the initial outlay on the project, the Company invested ₹ 990 Lakh by way of initial equity contribution.

b) Current investments

Mutual Funds	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Unquoted	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**
i) Investments carried at fair value through profit and loss				
ABSL Overnight Fund - Direct - Growth	-	-	40,286.292	522
ABSL Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth	-	-	54,435.430	701
Axis Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth (ONGPG)	1,23,287.643	1,660	3,92,806.998	4,960
Tata Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth	1,08,908.499	1,458	-	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Dirrect - Growth	7,517.338	308	-	-
UTI Overnight Fund - Growth	-	-	24,677.121	801

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Mutual Funds	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Unquoted	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**	**Holdings (unit)**	**₹ (in Lakh)**
Kotak Overnight Fund Growth - Direct - Growth	-	-	24,477.861	313
Kotak Overnight Fund Growth - Regular - Growth	-	-	16,371.967	208
Total		**3,426**		**7,505**

Footnote:

₹ (in Lakh)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Aggregate amount of quoted investments	-	-
	Market value of quoted investments	-	-
(ii)	Aggregate amount of unquoted investments	3,426	7,505
(iii)	Aggregate amount of impairment in value in investments	-	-

Note 10 - Trade receivables

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	12,246	8,122
Trade receivables, which have significant increase in credit risk	101	173
Trade receivables, credit impaired	-	-
	12,347	**8,295**
Less: Loss Allowance	(101)	(173)
	12,246	**8,122**
Of the above, Trade receivables from related party are as below:	-	-
Trade receivables from related parties	101	34
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	101	**34**

Trade receivables ageing schedule

₹ (in Lakh)

Trade receivables	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good							
As at March 31, 2025	**2,637**	**9,547**	**62**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**12,246**
As at March 31, 2024	-	8,083	39	-	-	-	8,122
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**51**	**-**	**34**	**7**	**9**	**101**
As at March 31, 2024	-	12	-	30	6	125	173
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

₹ (in Lakh)

Trade receivables	Outstanding for following periods from transaction date						
	Unbilled	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables– considered good							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
i) Allowance for doubtful trade receivables		
Opening balance	173	4,117
Provided/ (Reversal) during the year	1	(10)
	174	**4,107**
Bad debts written off against past provisions	(73)	(3,934)
Closing Balance	**101**	**173**

ii) Trade receivables includes debts due from Directors - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2024 - ₹ Nil) in the ordinary course of business.

iii) Trade receivables includes unbilled revenue amounting to ₹ 2,637 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ Nil)

iv) Related party balances: *Refer Note 31*

Note 11 - Cash and cash equivalents

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	8	8
Balances with banks - In current account	3,817	1,497
Term deposits with original maturity of less than three months	225	660
	4,050	**2,165**

Note 12 - Bank Balance other than cash and cash equivalents

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Term deposit with banks	3,199	7,930
(Short term deposits with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months)		
Earmarked balances with banks	304	302
(Earmarked deposits includes ₹ 275 Lakh (March 31, 2024 : ₹ 274 Lakh) pledged with HDFC Bank with respect to on-going litigation with tax authority and the rest is on account of issuance of bank guarantee with various banks)		
	3,503	**8,232**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 13 - Equity Share Capital

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
41,000,000 (March 31, 2024 - 41,000,000) equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	4,100	4,100
	4,100	**4,100**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
17,400,000 (March 31, 2024 - 17,400,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 /- each	1,740	1,740
	1,740	**1,740**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.

(ii) Reconciliation of number of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of reporting period.

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	₹ (in Lakh)	No. of Shares	₹ (in Lakh)
Balance at the beginning of the year	1,74,00,000	1,740	1,74,00,000	1,740
Add: Shares issue during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	**1,74,00,000**	**1,740**	**1,74,00,000**	**1,740**

(iii) Rights, preferences and restriction attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

(iv) Shares held by the Promoters

Promoter name	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL") (includes 3 (as at March 31, 2024 - 3) equity shares held by IHCL as beneficiary owner*	88,74,000	51%	88,74,000	51%
SATS Ltd. (includes 2 (as at March 31, 2024 - 2) equity shares held by SATS Ltd. as beneficiary owner.	85,26,000	49%	85,26,000	49%

There is no change in the promoter shareholding during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

* Out of the above, 7,600,000 and 1,224,000 equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up have been allotted to The Indian Hotels Company Limited for consideration other than cash during the financial year ended March 31, 2002 and March 31, 2003 respectively.

(v) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	88,74,000	51%	88,74,000	51%
SATS Ltd	85,26,000	49%	85,26,000	49%

(vi) Shares held by Holding Company

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	88,74,000	51%	-	-

Note 14 - Other Equity

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Securities Premium Account	10,388	10,388
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		
General Reserve	1,560	1,560
Balance at the beginning and end of the year		
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	28,923	13,245
Add: Profit for the year	17,244	15,656
Add: Remeasurement of post employment-benefit obligation, net of tax (item of other comprehensive income recognised directly in retained earnings)	(219)	22
Less: Dividends paid	(2,523)	-
Closing balance at the end of the year	**43,425**	**28,923**
	55,373	**40,871**

The Description of the nature and purpose of each reserve with equity is as follows:

(a) Securities Premium Account: Securities premium represents the premium charged to the shareholders at the time of issuance of shares. The amount received in excess of face value of the equity shares is recognised in securities premium. The securities premium can be utilised based on the relevant requirement of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) General Reserve: General reserve is created from time to time by way of transfer profits from retained earnings for appropriation purposes. General reserve is created by a transfer from one component of equity to another and is not an item of other comprehensive income.

(c) Retained Earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

(d) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI): Other comprehensive income includes revenues, expenses, gains and losses that have yet to be realized and are excluded from net income on an income statement.

Note 15 - Other financial liabilities

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Other Non-Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Deposits from others - Unsecured	175	175
		175	**175**
b)	**Other Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Deposits from others - Unsecured	123	71
	Creditors for capital expenditure	208	181
	Employee related liabilities	2,251	1,985
		2,582	**2,237**

Note - There is no amount due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection Fund.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 16 - Provisions

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current Provision**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Post-retirement pension *(Refer Note 28)*	4	3
	Compensated absences	1,187	1,016
	Gratuity *(Refer Note 28)*	491	206
		1,682	**1,225**
b)	**Current Provision**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation		
	Compensated absences	191	209
		191	**209**
	Provisions for others		
	Provision for disputed taxes, levies and duties *(Refer Footnote (i) and (ii) below)*	158	158
		349	**367**
Footnotes:			
(i)	**Provision for disputed taxes, levies and duties**		
	Opening balance as at 1st April	158	116
	Additions during the year	-	45
	Utilisations	-	(3)
	Closing balance as at 31st March	**158**	**158**

(ii) Nature of above mentioned provision

The above matters are related to litigations with respect to income tax, goods and service tax, sales tax, value added tax, service tax, work contract tax, etc. and the ultimate outcome and timing of the cash flows, if any, cannot be currently determined.

Note 17 - Trade Payables

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i)	total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	2,248	2,903
(ii)	total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	6,250	5,213
		8,498	**8,116**

Trade payable ageing schedule

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment						
	Accrued Expenses	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME							
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**1,469**	**779**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,248**
As at March 31, 2024	-	1,959	944	-	-	-	2,903
(ii) Others							
As at March 31, 2025	**2,073**	**3,438**	**653**	**24**	**16**	**46**	**6,250**
As at March 31, 2024	1,360	1,806	1,826	101	45	75	5,213
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others							
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the management.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises are as under:

₹ (in Lakh)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	2,239	2,896
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	9	7
(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)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Note 18 - Other Current Liabilities

₹ (in Lakh)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advances from customers	68	94
*Statutory dues	1,355	1,050
Other Current Liabilities	1	1
	1,424	**1,145**

* Includes Goods and Service Tax, Tax deducted at source, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance Corporation, Profession Tax, etc.

Note 19 - Revenue from Operations

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Sale of Food and beverages (refer note 29)	76,464	68,358
Revenue from air catering and allied services	24,525	18,147
Other operating revenue	2,258	2,243
	1,03,247	**88,748**

Note: Disclosure in relation to revenue from contracts with customers is given under note 29.

Note 20 - Other Income

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest Income on:		
- Inter-corporate deposits	-	33
- Deposits with banks	608	113
- Others	236	40
	844	**186**
Gain on disposal of property, plant and equipment (net)	16	1
Net gain on sale of Investments	292	180

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Provision for doubtful debts written back	-	10
Unrealised gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	17	239
Excess provisions written back	17	268
Insurance claim received	2	1
Exchange gain	6	1
	1,194	**1,211**

Note 21 - Food and Beverages Consumed

₹ (in Lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	535	469
Add: Purchases	31,064	27,944
Total	**31,599**	**28,413**
Less: Closing stock	622	535
Food and beverages consumed	**30,977**	**27,878**

Note 22 - Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	16,215	14,029
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note (i) below and note 28))	1,102	954
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	102	98
Payment to contractors	5,639	4,934
Staff welfare expenses	2,062	1,685
	25,120	**21,700**

(i) The Company has recognised the following amounts under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds".

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Provident Fund:		
To Regional Provident Fund (RPF)	106	82
To Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust	271	242
Gratuity Fund	274	228
Company's Contribution to Employee Pension Scheme	414	367
Employee Deposit Linked Insurance	21	20
Superannuation Fund	17	15
Total	**1,103**	**954**

(ii) Consequent to the acquisition of the Air Catering business from IHCL and its affiliates, the employees attached to the respective Air Catering Divisions of IHCL were transferred to the Company. Since a formal approval to establish the Provident Fund trust for Mumbai, Delhi location is still awaited from the PF Commissioner, the Fund continues to be administered by IHCL. Provident Fund for other locations i.e. Kolkata, Bangalore, Goa, Amritsar and Chennai are administered by the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner "RPFC".

Note 23 - Finance Cost

₹ (in Lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest cost on lease liabilities	1,229	286
Other interest costs	14	21
	1,243	**307**
Less: Interest capitalised (Refer Footnote)	(271)	(79)
	972	**228**

Note: Disclosure in relation to leases is given under note 30.

Footnote: The Company has capitalised the interest cost on lease liabilities relating to certain qualifying assets.

Note 24 - Depreciation and amortisation expenses

₹ (in Lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1,582	1,575
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	1,214	333
Amortisation of intangible	77	85
	2,873	**1,993**
Less: Depreciation on right-of-use asset (Refer Footnote)	(81)	(31)
	2,792	**1,962**

Footnote: The Company has capitalised the depreciation on right-of-use asset relating to certain qualifying assets.

Note 25 - Other operating and general expenses

₹ (in Lakh)

		Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Catering supplies	2,301	2,434
	Other supplies	983	868
	Fuel, power and light	4,428	4,189
	Repairs to buildings	258	276
	Repairs to machinery	552	513
	Repairs to others	837	727
	Linen and uniform washing and laundry expenses	810	567
	Commission	69	57
	Job contract charges	2,757	2,419
	Other operating expenses	1,750	1,629
		14,745	**13,679**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	228	237
	License fees	52	45
	Rates and taxes	564	511
	Airport levy and revenue share	2,990	147
	Insurance	639	511
	Advertising and publicity	23	54
	Printing and stationery	276	262
	Passage and Travelling	178	130

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Provision for doubtful debts	1	-
Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility *(Refer Footnote (ii) below)*	164	-
Professional fees	756	655
Payment made to statutory auditors *(Refer Footnote (i) below)*	76	75
Directors' fees and commission	26	24
Corporate shared service fee	83	83
Freight outward	152	109
Other expenses	789	870
	6,997	**3,713**
	21,742	**17,392**

Footnotes:

₹ (in Lakh)

		Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
(i)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As statutory auditors	60	60
	As tax auditors	10	10
	Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	6	5
		76	**75**

(ii) During the year the Company has incurred ₹ 164 Lakhs (March 31,2024: ₹ Nil) towards Corporate Social Responsibility expenditure. *(Refer note 36)*.

Note 26 - Contingent Liabilities (to the extent not provided for):

The Company is involved in the following appellate, judicial and arbitration proceeding matters arising in the course of conduct of the Company’s businesses. In few of the proceedings in respect of matters under litigation are in early stages, and in other cases, the claims are indeterminate.

(a) On account of matters in dispute:

Amounts in respect of claims asserted by various revenue authorities on the Company, in respect of taxes, etc. which are in dispute, are as under:

₹ (in Lakh)

Nature of tax	Amounts claimed		
	Taxes	Interest and penalty	Total
Income Tax Related Matters			
March 31, 2025	**97**	**-**	**97**
March 31, 2024	*97*	*-*	*97*
Service tax			
March 31, 2025	**1,175**	**-**	**1,175**
March 31, 2024	*1,249*	*-*	*1,249*
Goods and Service Tax			
March 31, 2025	**122**	**125**	**247**
March 31, 2024	*7*	*6*	*13*
Sales tax and State value added taxes			
March 31, 2025	**3,002**	**90**	**3,092**
March 31, 2024	*3,054*	*61*	*3,115*

₹ (in Lakh)

Nature of tax	Amounts claimed		
	Taxes	Interest and penalty	Total
Central Excise			
March 31, 2025	**411**	**-**	**411**
March 31, 2024	*411*	*-*	*411*
Profession Tax			
March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**
March 31, 2024	*4*	*2*	*6*

(b) Others

1. The license fees for permission for water pipeline over the land belonging to Mumbai International Airport Limited has been enhanced by ₹ 9 Lakh (As at March 31, 2024: ₹ 9 Lakh) during the financial year 2008-09 which has been contested by the Company.

2. Interest on delayed payment of Airport levy to Airport Authority of India for the years from 1999 to 2014 amounting to ₹ 20 Lakh for Taj SATS Air Catering Limited (Formerly - Taj Madras Flight Kitchen Private Limited).

3 Management is generally unable to reasonably estimate a range of possible loss for proceedings related to labour disputes, including where:

(i) plaintiffs/parties have not claimed an amount of money damages, unless management can otherwise determine an appropriate amount;

(ii) the proceedings are in early stages;

(iii) there is uncertainty as to the outcome of pending appeals or motions or negotiations;

(iv) there are significant factual issues to be resolved; and/or

(v) there are novel legal issues presented.

However, in respect of the above matters, management does not believe, based on currently available information, that the outcomes of the litigation will have a material adverse effect on the Company's financial condition, though the outcomes could be material to the Company's operating results for any particular period, depending, in part, upon the operating results for such period.

Note 27 - Capital Commitments

Commitments includes the amount of purchase order (net of advance) issued to parties for completion of assets. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹ 4,430 Lakh (As at March 31, 2024: ₹ 655 Lakh)

Note 28 - Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as under the head "Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds":

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident Fund	377	324
Gratuity Fund	274	228
Company's contribution to Pension Scheme	414	367
Employee Deposit Linked Insurance	21	20
Superannuation Fund	17	15
Total	**1,103**	**954**

(b) In light of the Supreme Court judgement dated February 28, 2019 regarding the definition of wages for calculation of Provident fund contribution, the Company as advised, on a prudent basis, has provided for the liability prospectively from date of judgement.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

(c) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows: -

Funded:

i. Post Retirement Gratuity

ii. Provident fund – managed through The Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust.

Unfunded:

i. Pension to Employees – Post retirement minimum guaranteed pension scheme for certain categories of employees, which is unfunded.

(d) The above defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risks, interest rate, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to government security yields prevailing as at the Balance sheet date. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has relatively balanced mix of investments in equity, government securities, bonds and other debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan asset should be invested in equity securities to leverage the return generated by the Fund.
Interest Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will partially be offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(e) **Pension Scheme for Employees:**

The Company has formulated an unfunded pension scheme for certain employees. The actuarial liability arising on the above, after allowing for employees' contribution is determined as at the year end, on the basis of uniform accrual benefit, with demographic assumptions taken as Nil.

(f) **Provident Fund:**

The Provident fund for Mumbai and Delhi units are administered by a separate independent Trust (Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust). These trusts maintain their assets at the company level and do not have assets identifiable specifically for the Company. Other locations i.e. Kolkata, Bangalore, Goa, Amritsar and Chennai contribute to respective regional provident funds.

The Company contributed ₹ 271 Lakh (As at March 31, 2024: ₹ 242 Lakh) towards the above trust and has been recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss.

(g) **Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation**

(i) **Amount to be recognized in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability**

₹ (in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Present Value of Funded Obligations		
As at March 31, 2025	**5,418**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*4,865*	*-*
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**3**
As at March 31, 2024	*-*	*3*
Fair Value of Plan Assets		
As at March 31, 2025	**(4,927)**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*(4,659)*	*-*

₹ (in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Net (Asset)/Liability		
As at March 31, 2025	**491**	**3**
As at March 31, 2024	*206*	*3*

(ii) **Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss**

₹ (in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Current Service Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2025	**266**	**-**
Year Ended March 31, 2024	*225*	*-*
Past Service Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
Year Ended March 31, 2024	*-*	*-*
Interest Cost		
Year Ended March 31, 2025	**7**	**-**
Year Ended March 31, 2024	*3*	*-*
Total Expense		
Year Ended March 31, 2025	**273**	**-**
Year Ended March 31, 2024	*228*	*-*

(iii) **Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation**

₹ (in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation		
As at March 31, 2025	**4,865**	**3**
As at March 31, 2024	*4,377*	*3*
Current Service Cost		
As at March 31, 2025	**266**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*225*	*-*
Past Service Cost		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*-*	*-*
Interest Cost		
As at March 31, 2025	**332**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*307*	*-*
Actuarial loss/(gain)		
As at March 31, 2025	**251**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*318*	*-*
Benefits Paid		
As at March 31, 2025	**(295)**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*(362)*	*-*
Liability assumed/ (Settled)		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	*-*	*-*
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation		
As at March 31, 2025	**5,419**	**3**
As at March 31, 2024	*4,865*	*3*

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

(iv) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

₹ (in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Funded)	Pension (Unfunded)
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets		
As at March 31, 2025	**4,659**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	4,235	-
Interest on Plan Assets		
As at March 31, 2025	**325**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	304	-
Actual return on Plan Assets less Interest on Plan Assets		
As at March 31, 2025	**33**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	339	-
Contribution by Employer		
As at March 31, 2025	**206**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	143	-
Benefits Paid		
As at March 31, 2025	**(295)**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	(362)	-
Asset Acquired/(Settled)		
As at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets		
As at March 31, 2025	**4,928**	**-**
As at March 31, 2024	4,659	-

(v) Description of Plan Assets (Managed by an Insurance Company)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Government of India Securities	52%	54%
Corporate Bonds	20%	17%
Equity	21%	22%
Money Market & Others	7%	7%
Total	**100%**	**100%**

(vi) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)		Gratuity (Funded)	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.75%	7.20%	6.75%	7.20%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%	5.00%
Employee Turnover	21-30 years 5%	21-30 years 5%	21-30 years 5%	21-30 years 5%
	31-59 years 1%	31-59 years 1%	31-59 years 1%	31-59 years 1%
Mortality table*				
Mortality in service	Table 1	Table 1	Table 1	Table 1
Mortality in retirement	N.A.	N.A.	Table 2	Table 2

*Table 1 – Indian Assured Lives mortality (2012-14) Ult table

Table 2 – UK published S1PA Mortality rate

(vii) **Sensitivity Analysis:**

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarizes the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Gratuity (Funded)	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	5,233	5,616
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on defined benefit obligation	5,614	5,230

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

(viii) **Amount recorded in other comprehensive income**

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Change in financial assumptions	167	86
Change in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	85	232
Experience adjustments on plan assets	(33)	(340)
Total	**219**	**(22)**

Footnote:

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Code on Social Security, 2020:

The Code on Social Security, 2020 (‘the Code’) relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020 and invited suggestions from the stakeholders. The date of implementation of the Code is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial results when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

Note 29 - Revenue from contracts with customers

Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss:

Disaggregated Revenue

i) Revenue from operations

₹ (in Lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) Sale of food and beverages	76,464	68,358
(b) Revenue from Air catering and Allied services	24,525	18,147
(c) Other Operating Income	2,258	2,243
Total Revenue from operations	**1,03,247**	**88,748**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

ii) Revenue based on products and services:

₹ (in Lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of food and beverages	76,464	68,358
Handling services	12,803	8,903
Hi-loader service	7,977	6,833
Laundry services	1,290	970
Bonded warehouse rental	1,853	940
Miscellaneous services	602	500
Other operating revenue	2,258	2,244
Total Revenue	**1,03,247**	**88,748**

Note: Revenue from contract with customers is accruing in Indian geography only and recognised based on product or services transferred at a point in time.

Contract Balances

Contract liability

The contract liability relates to the advance consideration received from customers before the related performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognized once the performance obligation is over/ services delivered.

The related disclosures are as under:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advances collected from the customers *	68	94

*Considering the nature of the business, the advance collected are generally materialized as revenue within the same operating cycle.

Note 30 - Leases

The Company has taken land, vehicles and other moveable assets on lease which are generally long term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within one to ten years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

(a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as under:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current*	660	316
Non-Current	21,679	7,366
Total	**22,339**	**7,682**

*The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability.

The outflow on account of lease liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 is ₹ 1,089 lakhs (March 31, 2024 - ₹ 507 lakhs).

(b) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	2,200	726
Between 1 and 5 years	8,925	2,186
More than 5 years	45,803	30,067
Total	**56,928**	**32,979**

(c) Movement of Right-of-Use Assets

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
As at beginning of the year	8,718	743
Additions	29,438	8,347
Disposals	-	(39)
Depreciation	(1,214)	(333)
As at the end of the year	**36,942**	**8,718**

(d) Amounts recognized in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Finance cost		
Interest expense on lease liability	958	207

(e) Amounts recognized in Cashflow Statement

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Total cash outflow for lease	1,089	507

Note 31 - Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

i. Entities having joint control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	India
SATS Ltd.	Singapore

ii. Subsidiary of the Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Nekta Food Solutions Limited *(Incorporated on November 16, 2023)*	India

iii. Key Management Personnel

Particulars	Relation
Manish Gupta	Chief Executive Officer
Ajay Bhat	Chief Financial Officer

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

iv. Subsidiaries of Entities having joint control

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Domestic	
United Hotels Ltd.	India
Ideal Ice Limited	India
Roots Corporation Ltd.	India
Quiro Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	India
Genness Hospitality Pvt. Ltd.	India
Piem Hotels Ltd.	India

v. Entities where Directors have control /significant influence

Particulars	Place of Incorporation
SATS Food Solutions India Pvt Ltd	India

vi. Post-employment benefit plans:

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited Staff Gratuity Trust

Taj SATS Air Catering Limited Superannuation Scheme

The Indian Hotels Company Limited Employee Provident Fund Trust

(b) Details of Related party transactions during the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Entities having joint control	Key Management Personnel	Others (IHCL Subsidiaries)	Wholly owned subsidiary	Entities influenced by Directors	Post Retirement benefit plans
Investment in Equity Shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	*-*	*990*	*-*	*-*
Sale of goods	**477**	**-**	**17**	**4**	**-**	**-**
	306	*-*	*22*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Corporate shared service fee	**83**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	83	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Purchase of services	**44**	**-**	**61**	**-**	**124**	**-**
	48	*-*	*40*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Deputed staff reimbursement	**52**	**-**	**1**	**67**	**-**	**-**
	115	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Sale of services	**15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	5	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Intercompany deposits placed	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	*1,675*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Intercompany deposits repayment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	*1,675*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Interest Income on intercompany deposits	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	*33*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Reimbursement of expenses	**246**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	170	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Deputed Staff out	**-**	**-**	**1**	**25**	**-**	**-**
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Contribution to funds	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**562**
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*485*
Dividend Paid	**1,287**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,236**	**-**
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Remuneration Paid	**-**	**613**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*234*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*

Note - Figures in italics are of previous year

(c) Details of Related party balances:

Balance outstanding at the end of the year

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Entities having joint control	Wholly owned subsidiary	Key Management Personnel	Others (IHCL) Subsidiaries	Entities influenced by Directors	Others (SATS) Subsidiaries	Post Retirement benefit plans
Investment in Equity Shares							
	-	**990**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*990*	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables							
	18	**-**	**-**	**2**	**-**	**2**	**495**
	51	-	-	*3*	-	*1*	*209*
Trade Receivables							
	69	**32**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	28	-	-	*5*	-	*1*	-

Note - Figures in italics are of previous year

(d) Remuneration paid to Key Management Personnel:

₹ (in Lakh)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Short-term employee benefits *(Refer footnote (i))*	301	192
(b) Post-employment benefits *(Refer footnote (ii))*	23	10
(c) Other long-term benefits	289	32
Total	**613**	**234**

Footnotes:

(i) Short-term employee benefits are disclosed on actual payment basis.

(ii) Include gratuity, compensated absences, superannuation and provident fund. Gratuity and compensated absences are actuarially determined.

(e) Statement of Material Transactions during the year:

₹ (in Lakh)

Name of the Company	Nekta Food Solutions Ltd.	Quiro Hospitality Pvt Ltd	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	SATS Ltd.	Post-retirement benefit plan	Genness Hospitality Pvt Ltd	Roots Corporation Ltd.
Investment in Equity Shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	990	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sale of goods	**4**	**-**	**477**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*306*	-	-	-	-
Purchase of services	**-**	**-**	**44**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**21**
	-	-	*48*	-	-	-	*9*
Deputed Staff cost	**67**	**-**	**52**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*115*	-	-	-	-
Sale of services	**-**	**-**	**15**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*5*	-	-	-	*4*
Reimbursement of expenses	**-**	**-**	**246**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1**
	-	-	*170*	*1*	-	-	-
Deputed Staff out	**25**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Intercorporate deposits placed	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	*475*	-	-	-	*1,200*	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

₹ (in Lakh)

Name of the Company	Nekta Food Solutions Ltd.	Quiro Hospitality Pvt Ltd	The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	SATS Ltd.	Post-retirement benefit plan	Genness Hospitality Pvt Ltd	Roots Corporation Ltd.
Intercompany deposits repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	*475*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*1,200*	*-*
Interest Income on ICD	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	*9*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*23*	*-*
Corporate shared service fee	-	-	83	-	-	-	-
	-	*-*	*83*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Dividend Paid	-	-	1,287	1,236	-	-	-
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*-*
Contribution to Funds	-	-	-	-	562	-	-
	-	*-*	*-*	*-*	*485*	*-*	*-*

Note - Figures in italics are of previous year

₹ (in Lakh)

	Piem Hotels Ltd.	SATS Food Solutions India Pvt Ltd	United Hotels Ltd.	Ideal Ice Limited
Sale of goods	8	-	9	-
	3	*1*	*10*	*9*
Reimbursement of expenses	-	-	-	1
	-	*-*	*-*	*1*
Purchase of services	1	124	-	20
	2	*-*	*-*	*29*

Note - Figures in italics are of previous year

(f) Disclosure pursuant to section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013:

(i) Surplus funds had been invested with related parties in the form of intercorporate deposits, for the purpose of working capital requirement, repayable within 182 days carrying interest rate of 9% p.a. Maximum balance outstanding during the year is Nil (previous year: ₹ 1,675 Lakh).

(ii) Particulars of investments in subsidiary and other investments are given in note no.9(a) and 9(b).

(iii) In line with Circular No 04/2015 issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 10/03/2015, loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered for the purposes of disclosure under Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 32 - Tax disclosures

i. Income tax recognised in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
For the year	5,890	4,548
	5,890	**4,548**
Deferred tax expense		
In respect of current year	(75)	595
	(75)	**595**
Net income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**5,815**	**5,143**

As on March 31, 2023, the Company has recognised deferred tax asset of ₹ 474 Lakh on unabsorbed depreciation amounting to ₹ 1,835 Lakh and carried forwards capital gains of ₹ 55 Lakh. Deferred tax asset created on account of unabsorbed depreciation has been fully utilised during the previous year ended March 31, 2024. Deferred tax asset created on account of capital losses can be utilised within the statutory time limit.

The Company has reviewed its income tax treatments in order to determine whether Appendix C of Ind AS 12 effective from April 1, 2019 could have an impact on the Financial Statements and concluded that it has no material impact on the Company's standalone financial statements.

As a practice, where the interpretation of income tax law is not clear, management relies on the some or all of the following factors to determine the probability of its acceptance by the tax authority:

- Strength of technical and judicial argument and clarity of the legislation;
- Past experience related to similar tax treatments in its own case;
- Legal and professional advice or case law related to other entities.

After analysing above factors for each of such uncertain tax treatments, where the Company expects that the probability to sustain its position on ultimate resolution of such uncertain tax treatment is remote, the Company ensures that such uncertain tax positions are adequately provided for in the standalone financial statements.

ii. The income tax expenses for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations:	23,059	20,799
Income tax expenses calculated at 25.168 %	5,803	5,235
Effect of depreciation expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	(17)	2
Effect of business loss	-	(73)
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	35	(19)
Others	(7)	(2)
	5,815	**5,143**
Tax expense/(Credit) relating to previous year	-	-
Net income tax credit recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**5,815**	**5,143**

iii. Analysis of deferred tax liabilities presented in the balance sheet

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	(1,862)	(1,938)
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)	**(1,862)**	**(1,938)**

a. Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 01,2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance as at March 31,2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill)	(2,386)	(64)	(2,450)
Provision for employee benefits	308	39	347
Provision for doubtful debts	43	(17)	26
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	(8)	197	189
Mutual Funds	(59)	(6)	(65)
Current year business loss to be carried forward	-	-	-
Others	166	(75)	91
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liabilities)	**(1,936)**	**74**	**(1,862)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

b. Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 01,2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Opening balance as at April 01,2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (including goodwill)	(2,334)	(52)	(2,386)
Provision for employee benefits	283	25	308
Provision for doubtful debts	90	(47)	43
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	74	(82)	(8)
Mutual Funds	1	(60)	(59)
Current year business loss to be carried forward	462	(462)	-
Others	83	83	166
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**(1,341)**	**(595)**	**(1,936)**

Note: Deferred tax liability has not been recognised on initial recognition of goodwill arising from business combination transaction. In subsequent years also, deferred tax liability will not be recognised considering as initial recognition of goodwill arising from business combination transaction.

Note 33 - Earnings per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

₹ (in Lakh)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit after tax (₹ Lakh)	17,244	15,656
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	1,74,00,000	1,74,00,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	1,74,00,000	1,74,00,000
Face Value per Ordinary Share (₹)	10	10
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic and Diluted	99.10	89.98

Note 34 - Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows.

Fair Value Measurement:

₹ (in Lakh)

As at March 31, 2025	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4,050	4,050
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	3,503	3,503
Investments	3,426	-	3,426
Trade Receivables	-	12,246	12,246
Loans	-	94	94
Other financial assets	-	3,681	3,681
Total	**3,426**	**23,574**	**27,000**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	22,339	22,339
Trade Payables	-	8,498	8,498
Other financial liabilities	-	2,757	2,757
Total	**-**	**33,594**	**33,594**

₹ (in Lakh)

As at March 31, 2024	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	2,165	2,165
Other balance with banks	-	8,232	8,232
Investments	7,505	-	7,505
Trade Receivable	-	8,122	8,122
Loans	-	83	83
Other financial assets	-	2,114	2,114
Total	**7,505**	**20,716**	**28,221**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	7,682	7,682
Trade Payables	-	8,116	8,116
Other financial liabilities	-	2,412	2,412
Total	**-**	**18,210**	**18,210**

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. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV.
- 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.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

₹ (in Lakh)

As at March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	3,426	-	-	3,426
Total	**3,426**	**-**	**-**	**3,426**

₹ (in Lakh)

As at March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	7,505	-	-	7,505
Total	**7,505**	**-**	**-**	**7,505**

i) The Company has not disclosed the fair value of financial instruments such as trade receivables, trade payables, short term loans, deposits etc. because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of fair value.

ii) The carrying amounts of the borrowings that are not measured at fair value are reasonable approximation of fair value, as they are floating rate instruments that are re-priced to market interest rates on or near the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

(b) Financial risk management:

The Company has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments.

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. However, the Company does not have any exposure to hedged or unhedged foreign currency as on 31st March 2025 and hence it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company does not have any long term borrowings at variable interest rates and hence is not exposed to interest rate risk.

iv) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable was ₹ 12,246 Lakh as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: ₹ 8,122 Lakh).

Exposure to credit risk

The Company's exposure to credit risk for trade receivables based on Indian geography only.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 27,002 Lakh and ₹ 28,221 Lakh as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, trade receivables, other financial assets and investments.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and customers contributing to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable and billed revenue are as given below.

₹ (in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Customer count	2	2
Amount receivable (₹ in Lakh)	4,936	4,823

(c) Capital Management:

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholders value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity, operating cash flows generated and borrowings – long-term and short-term. The Company has undrawn overdraft/ cash credit facility for meeting its future working capital requirements.

(d) Liquidity risk

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross undiscounted and exclude future contractual interest payments.

₹ (in Lakh)

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying value As at Balance Sheet date	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities						
March 31, 2025	**22,339**	**2,200**	**2,077**	**6,848**	**45,803**	**56,928**
March 31, 2024	*7,682*	*726*	*529*	*1,657*	*30,067*	*32,979*
Trade and other payables						
March 31, 2025	**8,498**	**8,498**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**8,498**
March 31, 2024	*8,116*	*8,116*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*8,116*
Other financial liabilities						
March 31, 2025	**2,582**	**2,582**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2,582**
March 31, 2024	*2,237*	*2,237*	*-*	*-*	*-*	*2,237*
Total						
March 31, 2025	**33,419**	**13,280**	**2,077**	**6,848**	**45,803**	**68,008**
March 31, 2024	*18,035*	*11,079*	*529*	*1,657*	*30,067*	*43,332*

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs while maintaining sufficient headroom on its undrawn committed borrowing facilities at all times, so that the Company does not breach borrowing limits. Such forecasting takes into consideration the Company's debt financing plans, covenant compliance and compliance with internal statement of financial ratio targets.

Note 35 - Earnings and expenditures in foreign exchange:

(a) Earnings in foreign exchange

₹ (in Lakh)

Details	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Earnings in Foreign Exchange: (On accrual basis)	20,338	16,235

Earnings in foreign exchange represent amounts received/receivable by the Company (exclusive of taxes) from International Airlines, charters, diplomatic missions etc. in Indian Rupees out of their repatriable funds and include settlements made in foreign currency by the customers.

(b) Expenditures in foreign currency

The company has incurred expenditures for import of capital goods and services from the suppliers located outside India amounting to ₹ 123 Lakh (March 31, 2024: ₹ 200 Lakh). Purchase of capital goods was done by issuance of letter of credit facility availed from the bank account of the company located in India. Payment to suppliers is made through the company's bank account in India.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

Note 36 - Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR):

As required by Section 135 of Companies Act 2013, and rules therein, the Company is required to spend amount towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) for activities listed under Section VII of the Companies Act, 2013.

₹ (in Lakh)

Details of Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	Year ended March 31, 2025
(a) Gross amount required to be spent by the company during the year	174
(b) Amount approved by the Board to be spent during the year	174
Less - Excess spent from previous year carried forward	(9)
Net to be spent during current year	**164**
(c) Amount spent during the year on	
Building Livelihoods	128
Supporting Education	36
Total	**164**

Note 37 - Additional regulatory information

(a) Ratios:

S. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	1.90	2.25
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)	25	45
4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average total equity	35%	45%
5	Inventory Turnover	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations (grossed up for taxes and levies)	Average trade receivables	13	13
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average trade payables	6	6
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Current Assets - Current Liabilities)	9	6
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit of the year	Total Income	17%	17%
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax & finance costs	Average Equity + Average Debt + Average Leases	37%	59%
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	7%	7%

Explanation to the Ratios:

(i) Current Ratio has dropped due to deployment of cash and reduced cash balance as on reporting date.

(ii) Debt Equity ratio is nil as there is no debt as on reporting date.

(iii) Debt service coverage ratio has reduced despite increase in earnings due to higher lease commitments based on new lease agreement entered for renewal of leases at various locations.

(iv) Return on equity has dropped due to increase in equity base.

(v) Trade receivable turnover ratio has improved on account higher collections from the customers.

(vi) Trade payable turnover ratio has decreased marginally vis-à-vis previous year.

(vii) Net capital turnover ratio has decreased due to increase in net working capital.

(viii) Net profit ratio has improved due to improvement in profits for the current year vis-à-vis previous year.

(ix) Return on capital employed has dropped due to increase in lease liabilities as on reporting date.

(x) Return on investment is at par with the previous year level.

(b) Transactions with Struck Off Companies:

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets:

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

(d) Unrecorded transactions of income surrendered or disclosed in the tax assessments:

The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(e) Filing of returns and statements with banks:

The Company has credit facilities from banks on the basis of security of current assets. The quarterly returns or statements of current assets filed by the Company with banks are in agreement with the books of accounts.

(f) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(B) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(g) Title deeds of Immovable Properties not held in name of the Company:

Relevant line item in the Balance sheet	Description of item of property	Gross carrying value ₹ (in Lakh)	Title deeds held in the name of	Whether title deed holder is a promoter, director or relative# of promoter*/ director or employee of promoter/director	Property held since which date	Reason for not being held in the name of the company
Property, plant and equipment	Land	27	The Indian Hotels Company Limited	Yes	October 1, 2001	In accordance with the Business Transfer Agreement entered with IHCL, the land located at Mumbai is to be conveyed in favour of the Company. However, the same is pending completion of certain legal formalities.

Refer footnote (ii) to note 3(a)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended Mar 31, 2025

(h) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(i) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

(j) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(k) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

(i) The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact or current or previous financial year.

Note 38 - Audit trail:

The Company has used 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 respective software except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts was implemented effective April 15, 2024. Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, there is no instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by us.

Note 39 - Dividend:

Dividend paid during the year ended March 31, 2025 includes an amount of Rs 14.50 per equity share towards final dividend for the year ended March 31, 2024. Dividend declared by the Company are based on the profits available for distribution as reported in the standalone financial statements of the Company.

On April 23, 2025 the Board of Directors of the Company have proposed a final dividend of ₹ 14.50 per share in respect of the year ended March 31, 2025, subject to the approval of shareholders at the Annual General Meeting. If approved, the dividend would result in a cash outgo of ₹ 2,523 Lakh.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No: 117694

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN: 07624616

Ankur Dalwani
Director
DIN: 10091697

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

ANNEXURE
for the year ended March 31, 2025

FORM NO. AOC.1

Statement containing salient features of the financial statement of Subsidiaries/associate companies/joint ventures (Pursuant to first proviso to sub-section (3) of section 129 read with rule 5 of Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014)

Part "A": Subsidiaries

(Information in respect of each subsidiary to be presented with amounts in Rs)

₹ (in Lakh)

S. No.	Particulars	March 31,2025
1.	Name of the subsidiary	Nekta Food Solutions Limited
2.	Date since when subsidiary was acquired	16-Nov-23
3.	Reporting period for the subsidiary concerned, if different from the holding company's reporting period	Not applicable
5.	Reporting currency and Exchange rate as on the last date of the relevant financial year in the case of foreign subsidiaries.	Not applicable
6.	Share capital	990
7.	Reserves & surplus	(249)
8.	Total assets	1,330
9.	Total Liabilities	1,330
10.	Investments	28
11.	Turnover	638
12.	Loss Before Tax	(232)
13.	Provision for taxation	(12)
14.	Loss after taxation	(220)
15.	Proposed Dividend	-
16.	% of shareholding	100

Notes: The following information shall be furnished at the end of the statement:

S. No.	Particulars	March 31,2025
1	Names of subsidiaries which are yet to commence operations	Not Applicable
2	Names of subsidiaries which have been liquidated or sold during the year.	Not Applicable

Part "B": Associates and Joint Ventures

Statement pursuant to Section 129 (3) of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Associate Companies and Joint Ventures

S. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Name
1	**Latest audited Balance Sheet Date**	Not Applicable
2	**Date on which the Associate or Joint Venture was associated or acquired**	
3	**Shares of Associate/Joint Ventures held by the company on the year end**	
	No.	
	Amount of Investment in Associates/Joint Venture	
	Extend of Holding %	

S. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Name
4	**Description of how there is significant influence**	Not Applicable
5	**Reason why the associate/joint venture is not consolidated**	
6	**Networth attributable to Shareholding as per latest audited Balance Sheet**	
7	**Profit/Loss for the year**	
	i. Considered in Consolidation	
	ii. Not Considered in Consolidation	

S. No.	Name of Associates/Joint Ventures	Name
1	Names of associates or joint ventures which are yet to commence operations.	Not Applicable
2	Names of associates or joint ventures which have been liquidated or sold during the year.	Not Applicable

Note: This Form is to be certified in the same manner in which the Balance Sheet is to be certified.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited
CIN: U55204MH2001PLC133177

Puneet Chhatwal
Chairman
DIN : 07624616

Ankur Dalwani
Director
DIN: 10091697

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Manish Gupta
Chief Executive Officer

Ajay Bhat
Chief Financial Officer

Bakhtawar K. Irani
Company Secretary
Membership No: A17753

Mumbai
April 23, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Genness Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
   (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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2025 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 during the year ended 31 March 2025; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting softwares.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFT1040

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash losses in the current financial year and incurred cash loss of Rs 0.28 Lakh in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable. Accordingly reporting on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise and hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFT1040

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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.

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFT1040

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2025

CIN No: U55101MH2022PTC375826

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	3	686.04	693.14
Capital work-in-progress	4	8,879.91	3,041.69
		9,565.95	**3,734.83**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	53.55	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)		1.10	-
Other non-current assets	8	2.74	-
		9,623.34	**3,734.83**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	5	1,303.09	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	28.91	2,775.91
Other financial assets	7	-	17.76
Other current assets	8	159.34	-
		1,491.34	**2,793.67**
Total		**11,114.68**	**6,528.50**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	10,490.00	6,490.00
Other equity	10	(33.44)	(84.77)
Total equity		**10,456.56**	**6,405.23**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	29 (a)	2.32	2.29
Other financial liabilities	12	364.22	114.56
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	25 (b)	6.31	-
		372.85	**116.85**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	29 (a)	0.16	0.18
Trade payables	11		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3.65	2.26
Other financial liabilities	12	279.80	2.60
Current tax provisions		-	0.64
Other current liabilities	13	1.67	0.74
		285.28	**6.42**
Total		**11,114.68**	**6,528.50**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
CFO

Nidhi Bhatt
CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

CIN No: U55101MH2022PTC375826

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	14	124.75	66.51
Total Income		**124.75**	**66.51**
Expenses			
Finance cost	15	-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation	3 / 4	-	-
Other operating and general expenses	16	41.84	49.34
Total Expenses		**41.84**	**49.34**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**82.91**	**17.17**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**82.91**	**17.17**
Tax expense			
Current tax		25.27	17.29
Provision for Earlier Year tax		-	0.16
Deferred tax	25 (b)	6.31	-
Total		**31.58**	**17.45**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**51.33**	**(0.28)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the year		**51.33**	**(0.28)**
Earnings per share:	17		
Basic – (₹)		0.01	(0.00)
Diluted – (₹)		0.01	(0.00)
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
CFO

Nidhi Bhatt
CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	990.00	-	-	(84.49)	(84.49)
Additional Share Capital Issued	5,500.00				
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(0.28)	(0.28)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(0.28)**	**(0.28)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**6,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(84.77)**	**(84.77)**
Additional Share Capital Issued	4,000.00				
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	51.33	51.33
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**51.33**	**51.33**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**10,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(33.44)**	**(33.44)**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
CFO

Nidhi Bhatt
CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	82.91	17.17
Adjustments For:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments	(34.55)	-
Gain on fair value of current investment	(24.28)	-
Interest Income	(65.93)	(66.51)
	(124.75)	**(66.51)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(41.84)	(49.34)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	(159.34)	-
Other Non-Current Assets	(56.29)	-
	(215.63)	**-**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.39	1.36
Other Liabilities	(0.87)	2.67
	0.51	**4.03**
Cash Generated from Operating Activities	(256.97)	(45.31)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded	(27.01)	(16.75)
Net Cash Generated From Operating Activities (A)	**(283.98)**	**(62.06)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(5,302.45)	(2,788.75)
Purchase of current Investments	(4,075.00)	-
Sale of current Investments	2,830.73	-
Interest Received	83.69	48.81
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(6,463.03)**	**(2,739.94)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	2,075.00
Short-term loans repaid	-	(2,075.00)
Proceeds from Issue of share Capital	4,000.00	5,500.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**4,000.00**	**5,500.00**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(2,747.00)**	**2,698.00**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	2,775.91	77.91
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	28.91	2,775.91
Summary of Significant Accounting Policies		

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
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CFO

Nidhi Bhatt
CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Background

Genness Hospitality Private Limited ("GHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 on Feb 1st, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited for 99 years. The construction work is under progress.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

Lease:

Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(c) Revenue recognition

Interest : Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(d) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalized as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(e)) are also recognized as part of CWIP.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(e) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(f) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

(g) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

(h) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(i) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition."

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(j) 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.

(a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Right-of-use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2023	708.13	708.13
Additions		-
Deductions for the period	0.20	0.20
At March 31, 2024	**707.93**	**707.93**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**707.93**	**707.93**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	7.66	7.66
Charge for the period	7.13	7.13
Deduction for the period		-
At March 31, 2024	**14.79**	**14.79**
Charge for the period	7.10	7.10
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**21.89**	**21.89**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**693.14**	**693.14**
At March 31, 2025	**686.04**	**686.04**

Note 4: Capital Work in Progress

(₹ lakhs)

	Capital Work in Progress
Cost	
At April 1, 2023	**131.24**
Additions	2,910.45
Adjustments	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2024	**3,041.69**
Additions	5,838.22
Adjustments	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2025	**8,879.91**
Net Block	
At March 31, 2024	**3,041.69**
At March 31, 2025	**8,879.91**

Note 4: Capital Work in Progress (contd.)

As at March 31, 2025

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	5,838.22	2,910.45	131.24	-	8,879.91
Total	**5,838.22**	**2,910.45**	**131.24**	**-**	**8,879.91**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,910.45	131.24	-	-	3,041.69
Total	**2,910.45**	**131.24**	**-**	**-**	**3,041.69**

Note 5: Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	31,838.33	1,303.09	-	-
Total Current Investments	**31,838.33**	**1,303.09**	**-**	**-**

Footnote:

(i) Aggregate amount of Investment		1,303.09		-

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with bank in current account	28.91	25.91
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	-	2,750.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	28.91	**2,775.91**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Public Bodies and Others	53.55	-
		53.55	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable	-	17.76
		-	**17.76**
		-	**17.76**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	2.74	-
		2.74	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	0.69	-
	Balance with Statutory Authorities	158.66	-
		159.34	**-**

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
1,05,00,00,000 (Previous year - 65,00,00,000)	10,500.00	6,500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	10,500.00	**6,500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
1,04,90,00,000 (Previous year - 64,90,00,000)	10,490.00	6,490.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	10,490.00	**6,490.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
1,04,90,00,000 (Previous year - 64,90,00,000)	10,490.00	6,490.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	10,490.00	**6,490.00**

Note 9: Share Capital (contd.)

Reconcilaition of Shares

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	64,90,00,000	6,490.00	9,90,00,000	990.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	40,00,00,000	4,000.00	55,00,00,000	5,500.00
As at the end of the year	**1,04,90,00,000**	**10,490.00**	**64,90,00,000**	**6,490.00**

Footnotes:

(i) During the year, The Company has issued 40,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

(ii) The Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

(iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates are as below:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	1,04,89,99,999	64,89,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoter)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	1,04,89,99,999	64,89,99,999
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(84.77)	(84.49)
Add: Current period Profit/(Loss)	51.33	(0.28)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(33.44)**	**(84.77)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(33.44)**	**(84.77)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 11: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	2.30	1.16
Accrued expenses and others	1.35	1.10
	3.65	**2.26**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	2.30	-	-	-	2.30
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.35	-	-	-	-	1.35
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.35**	**2.30**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.65**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**1.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.26**

Note 12: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Other payables		
	Contractors Retention money	364.22	114.56
		364.22	**114.56**
b)	**Current**		
	Other payables		
	Related Parties	0.80	1.93
	Capital Creditors	279.00	-
	Others	-	0.67
		279.80	**2.60**

Note 13: Other Non Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	1.67	0.74
	1.67	**0.74**

Note 14: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
Inter-corporate deposits	-	-
Deposits with Bank	65.93	66.51
	65.93	**66.51**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**65.93**	**66.51**
Profit on sale of Investments (Net)	34.55	-
Gain on Investments carried at FVTPL	24.28	-
Total	**124.75**	**66.51**

Note 15: Finance Cost

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on ICD	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(I)	**Operating Expenses Consist of the Following:**		
	Fuel, Power and Light	-	-
	Repairs to Others	-	-
	Payment to security Agency	-	-
	Other Operating Expenses	-	-
Total		**-**	**-**
(Ii)	**General Expenses Consist of the Following:**		
	Rates and Taxes	38.00	0.19
	Printing and Stationery	-	0.04
	Professional Fees	1.81	0.14
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.10
	Other Expenses	0.94	47.87
		41.84	**49.34**
Total		**41.84**	**49.34**

Footnotes:

a) Payment Made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	1.10	1.10
	1.10	**1.10**

Note 17: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ lakhs)	51.33	(0.28)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	75,28,25,137	29,58,57,923
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.01	(0.00)

Note 18: Fair Value of financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 19: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 20: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 21: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 22: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 23: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 24: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25: Taxation

(a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	82.91	17.17
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	21.56	4.46
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	10.02	12.83
Deferred Tax Assets not recognised on losses incurred	-	-
Prior Period Taxes	-	0.16
Others	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**31.58**	**17.45**

(b) Deferred Tax

The following is the analysis of deferred Tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	0.02	-
Deferred Tax liabilities	(6.33)	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**(6.31)**	-

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (charge)/credit	Recognised in other comprehensive income (charge)/ credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Right-of-Use assets (ROU) Net of Lease Liability	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total (A)	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised (gain)/ loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	(6.31)	-	(6.31)
Others (Capital work-in-progress)	-	(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Total (B)	**-**	**(6.33)**	**-**	**(6.33)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**-**	**(6.31)**	**-**	**(6.31)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (Previous Year)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 26: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 6,268.24 Lakhs (PY ₹ 11,526.89 Lakhs).

Note 27: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2025. (March 31, 2024 – NIL)

Note 28: Revenue Expenditure Capitalised during Construction Period Is as Follows

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 24-25	FY 23-24
Interest on Lease liabilities	0.16	0.19
Amortisation of RoU	7.11	7.13
Interest on ICD	-	33.23
Salary Reimbursement	24.07	20.14
Others	1.38	4.6
Total	**32.72**	**65.29**

Note 29: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	2.48	2.47
	-	-
Total	**2.48**	**2.47**
Analysed as		
Current	0.16	0.18
Non-current	2.32	2.29
Total	**2.48**	**2.47**

b. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity Analysis	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	0.16	0.16
Between 1 and 2 years	0.16	0.16
Between 2 and 5 years	0.49	0.49
More than 5 years	14.99	15.15
Total	**15.80**	**15.96**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company
- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence
- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)
- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	**39.86**	**0.80**	**1.39**	**-**	**0.22**	**0.10**
	52.42	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*2,075.00*	-	-	-
ICD repayment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*(2,075.00)*	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*33.23*	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	**20.13**	**1.58**	**3.94**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	12.97	*1.28*	*7.17*	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	**4,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	5,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**5,891.90**	**644.04**
	-	-	-	-	*2,703.64*	*114.56*

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

Note 31: Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	5.23	435.15	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	-99%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	-
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	11.48	21.83	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Trade Payables	-47%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:

1. Reduction on account of deployment of liquid funds for project.
2. Reduction on account of decrease in other expense in current year.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Rajesh Rajagopal
CFO

Nidhi Bhatt
CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
    (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

    (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

    (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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at March 31, 2025 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 during the year ended March 31, 2025; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances; nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting softwares.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFS4406

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification and the same have been properly dealt with in the books of accounts.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.

(b) We have considered the reports of the Internal Auditors for the period under audit.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current financial year and incurred cash losses of Rs. 66.80 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable. Accordingly reporting on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise and hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFS4406

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFS4406

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025
CIN No: U55101MH2022PTC375921

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	141.69	150.40
Right-of-use assets	4	484.22	489.24
Capital work-in-progress	3	6,265.11	1,962.26
		6,891.01	**2,601.90**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	40.30	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)		2.76	0.67
Other non-current assets	8 (a)	2.74	-
		6,936.81	**2,602.57**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	5	1,838.84	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6	25.77	1,892.77
Other financial assets	7	-	7.42
Other current assets	8 (b)	126.96	0.05
		1,991.56	**1,900.24**
Total		**8,928.37**	**4,502.81**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	8,490.00	4,490.00
Other equity	10	(56.66)	(82.19)
Total equity		**8,433.34**	**4,407.81**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28 (a)	1.73	1.71
Other financial liabilities	12	257.12	79.32
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	24 (b)	8.09	-
		266.95	**81.03**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28 (a)	0.12	0.13
Trade payables	11		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		3.36	2.26
Other financial liabilities	12	223.11	10.80
Current tax provisions		-	-
Other current liabilities	13	1.49	0.78
		228.08	**13.97**
Total		**8,928.37**	**4,502.81**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Giri
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

CIN No: U55101MH2022PTC375921

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	14	101.63	56.47
Total Income		**101.63**	**56.47**
Expenses			
Finance cost		-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation	3 & 4	8.71	1.96
Other operating and general expenses	15	41.78	108.32
Total Expenses		**50.49**	**110.28**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**51.14**	**(53.81)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**51.14**	**(53.81)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		17.51	14.66
Provision for earlier year tax		-	0.29
Deferred tax	24 (b)	8.09	
Total		**25.60**	**14.95**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**25.53**	**(68.76)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**25.53**	**(68.76)**
Earnings per share:	16		
Basic – (₹)		0.00	(0.03)
Diluted – (₹)		0.00	(0.03)
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Giri
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	51.14	(53.81)
Adjustments For:		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of investments	(29.63)	-
Gain on fair value of current investment	(31.13)	-
Depreciation and Amortisation	8.71	1.96
Interest Income	(40.87)	(56.47)
	(92.92)	**(54.51)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(41.78)	(108.32)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other financial assets	(40.30)	-
Other Current Assets	(126.91)	(0.05)
Other Non-Current Assets	(2.74)	-
	(169.95)	**(0.05)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.10	1.36
Other Financial Liabilities	(4.69)	-
Other Liabilities	8.82	11.06
	5.23	**12.42**
Cash Generated/(Outflow)from Operating Activities	(206.50)	(95.95)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded	(27.69)	(14.31)
Net Cash Generated/(Outflow) From Operating Activities (A)	**(234.19)**	**(110.26)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(3,903.01)	(1,944.67)
Purchase of current Investments	(3,900.00)	-
Sale of current Investments	2,121.92	-
Interest Received	48.29	49.64
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(5,632.81)**	**(1,895.03)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	975.00
Short-term loans repaid	-	(975.00)
Proceeds from Issue of share	4,000.00	3,500.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**4,000.00**	**3,500.00**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(1,867.00)**	**1,494.71**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	1,892.77	398.06
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	25.77	1,892.77

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Abhijit Giri
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	990.00	-	-	(13.43)	(13.43)
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(68.76)	(68.76)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(68.76)**	**(68.76)**
Additions	3,500.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**4,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(82.19)**	**(82.19)**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	25.53	25.53
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**25.53**	**25.53**
Additions	4,000.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**8,490.00**	**-**	**-**	**(56.66)**	**(56.66)**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN : 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN : 10326608

Abhijit Giri
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Background

Qurio Hospitality Private Limited ("QHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 on February 2, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with Sardar Sarovar Narmada Nigam Limited for 99 years. The construction work is under progress.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- **Impairment testing:** Property, plant and equipment are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value.

(c) Revenue recognition

Interest : Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. Initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included if there is an obligation to restore it.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is ecognized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalization.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(e) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalized as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognized as part of CWIP.

(f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

(h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

(i) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(j) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

(b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(k) 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.

(a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Buildings	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total	Capital Work in Progress
Cost (Refer Footnote below)						
At April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	87.57
Additions	37.26	64.80	42.08	8.22	152.36	1,874.69
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**37.26**	**64.80**	**42.08**	**8.22**	**152.36**	**1,962.26**
Additions	-	-	-	-	-	4,302.85
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**37.26**	**64.80**	**42.08**	**8.22**	**152.36**	**6,265.11**
Depreciation						
At April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	0.15	1.03	0.67	0.11	1.96	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**0.15**	**1.03**	**0.67**	**0.11**	**1.96**	**-**
Charge for the period	0.59	4.11	2.67	1.34	8.71	-
Adjustments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**0.74**	**5.14**	**3.34**	**1.45**	**10.67**	**-**
Net Block						
At March 31, 2024	**37.11**	**63.77**	**41.41**	**8.11**	**150.40**	**1,962.26**
At March 31, 2025	**36.52**	**59.66**	**38.74**	**6.77**	**141.69**	**6,265.11**

As at March 31, 2025

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	4,302.85	1,874.69	87.57	-	6,265.11
Total	**4,302.85**	**1,874.69**	**87.57**	**-**	**6,265.11**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,874.69	87.57	-	-	1,962.26
Total	**1,874.69**	**87.57**	**-**	**-**	**1,962.26**

Note 4: Right-of-use assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Land	Total
At April 1, 2023	499.82	499.82
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	0.14	0.14
At March 31, 2024	**499.68**	**499.68**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**499.68**	**499.68**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	**5.41**	**5.41**
Charge for the period	5.03	5.03
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**10.44**	**10.44**
Charge for the period	5.02	5.02
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**15.46**	**15.46**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**489.24**	**489.24**
At March 31, 2025	**484.22**	**484.22**

Note 5: Investments

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	37,345.14	1,528.47	-	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Reg - Growth	7,672.27	310.37	-	-
Total Current Investments		**1,838.84**		**-**

Footnote:

(i) Aggregate amount of Investment 1,838.84

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	25.77	42.77
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account (Original maturity less then 3 months)	-	1,850.00
	25.77	**1,892.77**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Public Bodies and Others	40.30	-
		40.30	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable	-	7.42
		-	**7.42**
		-	**7.42**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	2.74	-
		2.74	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses - Current	0.69	-
	Balance with Statutory Authoritites	126.27	
	Others	-	0.05
		126.96	**0.05**

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
85,00,00,000 (Previous year - 45,00,00,000)	8,500.00	4,500.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	8,500.00	**4,500.00**
Issued Share Capital		
84,90,00,000 (Previous year - 44,90,00,000)	8,490.00	4,490.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	8,490.00	**4,490.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
84,90,00,000 (Previous year - 44,90,00,000)	8,490.00	4,490.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	8,490.00	**4,490.00**

Note 9: Share Capital (contd.)

Reconcilaition

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ Lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	44,90,00,000	4,490.00	9,90,00,000	990.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	40,00,00,000	4,000.00	35,00,00,000	3,500.00
As at the end of the year	**84,90,00,000**	**8,490.00**	**44,90,00,000**	**4,490.00**

Footnotes:

(i) During the year, The Company has issued 40,00,00,000 Shares on right issue basis at Par value.

(ii) The Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

(iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates are as below:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	84,99,99,999	44,99,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Taida Trading and Industries Ltd.	1	1

(iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoter)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	84,99,99,999	44,99,99,999
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%

(v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(82.19)	(13.43)
Add: Current period Profit / (Loss)	25.53	(68.76)
Closing Retained Earnings	**(56.66)**	**(82.19)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**(56.66)**	**(82.19)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 11: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	2.06	1.16
Accrued expenses and others	1.31	1.10
	3.36	**2.26**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	2.06	-	-	-	2.06
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.31	-	-	-	-	1.31
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.31**	**2.06**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.36**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 Year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	1.16	-	-	-	1.16
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**1.16**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.26**

Note 12: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Other payables		
	Contractors Retention money	257.12	79.32
		257.12	**79.32**
b)	**Current**		
	Other payables		
	Related Parties	-	9.09
	Contractors Retention money	6.11	-
	Capital Creditors	217.00	-
	Others - Current Other Payable	-	1.71
		223.11	**10.80**

Note 13: Other Non Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	1.49	0.78
	1.49	**0.78**

Note 14: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from Financial Assets at Amortised Cost		
Deposits with Bank	40.87	56.47
	40.87	**56.47**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**40.87**	**56.47**
Profit on sale of current investment	29.63	-
Profit on sale of Investments (Net) (FVTPL)	31.13	-
Total	**101.63**	**56.47**

Note 15: Other operating and general expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	38.00	0.28
Printing and Stationery	-	0.01
Travelling & Conveyance Expenses	0.04	
Professional Fees	1.79	0.11
Directors' fees	-	-
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.10
Amortisation of Voluntary Retirement Scheme Expenses	-	-
Other Expenses	0.85	106.82
	41.78	**108.32**
Total	**41.78**	**108.32**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Other operating and general expenses (contd.)

Footnotes:

a) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	1.10	1.10
	1.10	**1.10**

Note 16: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ lakhs)	25.53	(68.76)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	55,28,25,137	22,42,73,224
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.00	(0.03)

Note 17: Fair Value of financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 18: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 19: Credit risk

"Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 20: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 21: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 22: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 23: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 24: Taxation

(a) Reconciliation of Tax Expense with the Effective Tax

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	51.15	(53.81)
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	13.30	(13.98)
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of Incomes that are not allowed in determining taxable profit	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	12.30	28.67
Prior Period Taxes	-	0.29
Others	-	(0.03)
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**25.60**	**14.95**

(b) Deferred Tax

The following is the analysis of deferred Tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	0.02	-
Deferred Tax liabilities	(8.11)	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**(8.09)**	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 24: Taxation (contd.)

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (charge)/credit	Recognised in other comprehensive income (charge)/ credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Right-of-Use assets (ROU) Net of Lease Liability	-	0.02	-	0.02
Total (A)	**-**	**0.02**	**-**	**0.02**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised (gain)/ loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss		(8.09)	-	(8.09)
Others (Capital work-in-progress)		(0.02)	-	(0.02)
Total (B)	**-**	**(8.11)**	**-**	**(8.11)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**-**	**(8.09)**	**-**	**(8.09)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (Previous Year)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 25: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 3,348.20 Lakhs (PY ₹ 7,223.33 Lakhs).

Note 26: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2025. (31st March 2024 – NIL)

Note 27: Revenue expenditure capitalized during construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 24-25	FY 23-24
Interest on Lease liabilities	0.12	0.12
Amortisation of RoU	5.02	5.03
Interest on ICD	-	13.69
Salary Reimbursement	24.36	20.14
Others	0.28	11.3
Total	**29.78**	**50.28**

Note 28: Ind AS – 116 “Leases”

The Company’s leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 99 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	1.85	1.84
	-	-
Total	**1.85**	**1.84**
Analysed as		
Current	0.12	0.13
Non-current	1.73	1.71
Total	**1.85**	**1.84**

Note 28: Ind AS – 116 "Leases" (contd.)

b. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity Analysis	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	0.12	0.12
Between 1 and 2 years	0.12	0.12
Between 2 and 5 years	0.37	0.37
More than 5 years	11.17	11.29
Total	**11.78**	**11.90**

Note 29: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 29: Related Party Transactions (contd.)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ Lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	38.37	-	1.39	-	0.22	0.10
	40.19	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	*975.00*	-	-	-
ICD repayment	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	*(975.00)*	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	*13.69*	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	**21.84**	**1.71**	**2.52**	-	-	-
	12.97	*1.28*	7.17	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	**4,000.00**	-	-	-	-	-
	3,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	-	-	-	-	**4,340.26**	**480.69**
	-	-	-	-	*1,727.81*	*73.21*

Footnote: *Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.*

Note 30:Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	8.73	136.07	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	-94%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	12.42	68.56	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Trade Payables	-77%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:

1. Reduction on account of deployment of liquid funds for project.
2. Reduction on account of decrease in other expense in current year.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No : 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN : 03611725

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN : 10326608

Abhijit Giri
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **Suisland Hospitality Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the Auditors' 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 other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the Financial Statements.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

– Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under Section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

– Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

   (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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at March 31, 2025 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 during the year ended March 31, 2025; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting softwares.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFR9954

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE A

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right-of-use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under Section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of Section 42 and Section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-Section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current financial year and incurred cash loss of ₹ 15.83 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable. Accordingly reporting on Companies (Auditors' Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise and hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFR9954

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE B

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFR9954

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets				
Non-current assets				
Right-of-use assets	3		13,453.22	13,638.01
Capital work-in-progress	4		4,372.87	2,411.61
			17,826.09	**16,049.62**
Income Tax Assets (net)			0.01	0.50
			17,826.11	**16,050.12**
Current assets				
Financial assets				
Investments	5		1,677.18	-
Cash and cash equivalents	6		5.93	2,178.01
Other financial assets	7		-	6.37
			1,683.11	**2,184.38**
Total			**19,509.22**	**18,234.50**
Equity and liabilities				
Equity				
Equity share capital	8		3,000.00	3,000.00
Other equity	9		46.21	(29.27)
Total equity			**3,046.21**	**2,970.73**
Non-current liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Lease Liabilities	27	(a)	16,440.08	15,242.85
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	23	(b)	1.87	-
			16,441.95	**15,242.85**
Current Liabilities				
Financial liabilities				
Trade payables	10			
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises			-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises			2.23	1.32
Other financial liabilities	11		10.56	-
Other current liabilities	12		8.28	19.60
			21.07	**20.92**
Total			**19,509.22**	**18,234.50**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2			

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Dave
CFO

Vinay Poojari
CS

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	13	108.27	20.48
Total Income		**108.27**	**20.48**
Expenses			
Finance cost		-	-
Depreciation & Amortisation		-	-
Other operating and general expenses	14	4.64	29.78
Total Expenses		**4.64**	**29.78**
Profit/(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		103.63	(9.30)
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/(Loss) before tax		**103.63**	**(9.30)**
Tax expenses			
Current tax		26.28	5.30
Provision for earlier year Tax		-	1.23
Deferred tax	23 (b)	1.87	-
Total		**28.15**	**6.53**
Profit/(Loss) after tax		**75.48**	**(15.83)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**75.48**	**(15.83)**
Earnings per share:	15		
Basic - (₹)		0.03	(0.02)
Diluted - (₹)		0.03	(0.02)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Dave
CFO

Vinay Poojari
CS

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
Profit Before Tax		103.63	(9.30)
Adjustments For:			
Gain on fair value of current investment		(7.18)	-
Interest Income		(101.09)	(20.48)
		(108.28)	**(20.48)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes		(4.65)	(29.78)
Adjustments for (increase)/decrease in operating assets:			
Other Current Assets		-	-
Other Non-Current Assets		-	-
		-	**-**
Adjustments for increase/(decrease) in operating liabilities:			
Trade Payables		0.91	0.42
Other Liabilities		(0.76)	(6.16)
		0.15	**(5.74)**
Cash Generated/(Outflow) from Operating Activities		(4.51)	(35.52)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/Refunded		(25.80)	(6.66)
Net Cash Generated/(Outflow) From Operating Activities (A)		**(30.30)**	**(42.18)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment		(579.24)	(787.17)
Purchase of current Investments		(1,670.00)	-
Interest Received		107.46	15.00
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)		**(2,141.78)**	**(772.17)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities			
Proceeds from short-term borrowings		-	300.00
Short-term loans repaid		-	(300.00)
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital		-	2,500.00
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Financing Activities (C)		**-**	**2,500.00**
Net Increase/(Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)		**(2,172.08)**	**1,685.65**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening		**2,178.01**	**492.36**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing		**5.93**	**2,178.01**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date	For and on behalf of the Board	
For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP** Chartered Accountants Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018	Beejal Desai Director DIN: 03611725	Himanshu Jain Director DIN: 06890639
Ramanarayanan J Partner Membership No. 220369	Chintan Dave CFO	Vinay Poojari CS
Mumbai, April 21, 2025	Mumbai, April 21, 2025	

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	500.00	-	-	(13.44)	(13.44)
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(15.83)	(15.83)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(15.83)**	**(15.83)**
Additions	2,500.00				-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**(29.27)**	**(29.27)**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	75.48	75.48
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	75.48	75.48
Additions	-				-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**46.21**	**46.21**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Dave
CFO

Vinay Poojari
CS

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Background

Suisland Hospitality Private Limited ("SHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on August 24, 2022 and has its registered office 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai – 400 021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with UT Administration Lakshadweep Island for 75 years. The hotel is under project phase.

2. Material Accounting Policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements:

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Lease:**

  Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

  Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

c) Revenue recognition:

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

d) Capital Work-in-Progress (CWIP):

Capital work-in-progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalised as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognised as part of CWIP.

e) Foreign currency transactions:

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

f) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method."

g) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-to-use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right-of-Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

h) Provisions and contingent liabilities:

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

i) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/(loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

j) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the marketplace (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

  (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

k) 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.

a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2023	**13,868.87**	13,868.87
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**13,868.87**	**13,868.87**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**13,868.87**	**13,868.87**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	**45.56**	**45.56**
Charge for the period	185.30	185.30
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**230.86**	**230.86**
Charge for the period	184.79	184.79
Deduction for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**415.65**	**415.65**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**13,638.01**	**13,638.01**
At March 31, 2025	**13,453.22**	**13,453.22**

Note 4: Capital Work-in-Progress

(₹ lakhs)

	Capital Work-in-Progress
Cost	
At April 1, 2023	**306.56**
Additions	2,105.05
Adjustments	-
Disposals/Transfer	-
At March 31, 2024	**2,411.61**
Additions	1,961.26
Adjustments	-
Disposals/Transfer	-
At March 31, 2025	**4,372.87**
Net Block	
At March 31, 2024	**2,411.61**
At March 31, 2025	**4,372.87**

As at March 31, 2025

(i) Capital Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,961.26	2,105.05	306.56	-	4,372.87
Total	**1,961.26**	**2,105.05**	**306.56**	**-**	**4,372.87**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,105.05	306.56	-	-	2,411.61
Total	**2,105.05**	**306.56**	**-**	**-**	**2,411.61**

Note 5: Investments

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	20,837.44	852.84	-	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Reg - Growth	20,377.62	824.34	-	-
Total Current Investments		**1,677.18**		**-**

Footnote:

(i) Aggregate amount of Unquoted Investments: 1,677.18 -

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	5.93	28.01
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit account (Original maturity less than 3 months)	-	2,150.00
	5.93	**2,178.01**

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Interest receivable	-	6.37
	-	**6.37**
	-	**6.37**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 8: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000)	3,000.00	3,000.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Issued Share Capital		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000)	3,000.00	3,000.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000)	3,000.00	3,000.00
Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each		
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**

Reconcilaition of shares	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	₹ lakhs	No. of Shares	₹ lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	30,00,00,000	3,000.00	5,00,00,000	500.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-	25,00,00,000	2,500.00
As at the end of the year	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**

Footnotes:

i) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is “The Indian Hotels Company Limited”.

ii) Shares held by the Holding Company are as below:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
Name of the Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	22,20,00,000	22,20,00,000

iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoters)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	No. of Shares March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	22,20,00,000	22,20,00,000
% of Holding	74.00%	74.00%
Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited	7,80,00,000	7,80,00,000
% of Holding	26.00%	26.00%

iv) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 9: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(29.27)	(13.44)
Add: Current period Profit/(Loss)	75.48	(15.83)
Closing Retained Earnings	**46.21**	**(29.27)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**46.21**	**(29.27)**

Note 10: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	1.13	0.22
Accrued expenses and others	1.10	1.10
	2.23	**1.32**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid/payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables ageing schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	1.13	-	-	-	1.13
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**1.13**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.23**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables - Others	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**0.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.32**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 11: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other payables		
Related Parties	10.56	-
Others	-	-
	10.56	**-**
	10.56	**-**

Note 12: Other Non-financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	8.28	19.60
	8.28	**19.60**

Note 13: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	101.09	20.48
	101.09	**20.48**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**101.09**	**20.48**
Gain on Current Investments carried at fair value	7.18	-
Total	**108.27**	**20.48**

Note 14: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	-	0.27
Printing and Stationery	1.17	0.12
Legal & Professional Fees	1.87	0.50
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.10
Other Expenses	0.50	27.79
	4.64	**29.78**
Total	**4.64**	**29.78**

Footnotes:

a) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	1.10	1.10
For other services	-	-
	1.10	**1.10**

Note 15: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit/(Loss) after tax - (₹ lakhs)	75.48	(15.83)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	30,00,00,000	6,91,25,683
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.03	(0.02)

Note 16: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 17: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

Financial instruments held by the Company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the Company.

Financial risk management of the Company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the Company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 18: Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 19: Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 20: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 21: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 22: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 23: Taxation

a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	103.63	-9.31
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	26.94	-2.42
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.21	7.74
Prior Period Taxes	-	1.23
Others	-	-0.02
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**28.15**	**6.53**

b) Deferred Tax

The following is the analysis of deferred Tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	776.58	-
Deferred Tax liabilities	(778.45)	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset/(Liability)	**(1.87)**	-

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (charge)/credit	Recognised in other comprehensive income (charge)/ credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Right-of-Use assets (ROU) Net of Lease Liability	-	776.58	-	776.58
Total (A)	**-**	**776.58**	**-**	**776.58**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised (gain)/loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	(1.87)	-	(1.87)
Others (Capital work-in-progress)	-	(776.58)	-	(776.58)
Total (B)	**-**	**(778.45)**	**-**	**(778.45)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	-	(1.87)	-	(1.87)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (Previous Year)	-	-	-	-

Note 24: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025 the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 1108.24 lakhs (PY ₹ 1605.55 lakhs).

Note 25: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2025. (March 31, 2024 – NIL)

Note 26: Revenue Expenditure Capitalised during Construction Period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on Lease liabilities	1,197.24	1112.98
Amortisation of RoU	184.79	185.3
Interest in ICD	-	5.33
Salary Reimbursement	15.05	3.56
Others	-	0.99
Total	**1,397.08**	**1308.16**

Note 27: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 75 years.

a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	16,440.08	15,242.85
	-	-
Total	**16,440.08**	**15,242.85**
Analysed as		
Current	-	-
Non-current	16,440.08	15,242.85
Total	**16,440.08**	**15,242.85**

b) Amounts recognised in profit or loss:

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

c) Exposure to Cash Flows:

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 and 2 years	550.00	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1,820.57	1,733.88
More than 5 years	3,55,625.91	3,56,262.60
Total	**3,57,996.48**	**3,57,996.48**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Related Party Transactions

a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

- Kaveri Retreat & Resorts Limited

Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited

b) Transactions with related parties:

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary/Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	**68.12**	**10.56**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	25.16	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-		*300.00*	-	-	-
ICD repayment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*(300.00)*	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*5.33*	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	**12.53**	**0.95**	**2.52**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	3.24	*0.33*	*0.32*	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	1,850.00	-	-	-	*650.00*	-
Purchase of PPE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

Note 29: Ratios:

Sr. No.	Ratio	In times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	79.89	104.42	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long-term borrowings	-23%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	2.62	26.83	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Trade Payables	-90%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e. (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Reduction on account of deployment of liquid funds for project.
2. Reduction on account of expense of one time in nature (share issue expenses) incurred during previous year.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Beejal Desai
Director
DIN: 03611725

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Chintan Dave
CFO

Vinay Poojari
CS

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
   (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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".

(g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2025 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 during the year ended 31 March 2025; and

iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting softwares.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFQ5788

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A'

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Since the Company is under project phase, the provisions of clause 3(i)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of land taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

ANNEXURE 'A' (CONTD.)

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current financial year and incurred cash loss of Rs.15.33 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable. Accordingly reporting on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise and hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFQ5788

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'B'

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors' Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**

Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFQ5788

Place of Signature: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Right-of-use assets	3	12,719.41	12,894.12
Capital work-in-progress	4	4,208.25	2312.95
		16,927.66	**15,207.07**
Financial assets			
Other financial assets	7	1.50	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)		0.08	0.49
Other non-current assets	8	2.66	-
		16,931.89	**15,207.56**
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Investments	5	1,677.35	0
Cash and cash equivalents	6	4.41	2190.17
Other financial assets	7	-	6.37
Other current assets	8	0.66	-
		1,682.42	**2,196.54**
Total		**18,614.31**	**17,404.10**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	9	3,000.00	3,000.00
Other equity	10	47.55	(28.26)
Total equity		**3,047.55**	**2,971.74**
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	28 (a)	15,543.35	14,411.42
Deferred Tax Liability (Net)	24 (b)	1.91	-
		15,545.26	**14,411.42**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11	-	-
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		2.40	1.32
Other financial liabilities	12	10.56	-
Other current liabilities	13	8.52	19.62
		21.48	**20.94**
Total		**18,614.31**	**17,404.10**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Jain
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Other income	14	108.64	20.55
Total Income		**108.64**	**20.55**
Expenses			
Finance cost			
Depreciation & Amortisation			
Other operating and general expenses	15	4.58	29.33
Total Expenses		**4.58**	**29.33**
Profit/ (Loss) before exceptional items and tax		**104.06**	**(8.78)**
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		**104.06**	**(8.78)**
Tax expense			
Current tax		26.34	5.32
Provision for Earlier Year tax			1.23
Deferred tax	24 (b)	1.91	
Total		**28.25**	**6.55**
Profit/ (Loss) after tax		**75.81**	**(15.33)**
Other comprehensive income			
Other comprehensive Income for the period		-	-
Total comprehensive Income for the period		**75.81**	**(15.33)**
Earnings per share:	16		
Basic – (₹)		0.03	(0.02)
Diluted – (₹)		0.03	(0.02)
Face value per ordinary share – (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		
The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements			

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Jain
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023	500.00	-	-	(12.93)	(12.93)
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(15.33)	(15.33)
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(15.33)**	**(15.33)**
Additions	2,500.00				-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**(28.26)**	**(28.26)**
Profit for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	75.81	75.81
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**-**	**75.81**	**75.81**
Additions	-				-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**3,000.00**	**-**	**-**	**47.55**	**47.55**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Jain
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

CASH FLOW STATEMENT
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	104.06	(8.78)
Adjustments For:		
Gain on fair value of current investment	(7.35)	-
Interest Income	(101.29)	(20.55)
	(108.64)	**(20.55)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(4.58)	(29.33)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Other Current Assets	(0.66)	-
Other Non Current Financial Assets	(1.50)	
Other Non-Current Assets	(2.66)	-
	(4.82)	**-**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	1.08	0.42
Other Liabilities	(0.51)	(6.17)
	0.57	**(5.75)**
Cash Generated / (Used) In Operating Activities	(8.83)	(35.08)
Direct Taxes (Paid) / Refunded (Net)	(25.93)	(6.67)
Net Cash Generated / (Used) In Operating Activities (A)	**(34.76)**	**(41.75)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	(588.66)	(772.08)
Purchase of current Investments	(1,670.00)	-
Interest Received	107.66	15.07
Net Cash Generated/(Used) In Investing Activities (B)	**(2,151.00)**	**(757.01)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from short-term borrowings	-	300.00
Short-term loans repaid	-	(300.00)
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	-	2,500.00
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**-**	**2,500.00**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(2,185.76)**	**1,701.24**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	**2,190.17**	**488.93**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	**4.41**	**2,190.17**

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Jain
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: Background

Kadisland Hospitality Private Limited ("KHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 on August 24th ,2022 and has its registered office at 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into lease with UT Administration Lakshadweep Island for 75 years. The hotel is under project phase.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

(a) Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

(b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

Lease:

Critical judgements in determining the lease term: Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

Critical judgements in determining the discount rate: The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(c) Revenue recognition

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

(d) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP)

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

The Company has commenced developing a hotel property and currently the project is in the construction phase. All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalized as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(f)) are also recognized as part of CWIP.

(e) Foreign currency transactions

The functional currency and presentation currency of the Company is Indian rupee (₹).

Initial Recognition

On initial recognition, all foreign currency transactions are recorded by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Subsequent Recognition

As at the reporting date, non-monetary items which are carried at historical cost and denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. All non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were fair value measured.

Income and expenses in foreign currencies are recorded at exchange rates prevailing on the date of the transaction. Foreign currency denominated monetary assets and liabilities are translated at the exchange rate prevailing on the balance sheet date and exchange gains and losses arising on settlement and restatement are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

(f) Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

(g) Leases

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

(h) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

(i) Statement of Cash Flow

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

(j) Financial Instruments

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

(a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

(k) 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.

(a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 3: Right-of-use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Land	Total
At April 1, 2023	13,112.39	13,112.39
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**13,112.39**	**13,112.39**
Additions	-	-
Deductions for the period	-	-
At March 31, 2025	**13,112.39**	**13,112.39**
Depreciation		
At April 1, 2023	43.08	43.08
Charge for the period	175.19	175.19
Deduction for the period		-
At March 31, 2024	**218.27**	**218.27**
Charge for the period	174.71	174.71
Deduction for the period		-
At March 31, 2025	**392.98**	**392.98**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**12,894.12**	**12,894.12**
At March 31, 2025	**12,719.41**	**12,719.41**

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Capital Work in Progress
Cost	
At April 1, 2023	293.79
Additions	2,019.16
Adjustments	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2024	**2,312.95**
Additions	1,895.30
Adjustments	-
Disposals/ Transfer	-
At March 31, 2025	**4,208.25**
Net Block	
At March 31, 2024	**2,312.95**
At March 31, 2025	**4,208.25**

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated) (contd.)

As at March 31, 2025

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	1,895.30	2,019.16	293.79	-	4,208.25
Total	**1,895.30**	**2,019.16**	**293.79**	**-**	**4,208.25**

As at March 31, 2024

(i) Capital-Work-in Progress (CWIP)

(a) For Capital-work-in progress, following ageing schedule shall be given: CWIP aging schedule

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	2,019.16	293.79	-	-	2,312.95
Total	**2,019.16**	**293.79**	**-**	**-**	**2,312.95**

Note 5: Investments

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund - Dir - Growth	20,841.56	853.01	-	-
Tata Liquid Fund - Reg - Growth	20,377.62	824.34	-	-
Total Current Investments		**1,677.35**		**-**

Footnote:

(i) Aggregate amount of Investment		1,677.35		-

Note 6: Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with bank in current account	4.41	40.17
Balances with bank in call and short term deposit account	-	2,150.00
(Original maturity less then 3 months)		
	4.41	**2,190.17**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 7: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised costs		
	Public Bodies and Others	1.50	-
		1.50	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Interest receivable	-	6.37
		-	**6.37**

Note 8: Other Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a)	**Non Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	2.66	-
		2.66	**-**
b)	**Current**		
	Prepaid Expenses	0.66	-
		0.66	**-**

Note 9: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Equity Shares		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Issued Share Capital		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
30,00,00,000 (Previous year - 30,00,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	3,000.00	3,000.00
	3,000.00	**3,000.00**

Note 9: Share Capital (contd.)

Reconcilaition of Shares

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	**₹ Lakhs**	**No. of Shares**	**₹ Lakhs**
As at the beginning of the year	30,00,00,000	3,000.00	5,00,00,000	500.00
Add: Shares issued on Rights basis	-	-	25,00,00,000	2,500.00
As at the end of the year	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**	**30,00,00,000**	**3,000.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Ultimate Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

(ii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and associates are as below:

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	**No. of Shares March 31, 2024**
Name of the Company		
Holding Company		
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	29,99,99,999	29,99,99,999
Fellow Subsidiary Company		
Ideal Ice Limited	1	1

iii) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoter)

	No. of Shares March 31, 2025	**No. of Shares March 31, 2024**
The Indian Hotels Company Ltd	29,99,99,999	29,99,99,999
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%

v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proporation to their shareholding.

Note 10: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Retained Earnings		
Deficit at the beginning of the year	(28.26)	(12.93)
Add: Current period Profit/(Loss)	75.81	(15.33)
Closing Retained Earnings	**47.55**	**(28.26)**
Reserves and Surplus Total	**47.55**	**(28.26)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 11: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable to Micro and Small Enterprises	-	-
Others		
Vendor Payables	1.20	0.22
Accrued expenses and others	1.20	1.1
	2.40	**1.32**

Footnote:

The Company has not received any information from the vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (the MSMED Act) and hence disclosure, if any, relating to amounts unpaid as at the year-end together with interest paid / payable under the MSMED Act, have not been given.

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 years	More than 3 Years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	1.20	-	-	-	1.20
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.20	-	-	-	-	1.20
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.20**	**1.20**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**2.40**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for Following Periods from Due Date of Payment					
	Unbilled & Not Due	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2- 3 Years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Trade Payables – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade Payables – Others	-	0.22	-	-	-	0.22
(iii) Accrued Expenses	1.10	-	-	-	-	1.10
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**1.10**	**0.22**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1.32**

Note 12: Other Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other payables		
Related Parties	10.56	-
	10.56	**-**

Note 13: Other Non Financial liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current		
Statutory dues	8.52	19.62
	8.52	**19.62**

Note 14: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with Bank	101.29	20.55
	101.29	**20.55**
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	-	-
Total	**101.29**	**20.55**
Gain on Current Investments carried at fair value	7.35	-
Total	**108.64**	**20.55**

Note 15: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
General expenses consist of the following:		
Rates and Taxes	-	0.20
Printing and Stationery	1.29	0.03
Professional Fees	1.47	3.62
Bank Charges	0.08	0.43
Payment made to Statutory Auditors (Refer Footnote (a))	1.10	1.10
Other Expenses	0.63	23.95
	4.58	**29.33**
Total	**4.58**	**29.33**

Footnotes:

a) Payment made to Statutory Auditors:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
As auditors	1.10	1.10
	1.10	**1.10**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	75.81	(15.33)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	30,00,00,000	6,91,25,683
Face Value per Equity Share	1.00	1.00
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	0.03	(0.02)

Note 17: Fair Value of Financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 18: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

Note 19: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its investing activities, including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

The Company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Note 20: Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled as at the reporting period.

Note 21: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 22: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no outstanding borrowings, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 23: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 24: Taxation

(a) Reconciliation of tax expense with the effective tax

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	104.06	-8.77
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	27.06	-2.28
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of Incomes that are not allowed in determining taxable profit	-	-
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	1.19	7.62
Prior Period Taxes	-	1.23
Others	-	-0.02
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**28.25**	**6.55**

(b) Deferred Tax

The following is the analysis of deferred Tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	734.22	-
Deferred Tax liabilities	(736.14)	-
Net Deferred Tax Asset / (Liability)	**(1.91)**	**-**

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (charge)/credit	Recognised in other comprehensive income (charge)/ credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Right-of-Use assets (ROU) Net of Lease Liability	-	734.22	-	734.22
Total (A)	**-**	**734.22**	**-**	**734.22**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Unrealised (gain)/ loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	(1.91)	-	(1.91)
Others (Capital work-in-progress)	-	(734.22)	-	(734.22)
Total (B)	**-**	**(736.14)**	**-**	**(736.14)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	**-**	**(1.91)**	**-**	**(1.91)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (Previous Year)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 25: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 1,109.28 Lakhs (PY ₹ 1,615.30 Lakhs).

Note 26: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on March 31, 2025. (March 31, 2024 – NIL)

Note 27: Revenue expenditure capitalized during construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 24-25	FY 23-24
Interest on Lease liabilities	1,131.93	1,052.27
Amortisation of RoU	174.71	175.19
Interest in ICD	-	5.33
Salary Reimbursement	17.87	3.56
Others	-	3.63
Total	**1,324.52**	**1,239.98**

Note 28: Ind AS – 116 “Leases”

The Company’s leased assets mainly comprise land parcel. The term of property lease is 75 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	15,543.35	14,411.42
	-	-
Total	**15,543.35**	**14,411.42**
Analysed as		
Current	-	-
Non-current	15,543.35	14,411.42
Total	**15,543.35**	**14,411.42**

b. Amounts Recognised in Profit or Loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	-	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	-	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**-**	**-**

Note 28: Ind AS – 116 "Leases" (contd.)

c. Exposure to future cash flows:

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity Analysis	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	-	-
Between 1 and 2 years	520.00	-
Between 2 and 5 years	1,721.27	1,639.30
More than 5 years	3,36,228.13	3,36,830.10
Total	**3,38,469.40**	**3,38,469.40**

Note 29: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company
- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence
- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate (to the extent of transaction carried out)
- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Trade And Transport Company Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associate		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	**68.12**	**10.56**	**-**	**-**	**0.22**	**0.10**
	27.49	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*300.00*	-	-	-
ICD repayment	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*(300.00)*	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	*5.33*	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	**15.35**	**1.26**	**2.52**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	3.24	*0.33*	0.32	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	2,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnote: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 30: Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	78.31	104.92	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	-25%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	-	-	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	-	-	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	NA
e)	Inventory Turnover		NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	
g)	Trade Payable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	2.46	26.42	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payrol Cost	Trade Payables	-91%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	NA	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	NA
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	NA	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	NA
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	NA	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	NA
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note:

1. Reduction on account of deployment of liquid funds for project.
2. Reduction on account of expense of one time in nature (share issue expenses) incurred during previous year.
3. Other Ratios not applicable as Company is under Project phase.

In terms of our report of even date

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Himanshu Jain
Director
DIN: 06890639

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Sejal Jain
CFO & CS

Place: Mumbai
Dated: April 21, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of **Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Financial Statements of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "Financial Statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditors' Report Thereon

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report on in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Management and Board of Directors for Financial Statements

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

In preparing the Financial Statements, Management and Board of Directors are responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either 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.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Financial Statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Financial Statements.

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

– Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

– Obtain an understanding of internal financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

– Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the Management.

– Conclude on the appropriateness of Management and Board of Directors 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 auditors' report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern; and

– Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditors' Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in the "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
   (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
   (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
   (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
   (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
   (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
   (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to the Financial Statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
   (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditors' Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, 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 as at 31 March 2025 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 during the year ended 31 March 2025; and
      iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

         (b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

         (c) Based on such audit procedures that we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

v. The Company has not paid/declared any dividend during the financial year. Accordingly, reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 123 of the Act are not applicable.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which, along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares.

Further, for the periods where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated for the accounting softwares, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, other than the periods where audit trail was not enabled in the prior year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

3. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year, hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFP1786

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE A

Referred to in paragraph 1 on 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' of our report of even date to the members of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("the Company") on the Financial Statements as of and for the year ended 31 March 2025.

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets as of 31 March 2025.

(b) The Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. As the Company has commenced its business post completion of hotel construction on December 28, 2024, no physical verification has been carried out till date.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no immovable properties (other than properties where the Company is the lessee, and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) held by the Company. Accordingly reporting on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order with respect to owned property is not applicable.

In respect of immovable properties of building taken on lease and disclosed as right of use assets in the financial statements, the lease/license agreements are in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) during the year and hence paragraph 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibitions) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable. In our opinion, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the management is appropriate. The discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records are not 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventory.

b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned loan in excess of five crore rupees from banks or financial institution on the basis of security of current assets and hence the question of filing quarterly returns or statements by the Company with banks or financial institutions does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has neither given any loan, guarantees and security nor made any investment during the year covered under section 185 and 186 of the Act. Therefore paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) Based on our audit procedures & according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of the Act and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder. No order has been passed by Company Law Board or National Company Law Tribunal or Reserve Bank of India or any court or any other tribunal. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vi) The Company is not required to maintain cost records specified by the Central Government under sub section (1) of section 148 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(vii) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income-tax, Sales-tax, Service tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess and any other material statutory dues as applicable with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanation given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of statutory dues were in arrears, as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

ANNEXURE A (CONTD.)

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

(viii) As per the information and explanations given by the management and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no amount has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961. Accordingly, paragraph 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(ix) (a) Based on our audit procedures and as per the information and explanations given by the management, 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 and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, no term loans were obtained during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company taking loan from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture and hence the question of the Company raising any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer/further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the period and hence the question of whether the requirements of section 42 and section 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised does not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and belief and according to the information and explanations given to us, we report that no material fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of Section 143 of the Act has been filed by secretarial auditor or by cost auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government of India for the period covered by our audit.

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

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company in accordance with Nidhi Rules 2014. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii)(a) to (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the Financial Statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) In our opinion, the Company is statutorily not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013 due to the size and nature of its business. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934).

(b) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and hence the questions of fulfilling criteria of a CIC, and in case the Company is an exempted or unregistered CIC, whether it continues to fulfill such criteria, do not arise. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(d) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, there are 5 Core Investment Company/Companies (CIC) in the Group (basis definition of "Companies in the Group" as per Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) as at the end of the reporting period which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and 1 CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 314.53 Lakhs in the current financial year and ₹ 12.00 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly this clause is not applicable.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the Financial Statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. 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) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to spend any amount for corporate social responsibilities and accordingly, paragraph 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xxi) As the Company does not have any Subsidiary, Associate or Joint Venture, preparation of Consolidated Financial Statements is not applicable. Accordingly reporting on Companies (Auditor's Report) Order (CARO) reports of the companies included in the consolidated financial statements does not arise and hence paragraph 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFP1786

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE B

Referred to in paragraph 2(f) on ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ of our report of even date

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to the aforesaid Financial Statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited (“the Company”) as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Managements and Board of Directors’ Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements were established and maintained and 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, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor’s judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company’s internal financial control 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 control 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.

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control with reference to Financial Statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note.

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No. 220369
UDIN: 25220369BMILFP1786

Mumbai, April 21, 2025

STANDALONE BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2025

CIN No: U55209MH2020PTC337204

(₹ lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	3 (a)	8,401.86	1.84
Rights-of-Use Assets	3 (b)	1,265.38	1,310.27
Capital work-in-progress	3 (a)	517.76	410.56
Intangible Assets	4	9.85	-
		10,194.85	**1,722.67**
Financial Assets			
Other Financial Assets	6(a)	655.00	500.65
Other Non Current Assets	11	35.02	369.75
Total Non-Current Assets		**10,884.88**	**2,593.07**
Current Assets			
Inventories	12	11.34	-
Financial Assets			
Investments	5	1,390.96	-
Trade Receivables	7	61.25	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	165.43	2,346.64
Other Balances with Banks	9	-	-
Other Financial Assets	6(b)	44.04	44.08
Other Current Assets	10	460.94	-
Total Current Assets		**2,133.96**	**2,390.72**
Total Assets		**13,018.84**	**4,983.79**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity Share Capital	13	10,700.00	3,500.00
Other Equity	14	(493.20)	(78.38)
Total Equity		**10,206.80**	**3,421.62**
Liabilities			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	38 (a)	1,161.72	1,427.54
Other Financial Liabilities	15(a)	360.24	-
Provisions	17(a)	37.17	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		**1,559.13**	**1,427.54**
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Lease Liabilities	38 (a)	265.83	7.58
Trade Payables	16		
Total Outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		21.83	-
Total Outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		290.27	4.09
Other Financial Liabilities	15(b)	626.08	119.43
Other Current Liabilities	18	45.78	3.02
Provisions	17(b)	3.12	0.51
Total Current Liabilities		**1,252.90**	**134.63**
Total Liabilities		**2,812.03**	**1,562.16**
Total Equity and Liability		**13,018.84**	**4,983.79**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Thomas Kunjukunju
CFO

Dabbukotu Naresh
CS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

CIN No: U55209MH2020PTC337204

(₹ lakhs)

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue			
Revenue from Operations	19	509.01	-
Other Income	20	145.93	55.21
Total Income		**654.94**	**55.21**
Expenses			
Food and Beverages Consumed	21	66.78	-
Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors	22	367.89	-
Finance Costs	23	48.94	42.04
Depreciation and Amortisation expenses	3 & 4	198.72	0.08
Other Operating and General expenses	24	387.42	10.75
Total expenses		**1,069.76**	**52.87**
Profit Before Exceptional items and Tax		**(414.82)**	**2.34**
Exceptional Item		-	-
Profit Before Tax		**(414.82)**	**2.34**
Tax Expenses			
Current Tax		-	14.35
Deferred Tax	34 (b)	-	-
Short/ (Excess) Provision of Tax / Deferred Tax of Earlier Years (Net)		-	0.07
Total tax expenses		**-**	**14.43**
Profit/ (Loss) during the year		**(414.82)**	**(12.08)**
Earnings per share - ₹ (Basic and Diluted)	25	(0.07)	(0.05)
Face value per ordinary share - (₹)		1.00	1.00
Summary of Material Accounting Policies	2		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

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Thomas Kunjukunju
CFO

Dabbukotu Naresh
CS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital Subscribed	Reserves and Surplus			
		Securities Premium	General Reserve	Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at April 1, 2023*	0.00	-	-	(66.30)	**(66.30)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2024	-	-	-	(12.08)	**(12.08)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(12.08)**	**(12.08)**
Additions	3,500.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**3,500.00**	**-**	**-**	**(78.38)**	**(78.38)**
Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	(414.82)	**(414.82)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year ended March 31, 2025	-	-	-	(414.82)	**(414.82)**
Additions	7,200.00				
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**10,700.00**	**-**	**-**	**(493.20)**	**(493.20)**

* Equity Share Capital Subscribed as on April 1, 2023 - ₹ 2.

Summary of Material Accounting Policies 2

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

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DIN: 10326608

Thomas Kunjukunju
CFO

Dabbukotu Naresh
CS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit Before Tax	(414.82)	2.34
Adjustments For:		
Depreciation and Amortisation	198.72	0.08
(Profit)/Loss on sale of current investments	(48.86)	-
Gain on Fair Value of current investment	(9.14)	
Interest Income	(87.55)	(55.21)
Finance Cost	48.94	42.04
	102.12	**(13.09)**
Cash Operating Profit before working capital changes	(312.70)	(10.75)
Adjustments for (increase)/ decrease in operating assets:		
Inventories	(11.34)	-
Trade Receivables	(61.25)	-
Other Financial current assets	(44.04)	-
Other Current assets	(460.94)	(0.65)
Other Financial Non Current Assets	(154.36)	(369.75)
Other Non Current Assets	(29.27)	-
	(761.21)	**(370.40)**
Adjustments for increase/ (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
Trade Payables	308.00	3.97
Other Financial Liabilities	29.89	-
Other Liabilities	90.19	2.61
	428.08	**6.58**
Cash Generated/(Outflow) from Operating Activities	(645.82)	(374.57)
Direct Taxes (Paid)/ Refunded	(1.06)	(13.91)
Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)	**(646.88)**	**(388.48)**
Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of Property, Plant & Equipment	(7,511.43)	(168.20)
Purchase of current Investments	(6,280.00)	-
Sale of current Investments	4,947.03	-
Interest Received	131.64	11.42
Net Cash Used In Investing Activities (B)	**(8,712.76)**	**(156.78)**
Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from Issue of Ordinary Shares	7,200.00	3,500.00
Finance Cost	(21.58)	(42.04)
Proceeds from Short Term Borrowings	1,000.00	1,900.00
Repayment of Short Term Borrowings	(1,000.00)	(2,500.00)
Net Cash Generated/ (Used) In Financing Activities (C)	**7,178.42**	**2,857.96**
Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash and cash equivalents (A + B + C)	**(2,181.22)**	**2,312.70**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening	**2,346.64**	**33.94**
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing	**165.42**	**2,346.64**
Summary of Material Accounting Policies		

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
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Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Thomas Kunjukunju
CFO

Dabbukotu Naresh
CS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Background

Zarrenstar Hospitality Private Limited ("ZHPL" or the "Company"), is a private limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act 1956 on Feb 5th 2020 and has its registered office at 9th Floor, Express Towers, Barrister Rajni Patel Marg, Nariman Point, Mumbai 400021.

The Company is engaged in the business of hoteliering. It has entered into Operation & Maintenance Agreement with CIAL Duty Free and Retail Services Limited for 30 years.

2. Material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Ind AS as notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended till date) read with Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

b) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

Useful lives of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets: The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

Impairment testing: Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets are tested for impairment when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost of disposal. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.

Income Taxes: Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and the tax charge in the statement of profit or loss.

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 or loss.

Litigation: From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

Defined benefit plans: The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

c) Revenue recognition

Rooms and Food & Beverage: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue and food & beverage sale which is recognised once the rooms are occupied and food & beverages are sold.

Other Allied services: In relation to the safari income, laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognized by reference to the time of service rendered.

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

d) Property, Plant and Equipment:

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use. Initial estimate of costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located is also included if there is an obligation to restore it.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is ecognized only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater that its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to profit or loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method, as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except for temporary improvements which are depreciated fully the same year of capitalization.

The assets' useful lives and residual values are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The estimated useful lives of the depreciable assets are as follows:
Buildings - 60 years
Plant & Machinery - 10 to 20 years
Electric installations - 20 years
Furniture and fixtures - 8 to 15 years
Computers - 6 years
Assets less than INR 5,000 - 4 years
Vehicles - 8 years

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

e) Intangibles Assets:

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their estimated useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation periods are reviewed and impairment is done only if indicators of impairment exist.

Class of Asset & Uselife:

Software and Licenses - 3 years

An intangible asset is derecognized on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use of disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognized.

f) Impairment of Assets:

Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it eliminates the impairment loss which has been recognised for the asset in prior years.

g) Capital Work in Progress (CWIP):

Capital work in progress (CWIP) represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use.

All the project related cost are initially recognised at cost under CWIP which will be capitalized as Property, plant and equipment on completion of the project.

Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition. All attributable borrowing costs (refer note no. 2(h)) are also recognized as part of CWIP.

h) Borrowing Costs:

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and interest in respect of lease liabilities recognised in accordance with IND AS 116.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

i) Inventories:

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Cost include the cost of purchase including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses.

j) Income Taxes:

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

(i) Current tax:

Current Tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

(ii) Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred income tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred income tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax asset to be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

k) Leases:

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's Balance Sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease components.

Right of Use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Unless the Company is reasonably certain to obtain ownership of the leased assets or renewal of the leases at the end of the lease term, recognised right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the shorter of their estimated useful life or lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

l) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized, when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits and compensated absences) are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date to reflect the current best estimates.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for.

m) Statement of Cash Flow:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of no cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

n) Employee Benefits:

i. Short term-Employment Benefits:

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

ii. Post-Employment Benefits:

Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

Provident Fund:

The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive benefits under the provident fund, a defined contribution plan, in which both employees and the Company make monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the covered employees' salary (currently 12% of employees' salary), which is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss during the year. The contributions as specified under the law are paid to the respective Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC). In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined Contribution Plan.

Defined benefit plans

Gratuity:

The Gratuity plan provides for lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death or termination of employment of an amount based on the respective employee's last drawn salary and tenure of employment subject to a cap (currently INR 20 lakhs). The Company accounts for the net present value of its obligations for gratuity benefits, based on an independent actuarial valuation, determined on the basis of the projected unit credit method, carried out as at the Balance Sheet date. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the other comprehensive income and reflected in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to the statement of profit and loss. The Company has not funded its gratuity liability and is discharged as and when due.

iii. Other Long-term Employee Benefits:

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment / availment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

o) Financial Instruments:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

(i) Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial Recognition and measurement:

All financial assets (not measured subsequently at fair value through profit or loss) are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. In case of financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss, such transaction costs are not included. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date, i.e., the date that the Company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

Debt instruments

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and

b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium and fees or costs that are an integral part of the transaction. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to loans and advances, deposits, trade and other receivables.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost less impairment, if any. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

For equity instruments classified as FVTOCI, all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) when:

– The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or

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

(a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or

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

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.

b) Trade receivables.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each Balance Sheet date, right from its initial recognition.

(ii) Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost, except for financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Such liabilities, including derivatives that are liabilities, shall be subsequently measured at fair value.

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by Ind-AS 109.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognized in OCI. These gains/loss are not subsequently transferred to the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

Financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

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.

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 recognized at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Repurchase of the Company's own equity instruments is recognized and deducted directly in equity. No gain or loss is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss on the purchase, sale, issue or cancellation of the Company's own equity instruments.

p) 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.

a) New Standards/Amendments notified and adopted by the Company:

During 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 to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

b) New Standards/Amendments notified but not yet effective:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 3 (a): Property, Plant and Equipment (Owned, unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in Progress Refer Footnote (i)
Cost								
At April 1, 2024	-	-	1.26	-	0.66	-	1.92	410.56
Additions	-	4,181.78	3,084.59	969.30	350.93	-	8,586.60	8,704.23
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8,597.03
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**4,181.78**	**3,085.85**	**969.30**	**351.59**	**-**	**8,588.52**	**517.76**
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2024	-	-	0.03	-	0.05	-	0.08	-
Charge for the period	-	39.07	94.62	36.88	16.00	-	186.57	-
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**39.07**	**94.65**	**36.88**	**16.05**	**-**	**186.65**	**-**
Net Block								
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**1.23**	**-**	**0.61**	**-**	**1.84**	**410.56**
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**4,142.71**	**2,991.20**	**932.42**	**335.53**	**-**	**8,401.86**	**517.76**

(₹ lakhs)

	Freehold Land	Buildings	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Office Equipment	Vehicles	Total	Capital Work in Progress Refer Footnote (i)
Cost								
At April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
Additions	-	-	1.26	-	0.66	-	1.92	410.56
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**1.26**	**-**	**0.66**	**-**	**1.92**	**410.56**
Depreciation								
At April 1, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-	0.03	-	0.05	-	0.08	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**0.03**	**-**	**0.05**	**-**	**0.08**	**-**
Net Block								
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**1.23**	**-**	**0.61**	**-**	**1.84**	**410.56**

Footnote:

(i) Capital Work in Progress Ageing Schedule

As on March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	517.76	-	-	-	517.76
	517.76	**-**	**-**	**-**	**517.76**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

As on March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	410.56	-	-	-	410.56
	410.56	**-**	**-**	**-**	**410.56**

Note 3 (b): Right-of-Use Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2024	-	1,347.78	1,347.78
Additions	-	-	-
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**1,347.78**	**1,347.78**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2024	-	37.51	37.51
Charge for the period	-	44.89	44.89
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**82.40**	**82.40**
Net Block			
As at Mar 31, 2024	**-**	**1,310.27**	**1,310.27**
As at Mar 31, 2025	**-**	**1,265.38**	**1,265.38**

(₹ lakhs)

	Land	Building	Total
Cost			
At April 1, 2023			
Additions	-	1,347.78	1,347.78
As at Mar 31, 2024	**-**	**1,347.78**	**1,347.78**
Depreciation			
At April 1, 2023			
Charge for the year	-	37.51	37.51
As at Mar 31, 2024	**-**	**37.51**	**37.51**
Net Block			
As at Mar 31, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
As at Mar 31, 2024	**-**	**1,310.27**	**1,310.27**

Note 4: Intangible Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2024	-	-
Additions	10.43	10.43
As at Mar 31, 2025	**10.43**	**10.43**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	0.58	0.58
As at Mar 31, 2025	**0.58**	**0.58**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
As at Mar 31, 2025	**9.85**	**9.85**

(₹ lakhs)

	Software	Total
Cost		
At April 1, 2023	-	-
Additions	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Amortisation		
At April 1, 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**
Net Block		
At March 31, 2023	**-**	**-**
At March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**

Note 5: Investments

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investments in Mutual Fund Units (Unquoted)				
Tata Liquid Fund Direct Plan - Growth	33,985.25	1,390.96	-	-
Total Current Investments		**1,390.96**		**-**
Footnote:				
(i) Aggregate amount of Investment		1,390.96		-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 6: Other Financial Assets

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised cost		
	Related parties	-	-
	Public Bodies and Others	82.15	0.65
		82.15	**0.65**
	Less: Provision for Doubtful advances	-	-
		82.15	**0.65**
	Deposits with Bank (Refer Note 9)	500.00	500.00
	Interest Receivable		
	Others - Interest Receivable (Non Current)	72.86	-
		72.86	**-**
		655.00	**500.65**
B)	**Current**		
	Deposits with Public Bodies and Others at amortised cost		
	Public Bodies and Others	0.55	-
		0.55	**-**
	Interest receivable		
	Related Parties	-	
	Others	-	44.08
		-	**44.08**
	On Current Account dues:		
	Related Parties	1.86	-
	Others	41.63	-
		43.49	**-**
		44.04	**44.08**

Note 7: Trade receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Considered good	61.25	-
Credit impaired	-	-
	61.25	**-**
Less: Provision for Trade Receivables credit impaired (Refer footnote)	-	-
	-	**-**
	61.25	**-**

Footnote:

i) Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As on 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	2.89	58.36	-	-	-	-	61.25
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**2.89**	**58.36**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**61.25**

As on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables–considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

Note 8: Cash and Bank Balances

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	2.31	-
Balances with bank in current account	163.12	21.64
Balances with bank in call and short-term deposit accounts (original maturity less than 3 months)	-	2,325.00
	165.43	**2,346.64**

Note 9: Bank Balances Other than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Margin money deposits	500.00	500.00
	500.00	**500.00**
Less: Term Deposit with Bank maturing after 12 months from the balance sheet date and other Earmarked/ Margin Money/ Pledged deposits classified as Non-Current (Note 5(b))	500.00	500.00
	-	-

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 10: Other Current assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid Expenses	15.63	-
Indirect tax recoverable	385.55	-
Advance to Suppliers	22.41	-
Advance to Employees	0.18	-
Others	37.17	-
	460.94	**-**

Note 11: Other Non Current Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Capital Advances	32.28	369.75
Prepaid Expenses	2.74	-
	35.02	**369.75**

Note 12: Inventories (At lower of cost and net realisable value)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Food and Beverages	7.65	-
Stores and Operating Supplies	3.69	-
	11.34	**-**

Note 13: Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
Ordinary Shares		
1,10,00,00,000 (Previous year - 54,50,00,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	11,000.00	5,450.00
	11,000.00	**5,450.00**
Issued Share Capital		
1,07,00,00,000 (Previous year - 35,00,00,002) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	10,700.00	3,500.00
	10,700.00	**3,500.00**
Subscribed and Paid Up		
1,07,00,00,000 (Previous year - 35,00,00,002) Equity Shares of ₹ 1/- each	10,700.00	3,500.00
	10,700.00	**3,500.00**

	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	₹ lakhs	No. of shares	₹ lakhs
As at the beginning of the year	35,00,00,002	3,500.00	2	0.00
Add: Shares issued on Right Basis	71,99,99,998	7,200.00	35,00,00,000	3,500.00
As at the end of the year	**1,07,00,00,000**	**10,700.00**	**35,00,00,002**	**3,500.00**

Footnotes:

(i) During the year,the company has issued 71,99,99,998 shares on right issue basis at par value.

(ii) The Holding Company of the Company is "The Indian Hotels Company Limited".

(iii) Shares held by the Holding Company along with its subsidiaries and asssociates are as below:

Name of the Company	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Holding Company				
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	1,06,99,99,999	99.99%	35,00,00,001	99.99%
Fellow Subsidiary Company				
Skydeck Properties and Developers Private Limited	1	0.01%	1	0.01%

iv) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company (Promoter)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)	1,06,99,99,999	35,00,00,001
% of Holding	99.99%	99.99%

(v) The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 1/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of directors is subject to the approval of this shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in the case of interim dividend.In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining asset of the company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

Note 14: Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Reserves & Surplus		
Retained Earnings		
Opening Balance	(78.38)	(66.30)
Add: Current Year Profit/ (Loss)	(414.82)	(12.08)
Closing retained earning	**(493.20)**	**(78.38)**
Reserves and Surplus	**(493.20)**	**(78.38)**
Total	**(493.20)**	**(78.38)**

Note 15: Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Non Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Contractors Retention Money	360.24	
		360.24	**-**
B)	**Current Financial Liabilities**		
	Payables on Current Account dues:		
	Related Parties	6.58	-
		6.58	**-**
	Creditors for capital expenditure	589.61	119.43
	Employee related liabilities	29.09	-
	Others	0.80	-
		626.08	**119.43**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade Payables		
Micro and Small Enterprises (Refer Footnote (i) and (ii))	21.83	-
	21.83	**-**
Other than Micro and Small Enterprises		
Vendor Payables	114.39	-
Accrued expenses and others	175.88	4.09
	290.27	**4.09**

Footnotes:

(i) Refer Note 39 for Detailed MSME Disclosure.

(ii) Trade Payables Ageing Schedule:

As at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	21.83	-	-	-	21.83
(ii) Others	-	-	92.56	-	-	-	92.56
(iii) Accrued Expenses	175.88	-	-	-	-	-	175.88
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	175.88	**-**	**114.39**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**290.27**

As at March 31, 2024

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						
	Unbilled Dues	Not Due	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Accrued Expenses	4.09	-	-	-	-		4.09
(iv) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	4.09	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.09**

Note 17: Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
A)	**Long term provisions**		
	Employee Benefit Obligation (Non-current)		
	Gratuity (Refer Note 31)	37.17	-
		37.17	**-**
	Total Long term provisions	**37.17**	**-**
B)	**Short term provisions**		
	Gratuity (Refer Note 31)	1.56	-
		1.56	**-**
	Provision for Tax (net of advances)	1.57	0.51
		1.57	**0.51**
	Total Short term provisions	**3.12**	**0.51**

Note 18: Other Non Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advances collected from customers and others	12.49	-
Statutory dues	33.29	3.02
	45.78	**3.02**

Note 19: Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Room Income, Food, Restaurants and Banquet Income	490.19	-
Shop rentals	0.04	-
Others	18.79	-
Total Revenue	**509.01**	**-**

Note 20: Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income from financial assets at amortised cost		
Deposits with banks	87.15	55.21
	87.15	55.21
Interest on Income Tax Refunds	0.41	-
Total	**87.55**	**55.21**
Profit on sale of current investment (Net)	48.86	-
Profit on sale of Investments (Net) (FVTPL)	9.14	-
Others	0.38	-
Total	**145.93**	**55.21**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 21: Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchases	78.13	-
	78.13	**-**
Less: Closing Stock	11.34	-
Food and Beverages Consumed	**66.78**	**-**

Note 22: Employee Benefit Expenses and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	167.15	-
Company's Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (Refer note 31)	9.83	-
Reimbursement of Expenses on Personnel Deputed to the Company	129.69	-
Payment to Contractors	32.25	-
Staff Welfare Expenses	28.96	-
Total	**367.89**	**-**

Note 23: Finance costs

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest cost on Inter Company Deposits	21.58	-
Interest cost on Lease Liabilities	27.36	42.04
	48.94	**42.04**
Less: Interest Capitalised	-	-
Total	**48.94**	**42.04**

Note 24: Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Linen and Room Supplies	31.76	-
	Catering Supplies	7.02	-
	Other Supplies	6.07	-
	Fuel, Power and Light	92.13	-
	Repairs to Buildings	7.16	-
	Repairs to Machinery	7.01	-
	Repairs to Others	0.12	-
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	13.02	-
	Payment to Orchestra Staff, Artistes and Others	0.09	-
	Guest Transportation	11.21	-
	Travel Agents' Commission	19.48	-
	Discount to Collecting Agents	3.16	-
	Other Operating Expenses	13.08	-
	Total	**211.31**	**-**

(₹ lakhs)

		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	2.43	-
	Licence Fees	0.60	-
	Rates and Taxes	62.43	-
	Security Expenses	15.98	7.95
	Advertising and Publicity	38.18	-
	Printing and Stationery	12.58	-
	Passage and Travelling	7.00	-
	Professional fees	6.20	0.56
	Outsourced Support Services	5.66	-
	Payment made to Statutory Auditors	-	-
	i. As Auditors	3.00	1.10
	Other Expenses	22.05	1.14
	Total	**176.12**	**10.75**
		387.42	**10.75**

Note 25: Earnings Per Share (EPS)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with IND AS 33 - 'Earnings Per Share'.		
Profit / (Loss) after tax - (₹ Lakhs)	**(414.82)**	**(12.08)**
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares	58,58,35,618	2,67,75,958
Face Value per Equity Share	1	1
Earning Per Share - (₹) Basic and Diluted	**(0.07)**	**(0.05)**

Note 26: Fair Value of financial Instruments

IND AS requires the Company to disclose the fair values of its financial assets and financial liabilities. The carrying amounts of the Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables etc., approximate fair values due to the short term nature of these account balances.

The current investments in Mutual Funds are valued and carried at the net asset value as published by respective Mutual Fund Houses.

Note 27: Financial risk management objectives and policies

Financial instruments held by the company, principally comprise of cash, trade and other receivables, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to manage the operating, investing and financing activities of the company.

Financial risk management of the company is carried out based on guidelines established by the finance division which comes under the purview of the Board of Directors of the company.

The finance division identifies, evaluates and mitigates financial risk in close co-operation with the Group's finance department. The parent company provides guidelines for overall risk management, as well, covering specific areas such as credit risk, investment of excess liquidity, interest rate risk.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risk faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The company manages and monitors these risks primarily through its operating and financing activities.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 28: Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that a counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and deposits with banks, financial institutions and others. The company's policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed as per the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on a credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored.

The carrying amount of trade receivable (excluding unbilled revenue and provision for doubtful debts) was ₹ 58.36 lakhs and Nil as at March 31, 2025 and 2024 respectively. The Company's exposure to credit risk for gross trade receivables (excluding unbilled revenue) based on geography is as follows –

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars (excluding unbilled revenue and provision for doubtful debts)	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
India	58.36	-
Overseas	-	-

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
No of Customers who owed more than 10% of the Total receivables excluding unbilled revenue	1	0
Contribution of Customers in owing more than 10% of Total receivables excluding unbilled revenue	**71%**	**0%**

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables which do not contain a significant financing component. The application of simplified approach does not requires the company to track changes in credit risk, rather it recognise impairment loss allowance based on life time expected credit loss at each balance sheet date, since its initial recognition. During the year following provisions for doubtful debts has been made:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening provision for Impairment	-	-
Add - Provision made during the year	-	-
Less - Bad Debts written off against provision	-	-
Less - Provision reversal	-	-
Closing provision for Impairment	-	-

Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's finance department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis, and may be updated throughout the year. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Note 29: 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. Also, the company borrow funds on short terms basis in the form of inter corporate deposits renewing at a period of 90 days as and when required. The balance of borrowings at year end is Nil.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments.

Contractual Maturity of Financial Liabilities:	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Year ended 31 March 2025					
Trade and other payables	312.09	-	-	-	312.09
Lease Liabilities	350.00	350.00	933.33	-	1,633.33
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	-	360.24	-	-	360.24
Other financial liabilities - Current	626.08	-	-	-	626.08
Year ended 31 March 2024					-
Trade and other payables	4.09	-	-	-	4.09
Lease Liabilities	116.67	350.00	1,050.00	233.33	1,750.00
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	-		-	-	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	119.43	-	-	-	119.43

Note 30: Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises currency risk, interest rate risk and price risk. However, market risk is not significant for the company.

Note 31: Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as defined contribution plan under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds"(net of recoveries):

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provident fund	3.20	-
Total	**3.20**	**-**

(b) The Company operates post retirement defined benefit plans as follows:-

a. Un-Funded:

Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation on March 31, 2025:-

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present Value of Funded Obligations	-	-
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	38.73	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Net (Asset) / Liability	**38.73**	**-**

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Service Cost	-	-
Past service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Expected return on Plan Assets	-	-
Effect of the limit on Plan Asset	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(iii) Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Adjustment to recognise the effect of asset ceiling	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(iv) Reconciliation of Net Liability/ Asset

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Net Benefit Liability	-	-
Expense charged to profit and loss	-	-
Amount recognized outside profit and loss	-	-
Employer Contribution	-	-
Liability assumed or (settled) on account of inter group transfer	38.73	-
Closing Net Defined Benefit Liability/ (Asset)	**38.73**	**-**
Non Current	37.17	-
Current	**1.56**	**-**

(v) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	-	-
Current Service Cost	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Interest Cost	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Changes in demographic assumptions	-	-
Experience adjustments	-	-
Liability assumed or (settled) on account of inter group transfer	38.73	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	**38.73**	**-**

(vi) Reconciliation of Fair Value of Plan Assets

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Opening Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Interest on Plan Assets	-	-
Remeasurements due to:	-	-
Actual return on plan assets less interest on plan assets	-	-
Contribution by Employer	-	-
Benefits Paid	-	-
Closing Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Expected Employer's contribution/ outflow next year	-	-
Total	**-**	**-**

(vii) Maturity Profile

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity Profile	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Expected benefits for year 1	1.56	-
Expected benefits for year 2	1.43	-
Expected benefits for year 3	6.75	-
Expected benefits for year 4	12.38	-
Expected benefits for year 5	1.13	-
Expected benefits for year 6	1.01	-
Expected benefits for year 7	5.20	-
Expected benefits for year 8	18.10	-
Expected benefits for year 9	0.30	-
Expected benefits for year 10 & above	15.06	-

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 6.22 years.

(viii) Effect of Change in Key Assumptions

Year Ended 31st March 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Defined benefit obligation on increase in 50 bps	37.55	39.55
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	(3.03%)	2.12%
Defined benefit obligation on decrease in 50 bps	39.96	37.94
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	3.19%	(2.03%)

The expected contribution for the next year is INR Nil.

(ix) Actuarial Assumptions (for Gratuity)

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.75%	0%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	Staff: 5.00% Executive: 4.00%	0%

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at 20 March 2025 for the estimated term of the obligations. Further, Mortality has been assumed as per the published notes under the Indian assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult table Change in Benefit Obligation.

The estimate of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, takes into account inflation, seniority, promotions and other relevant factors. The above information has been certified by the actuary and has been relied upon by the Auditors.

Information disclosed above is to the extent provided by actuary.

Exposure to Risks:

These plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: Interest rate risk, longevity risk and salary risk.

Interest risk A decrease in the Government Securities (G-Sec Bonds) interest rate will increase the plan liability.

Longevity risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Salary risk The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

Note 32: Capital Management

The Company's objective for capital management is to maximise shareholder value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plan and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met primarily through equity.

As the Company has no borrowings as on the reporting date, gearing ratio is not applicable.

Note 33: Segment Reporting

As there is no reportable segment as envisaged by IND AS 108 "Operating Segment", no separate disclosure for segment reporting is made in the financial statements of the Company.

Note 34: Taxation

(a) Reconciliation for Effective Tax Rate

(₹ lakhs)

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	(414.82)	2.34
Income-tax rate as applicable @ 26 % (previous year @ 26%)	(107.85)	0.61
Permanent tax difference		
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	13.72	13.74
Deferred Tax Assets not recognised on losses incurred.*	93.22	-
Effect of previously unrecognised and unused tax losses and deductible temporary differences, now recognised as deferred tax assets	0.91	-
Prior Period Taxes	-	0.07
Others	-	-
Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit & loss	**-**	**14.42**

* Deferred Tax Asset on Unused tax losses (Business) is restricted to the amount of the Deferred Tax Liability recognised. Deferred Tax Assets amounting to ₹ 93.22 Lakhs have not been recognised.

(b) Deferred Tax

The following is the analysis of deferred Tax assets/(liabilities) presented in the balance sheet:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deferred Tax assets	159.53	-
Deferred Tax liabilities	(159.53)	-
Net Deferred Tax Liability	**-**	**-**

March 31, 2025	Opening Balance	Recognised in the statement of profit and loss (charge)/credit	Recognised in other comprehensive income (charge)/ credit	Closing balance
Deferred tax assets:				
Right-of-Use assets (ROU) Net of Lease Liability	-	42.16	-	42.16
Provision for Employee Benefits	-	2.15	-	2.15
Unused tax losses (Business)*		115.22	-	115.22
Total (A)	**-**	**159.53**	**-**	**159.53**
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Property. Plant and equipment & Intangible Assets	-	(157.16)	-	(157.16)
Unrealised (gain)/ loss on non-equity instruments carried at fair value through Profit and Loss	-	(2.38)	-	(2.38)
Total (B)	**-**	**(159.53)**	**-**	**(159.53)**
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (A-B)	-	-	-	-
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities (Previous Year)	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**

* Unused tax losses (Business) is restricted to the amount of the Deferred Tax Liability recognised. Deferred Tax Assets amounting to ₹ 93.22 Lakhs have not been recognised.

Note 35: Capital Commitments

As on March 31, 2025, the Company has estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account not provided for (net of capital advance) amounted to ₹ 209.90 Lakhs (PY ₹ 3,930.90 Lakhs).

Note 36: Details of Contingent Liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31st March 2025. (31st March 2024 – NIL)

Note 37: Revenue expenditure capitalized during construction period is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Nature of expenses	FY 24-25	FY 23-24
Interest on Lease liabilities	115.05	87.35
Amortisation of RoU	33.32	37.51
Interest in ICD	-	26.05
Salary Reimbursement	76.85	0.31
Others	411.65	26.36
Total	**636.88**	**177.58**

Note 38: Ind AS – 116 "Leases"

The Company's leased assets mainly comprise Building. The term of property lease is 30 years.

a. Total lease liabilities are analysed as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Indian Rupees	1,427.54	1,435.12
Total	1,427.54	1,435.12
Analysed as		
Current	265.83	7.58
Non-current	1,161.72	1427.54
Total	**1,427.54**	**1,435.12**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

b. Amounts recognised in profit or loss

The following amounts were recognised as expense in the year:

(₹ lakhs)

Denominated in the following currencies:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	11.57	-
Expense relating to variable lease payments	-	-
Expense relating to short-term leases and low-value assets	-	-
Interest on lease liabilities	27.36	-
Total recognised in the Statement of profit & loss	**38.93**	**-**

c. Exposure to Cash Flows

(₹ lakhs)

Maturity analysis:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 1 year	350.00	116.67
Between 1 and 2 years	350.00	350.00
Between 2 and 5 years	933.33	1,050.00
More than 5 years	-	233.33
Total	**1,633.33**	**1,750.00**

Note 39: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars		March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i)	Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	21.83	-
(ii)	Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
(v)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

Note 40: Financial Instruments - Measurement & Fair Value

Financial assets and liabilities - At Carrying Value

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories under the most relevant method i.e. amortised cost is as follows:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets:		
Cash and cash equivalents	165.43	2,346.64
Bank Balances other than Cash & Cash Equivalents	-	-
Trade Receivables	61.25	-
Other financial assets - Non Current	655.00	500.65
Other financial assets - Current	44.04	44.08
Total	**925.72**	**2,891.37**
Financial liabilities:		
Trade Payables	312.09	4.09
Lease Liabilities - Non Current	1,161.72	1,427.54
Lease Liabilities - Current	265.83	7.58
Other financial liabilities - Non Current	360.24	-
Other financial liabilities - Current	626.08	119.43
Total	**2,725.96**	**1,558.64**

Fair value of Financial Instruments measured at amortised cost

The management considers that the carrying amount of assets and liabilities recognised at amortised cost in financial statements approximate to their fair value.

Note 41: Disclosure pursuant to Ind AS 115

(₹ lakhs)

	Particulars		Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
1	**Contract With Customers**			
	Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of Indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract, in its statement of Profit and loss.			
	Income from operations			
	a)	Room Income and Food & Beverages	490.19	-
	b)	Safaris Income	-	-
	c)	Management & operating fees	-	-
	d)	Others	18.83	-
	Total Income from operations		**509.01**	**-**
2	Impairment losses recognised on trade receivable during the year: Refer Note No. 28 Credit Risk and Note No. 7 of the Financial Statements.		-	-
3	**Disaggregate Revenue**			
	The following table presents company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment (Refer Note 33 for Segment Reporting):		-	-
	Revenue based on geography:			
	India		509.01	-
	Overseas		-	-
			-	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Revenue based on product and services:		
a) Room Income	-	-
b) Food & Beverages Income	-	-
c) Safaris Income	-	-
d) Management & operating fees	-	-
e) Others	18.79	-
	18.79	**-**
Revenue based on its timing of recognition		
Point in time	509.01	-
Over a period of time	-	-
	509.01	**-**
4 The Company derives its revenue from the transfer of goods and services over time in its major service lines. This is consistent with the revenue information that is disclosed for each **reportable segment** under Ind AS 108. (Refer Note 33 for Segment Disclosure).		
5 **Contract balances**		
The following tables present information about trade receivables, contract assets, and deferred revenue:		
Trade Receivables including Unbilled Revenue	2.89	-
Deferred Revenue	-	-
Advance Collections	12.49	-
Advance Collections, deposits from customer		
Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/ restaurant/Banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage. Refer Note No. 25 on significant accounting policies for details of performance obligation and revenue recognition.		
As at 01st April	-	-
As at 31st March	12.49	-
Analysed as:		
Current	12.49	-
Non-current	-	-
Revenue recognised during the period that was included in the opening balance of Customer Advances amounted to INR 372.74 lakhs (PY - INR 314.27 lakhs).		

Note 42: Related Party Transactions

a. The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

Holding Company

- The Indian Hotels Company Limited

Entity having significant influence

- Tata Sons Private Limited (including its subsidiaries & joint ventures)

Subsidiary/ Fellow Subsidiary/Associate/Joint Ventures (to the extent of transaction carried out)

- PIEM Hotels Limited
- Roots Corporation Limited
- Taj Sats Air Catering Limited
- Taj Trade and Transport Company Limited
- Taj GVK Hotels & Resorts Limited
- Taj Kerala Hotels & Resorts Limited
- Kaveri Retreats & Resorts Limited
- Oriental Hotels Limited

b. Transactions with related parties:

Particulars of transactions	Holding Company		Subsidiary / Fellow Subsidiary/ Associates/Joint Ventures		Entity having Significant Influence	
	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount	Transaction amount	Outstanding amount
Current Account transaction (Receipt/ payments)	80.03	41.01	9.52	3.34	0.88	0.76
	6.16	-	-	-	-	-
Loyalty expense (Net of redemption credit)	9.09	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
ICD taken	-	-	1,000.00	-	-	-
	-	-	*1,900.00*	-	-	-
ICD repayment	-	-	(1,000.00)	-	-	-
	-	-	*(1,900.00)*	-	-	-
Interest on ICD	-	-	21.58	-	-	-
	-	-	*55.37*	-	-	-
Purhcase of Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	28.99	6.83
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Sales of Goods and Services	-	-	-	-	2.33	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deposit for Services	-	-	-	-	1.94	1.94
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Salary Reimbursement	147.25	53.10	25.01	15.69	-	-
	12.72	-	*0.31*	-	-	-
Issue of Right Shares	7,200.00	-	-	-	-	-
	3,500.00	-	-	-	-	-
Purchase of PPE	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Foot note: Figures in Italics represent previous year's figures.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 43: Audit Trail

The Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares. In respect of revenue softwares, access to direct database level changes is not available to any of the Company's personnel.

Note 44: Ratios

Sr No	Ratio	in times/%	Current Year	Previous Year	Numerator	Denominator	Variance
a)	Current Ratio (refer note 1)	in times	1.70	17.76	Current Assets	Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	-90%
b)	Debt – Equity	in times	NA	NA	Non - Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	-
c)	Debt service coverage	in times	NA	NA	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	-
d)	Return on Equity	in %	-6%	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average Total Equity	-6%
e)	Inventory Turnover	in times	66.78	NA	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	6,678%
f)	Trade Receivable Turnover (refer note 2)	in times	16.62	-	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	1,662%
g)	Trade Payable (refer note 2) Turnover	in times	3.09	5.11	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Trade Payables	309%
h)	Net Capital Turnover	in times	0.58	NA	Net Sales	Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	58%
i)	Net Profit Ratio	in %	-63%	NA	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Total Income	-63%
j)	Return on capital employed	in %	-6%	NA	EBIT	Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	-6%
k)	Return on Investment	in %	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

1. Reduction on account of deployment of liquid funds for hotel project completion .
2. Pursuant to commencement of operation in current year.
3. Variances due to commencement of operation in current year.

As per our report of even date attached

For **PKF Sridhar & Santhanam LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No: 003990S/S200018

Ramanarayanan J
Partner
Membership No.220369

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Nabakumar Shome
Director
DIN: 03605594

Rupesh Modi
Director
DIN: 10326608

Thomas Kunjukunju
CFO

Dabbukotu Naresh
CS

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 21, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Members of Nekta Food Solutions Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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 March 31, 2025, and its loss and other comprehensive loss, 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 SAs are further described in the Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the financial statements.

Other Information

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Company's directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and auditors' report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

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

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

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

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

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

a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

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 Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on April 1, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

f) The matter relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2A(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 2B(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

g) 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".

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

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

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

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

d) (i) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 33(e)(A) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(ii) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 33(e)(B) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

e) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

f) Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 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 respective software except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for accounting software used for maintaining the books of account till April 15, 2024. Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditors' Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors during the year. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJSZ7784

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 14, 2025

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure A to the Independent Auditors' Report on the Financial Statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

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

(i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

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

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company performs physical verification once in three years of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No physical verification was conducted during the current year.

(c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the leases agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ii) (a) The inventory, has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(iii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, the Company has neither made any investments nor has it given loans or provided guarantee or security and therefore the relevant provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.

(v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

(vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the products manufactured by it (and/or services provided by it). Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT (CONTD.)

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

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or other statutory dues were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.

(ix) (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company did not have any loans or borrowings from any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended March 31, 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies (as defined under the Act).

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

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

(c) Based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have a vigil mechanism and is not required to have a vigil mechanism as per the Act or SEBI (Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements) Regulations, 2015.

(xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Act, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an Internal Audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act.

(b) In our opinion and based on the information and explanations provided to us, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) has more than one CIC as part of the Group. The Group has five CICs as part of the Group

ANNEXURE A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 142.48 lakhs in the current financial year and ₹ 23.42 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.

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

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

(xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJSZ7784

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 14, 2025

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

Annexure B to the Independent Auditors' Report on the financial statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Nekta Food Solutions Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 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, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note").

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

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and 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 auditors' judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements include those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of 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 controls with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694
ICAI UDIN: 25117694BMMJSZ7784

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 14, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3(a)	665.87	3.68
Capital work-in-progress	3(c)	-	284.23
Right-of-use asset	3(a)	227.77	256.20
Other Intangible assets	3(b)	3.16	-
		896.80	**544.11**
Other financial assets	4(a)	12.07	4.22
Deferred tax assets (net)	5	17.23	5.34
Income tax assets (net)		14.20	-
Other non-current assets	6(a)	-	379.25
		43.50	**388.81**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	19.97	-
Financial assets			
Investments	8	27.76	202.30
Trade receivables	9	200.62	-
Cash and cash equivalents	10	11.43	271.61
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents above	11	-	100.00
Other financial assets	4(b)	-	1.09
Other current assets	6(b)	129.65	19.23
		389.43	**594.23**
Total assets		**1,329.73**	**1,527.15**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	12	990.00	990.00
Other equity	13	(249.23)	(28.76)
Total Equity		**740.77**	**961.24**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease liabilities - Non-Current		229.77	246.95
		229.77	**246.95**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Lease Liabilities - Current		17.17	15.78
Trade payables			
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	79.40	7.59
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	156.51	12.95
Other financial liabilities	16	94.59	280.05
Other current liabilities	17	4.57	2.48
Provisions	14	6.84	-
Current tax liabilities (Net)		0.11	0.11
		359.19	**318.96**
Total equity and liabilities		**1,329.73**	**1,527.15**

* All the values representing "0" in the financial statements are below ₹ 50,000.

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 34.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from operations	18	638.07	-
Other income	19	8.00	3.48
Total Income		**646.07**	**3.48**
EXPENSES			
Food and beverages consumed	20	299.92	-
Employee benefits expense and payment to contractors	21	228.10	1.08
Finance costs	22	22.89	5.47
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	23	70.28	7.11
Other operating and general expenses	24	257.24	23.65
Total Expenses		**878.43**	**37.31**
Loss before tax		(232.36)	(33.83)
Tax expenses			
Current tax		-	0.27
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		(11.89)	(5.34)
Total tax expense		**(11.89)**	**(5.07)**
Loss after tax (A)		**(220.47)**	**(28.76)**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME			
Other comprehensive profit for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year (A+B)		**(220.47)**	**(28.76)**
Earning per share (refer note 31)			
Basic and diluted (₹)		(2.23)	(0.17)
Face value per ordinary share (₹)		10.00	10.00

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 34.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(₹ lakhs)

		Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
A.	**Cash flow from operating activities:**		
	Loss before tax	(232.36)	(33.83)
	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	70.28	7.11
	Change in fair value of financial asset at fair value through profit and loss	(1.82)	(2.30)
	(Gain) on redemption of mutual funds	(3.64)	-
	Interest income	(2.16)	(1.09)
	Interest income on financial assets carried at amortised cost	(0.38)	(0.09)
	Finance costs	21.42	5.47
	Operating loss before working capital changes	**(148.66)**	**(24.73)**
	Adjustments in:		
	Trade receivables	(200.62)	-
	Other financial assets	(7.85)	(9.39)
	Inventories	(19.97)	-
	Other assets	(110.42)	(19.23)
	Provisions	6.84	-
	Trade payables	215.37	20.54
	Other financial liabilities	32.59	0.27
	Other liabilities	2.09	2.48
		(81.97)	**(5.33)**
	Cash used in operations	(230.63)	(30.06)
	Net income tax paid	(14.20)	(0.16)
	Net cash used in operating activities (A)	**(244.83)**	**(30.22)**
B.	**Cash flow from investing activities:**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and other intangibles (including advances for capital expenditure)	(261.77)	(388.26)
	Redemption/(Investment) in mutual funds	180.00	(200.00)
	Fixed deposit with banks redeemed/(placed)	100.00	(100.00)
	Interest received	3.62	0.09
	Net cash generated by/ (used in) investing activities (B)	**21.85**	**(688.17)**
C.	**Cash flow from financing activities:**		
	Proceeds from issuance of Share Capital	-	990.00
	Payment of lease liabilities	(15.78)	-
	Interest on payment of lease liabilities	(21.42)	-
	Net cash used in/ (generated by) financing activities (C)	**(37.20)**	**990.00**
	Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**(260.18)**	**271.61**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	271.61	-
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	**11.43**	**271.61**

Notes:

1 The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect Method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS - 7) statement of cash flow issued under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

2 Figures in brackets are outflow/deduction.

		Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
3	Cash and cash equivalents comprises of (refer note no. 10)		
	- Balances with banks - In current accounts	11.38	271.61
	- Cash on hand	0.05	-
	Cash and cash equivalents	**11.43**	**271.61**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 34.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Other equity

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Equity Share Capital	Reserves & Surplus	Total Equity
		Retained Earnings	
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	-	-
Additions during the year	990.00	-	990.00
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2023	**-**	**-**	**-**
Loss for the period	-	(28.76)	(28.76)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(28.76)**	**(28.76)**
Balance as at March 31, 2024	**990.00**	**(28.76)**	**961.24**
Balance as at April 1, 2024	**990.00**	**(28.76)**	**961.24**
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	-	-	-
Restated balance at April 1, 2024	**990.00**	**(28.76)**	**961.24**
Loss for the year	-	(220.47)	(220.47)
Other Comprehensive Income	-	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(220.47)**	**(220.47)**
Balance as at March 31, 2025	**990.00**	**(249.23)**	**740.77**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements: Refer note 2 - 34.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. Corporate Information

Nekta Food Solutions Limited (the "Company") is a public limited company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 applicable in India. The Company is wholly promoted by Taj SATS Air Catering Limited.

The Company is engaged in the business of institutional catering of food and beverages, event catering services, all other types of catering services and related hospitality services to various institutions, corporate houses, hospitals, cafeterias, etc. The Company has its manufacturing/production facility at Gurugram. The Company was incorporated on November 16, 2023 and currently management is looking further business opportunities and have adequate working capital for operation. Hence financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

The Company has its registered office located at 9th Floor, Express Towers, Nariman Point, Mumbai - 400 021.

These financial statements were approved by the Company's Board of Directors in the meeting held on April 14, 2025.

2. Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements

The financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

(a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as amended from time to time, notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(b) Basis of preparation and presentation of the financial statements

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

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

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per Company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date. All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes to accounts have been rounded off to the nearest Lakh, unless otherwise stated.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (₹), the functional currency of the Company. Items included in the financial statements of the Company are recorded using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates (the 'functional currency').

Since the Company was incorporated on November 16, 2023, the previous year figures are not comparable.

(c) Critical accounting estimates and judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenue and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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 in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgements in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- **Useful life of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:** The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The expected technical and useful life of the asset concerned and its estimated residual value may change under the influence of technological developments, market circumstances and changes in the use of the asset. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

- **Leases:** Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The Company makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the Company considers factors such as any significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease and the importance of the underlying asset to Company's operations taking into account the location of the underlying asset and the availability of suitable alternatives. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

- **Critical judgements in determining the discount rate:** The Company cannot readily determine the interest rate implicit in the lease, therefore, it uses its incremental borrowing rate (IBR) to measure lease liabilities. The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

(c) Critical estimates and judgements

- **Income Taxes:** Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

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.

- **Defined benefit plans:** The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long-term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

(d) Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), expenses directly related to the location of assets and making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation of these assets commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss so as to write off the cost of assets (other than freehold land and assets under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight-line method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at Balance Sheet date, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis. Depreciation on assets capitalised or disposed off during the financial year is charged off on the pro-rata basis.

In respect of depreciation on buildings on leased properties, it is based on the tenure which is lower of the life of the buildings or the expected lease period. Improvements to leasehold buildings are depreciated on the basis of their estimated useful lives or the expected lease period, whichever is lower.

Depreciation on tangible property, plant and equipment has been provided on the straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets has been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Building	9 years
Plant and equipment	15 to 20 years
Furniture and fixtures	15 years
Data processing equipment	6 years

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Capital work-in-progress represents projects under which the property, plant and equipment are not yet ready for their intended use and are carried at cost determined as aforesaid, less any recognised impairment loss.

Intangible Assets

Intangible assets include cost of acquired software and designs, and cost incurred for development of the Company's website. Intangible assets are initially measured at acquisition cost including any directly attributable costs of preparing the asset for its intended use and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses.

Intangible assets are amortised on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives. The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at each financial year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly. The estimated useful life used for amortising intangible assets is as under:

Class of Assets	Estimated Useful Life
Website development	4 years

An intangible asset is de-recognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the asset is derecognised.

(e) Leases

On inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right-to-use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognised in the Company's statement of financial position as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Right-to-use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognised at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liability recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated over the shorter of the asset's estimated useful life and the lease term. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed annually.

Lease Liabilities

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercise of an option to terminate the lease.

'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. The Company determines its incremental borrowing rate by obtaining interest rates from various external financing sources and makes certain adjustments to reflect the terms of the lease.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Company is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the Company is reasonably certain that it will not exercise the option.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

The Company has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a lease term of 12 months or less and don't contain purchase option. Costs associated with such leases are recognised as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Ind AS 116 is applied only to contracts that were previously identified as leases under Ind AS 17, applying the practical expedient to grandfather the assessment of which transactions are leases.

Presentation of lease payments in Cash Flow Statements

Lease payments included in the measurement of the lease liability comprises of fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments).

Lease payments are presented as follows in the Company's statement of cash flows:

- Short-term lease payments, payments for leases of low-value assets and variable lease payments that are not included in the measurement of the lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from operating activities;
- Payments for the interest element of recognised lease liabilities are included in 'interest paid' within cash flows from financing activities; and
- Payments for the principal element of recognised lease liabilities are presented within cash flows from financing activities.

(f) Inventories

Stock of food and beverages, stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a weighted average basis) or net realisable value. Cost includes the cost of fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight, and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

(g) Accounting for Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognised, when there is a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of a past event and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and circumstances surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows determined using a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the obligation and the unwinding of the discount is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are recognised only when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, due to occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events, not wholly within the control of the Company, or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources, or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made. Obligations are assessed on an ongoing basis and only those having a largely probable outflow of resources are provided for. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

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

(h) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract. In respect of expired contracts under renewal, revenue is recognised based on the erstwhile contract/ understanding with the contracting parties.

When two or more revenue generating activities or deliverables are provided under a single arrangement, each deliverable that is considered to be a separate unit of account is accounted for separately. The allocation of consideration from a revenue arrangement to its separate unit of account is based on the relative fair value of each unit. If the fair value of the delivered items is not reliably measurable, then revenue is allocated based on the difference between the total arrangement consideration and the fair value of the undelivered items.

Income from Operations

Food and Beverages: Revenue from sale of food and beverages is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/understanding with the customer.

Contract Balances

(i) Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(ii) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Other operating Income: Other operating income includes revenue from catering supplies/ bought out items which are recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, which is recognised on the completion of delivery of goods as per the contract/understanding with the customer and other allied services.

(i) Revenue Recognition of Dividend Income and Interest Income

Dividend Income: Dividend income from mutual funds is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

Interest income: Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the applicable rate of interest.

(j) Employee Benefits

A) Short-term - Employment Benefits

Short term employee benefits are expensed as the related services are provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

B) Post Employment Benefits

i) Defined Contribution Plan

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contribution into a separate legal entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts.

a) Provident Fund: The eligible employees of the Company are entitled to receive post-employment benefits in respect of provident fund, in which both the employees and the Company makes monthly contributions at a specified percentage of the employee's eligible salary (currently 12% of employee's eligible salary) to a defined contribution plan. The contributions are made to the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner (RPFC) which are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

In respect of contribution to RPFC, the Company has no further obligations beyond making the contribution, and hence, such employee benefit plan is classified as Defined contribution plan. The Company's contribution is recognised as an expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii) Defined Benefit Plan

The Company operates various defined benefit plans, which requires contributions to be made to a separately administered fund. The cost of providing benefits under the defined benefit plan is determined using the projected unit credit method and is performed by a qualified actuary.

a) Gratuity Fund

The Company provide for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees in accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employees' salary and the tenure of employment. The Company's liability is actuarially determined (using the Projected Unit Credit method) at the end of each year.

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of plan assets.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in employee benefit expense in the statement of profit and loss

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity and in the balance sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss as past service cost.

C) Other Long-Term Employee Benefits

i. Compensated Absences

The Company provides for encashment of leave or leave with pay subject to certain rules. The employees are entitled to accumulate leave subject to certain limits for future encashment/ailment. The Company makes provision for compensated absences based on an independent actuarial valuation carried out at the end of the year. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

ii. Other Employee Benefits

The costs of all short-term employee benefits (that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service) are recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service. The accruals for the employee entitlements such as salaries, bonuses, annual leave, leave travel allowances, represents amounts which the Company has a present obligation to pay as a result of the employee services and the obligation can be measured reliably. The accruals have been calculated as undiscounted amounts based on current salary levels as at the Balance Sheet date.

(k) Financial Instruments:

i. Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

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

Financial assets are subsequently classified and measured at

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

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

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Classification

- **Cash and Cash Equivalents** – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

I. Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the statement of profit and loss using the effective interest rate method.

II. Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

- **Equity Instruments** – The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from other comprehensive income to the retained earnings directly.

Interest: Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

De-recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

ii. Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

Financial liabilities are initially measured at the amortised cost unless at initial recognition, they are classified as fair value through profit and loss.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-recognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as a de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability, and the difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS-109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS-109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

(l) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are computed by dividing profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the Loss after tax as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share.

(m) New Standards or other amendments issued but not yet effective:

(i) New and amended standards adopted by the Company:

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company 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 significant impact in its financial statements.

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

During the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments, which are not yet effective, to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

3(a) Property, Plant and Equipment

(₹ lakhs)

	Leasehold Improvements	Plant and Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Data Processing Equipment	Total	Right-of-use Asset
Cost						
At November 16, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	-	-	-	3.70	3.70	263.29
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.70**	**3.70**	**263.29**
Additions	258.26	433.45	1.42	9.97	703.10	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2025	**258.26**	**433.45**	**1.42**	**13.67**	**706.80**	**263.29**
Depreciation						
At November 16, 2023	-	-	-	-	-	-
Charge for the period	-	-	-	0.02	0.02	7.09
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**0.02**	**0.02**	**7.09**
Charge for the year	10.55	28.65	0.11	1.60	40.91	28.43
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2025	**10.55**	**28.65**	**0.11**	**1.62**	**40.93**	**35.52**
Net block as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.68**	**3.68**	**256.20**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**247.71**	**404.80**	**1.31**	**12.05**	**665.87**	**227.77**

3(b) Intangible Assets

	Software	Business Rights	Website Development	Leasehold Land Rights
Cost				
At November 16, 2023	-	-	-	-
Additions		-	-	-
Disposals		-	-	-
March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Additions		-	4.10	-
Disposals	-	-	-	-
March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**4.10**	**-**
Amortisation				
At November 16, 2023			-	
Charge for the year			-	
Disposals		-	-	-
March 31, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year			0.94	
Disposals				
March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**0.94**	**-**
Net block as at April 1, 2024	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**
Net block as at March 31, 2025	**-**	**-**	**3.16**	**-**

3(c) Capital work-in-progress

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Opening Balance	Additions during the period	Capitalisation during the period	Closing Balance
March 31, 2025	**284.23**	**422.97**	**707.20**	**-**
March 31, 2024	-	287.92	3.69	284.23

Particulars	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1 -2 Years	2 -3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Projects in progress					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	284.23	-	-	-	284.23
Projects temporarily suspended					
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-

4 Other Financial Assets

(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Non-Current Financial Assets		
Security deposit with public bodies and others	12.07	4.22
	12.07	**4.22**
b) Current Financial Assets		
Interest receivable - Deposits with Banks	-	1.09
	-	**1.09**

5 Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset:		
Right-of-use asset	11.24	3.13
Others	78.69	2.79
Total (A)	**89.93**	**5.92**
Deferred tax (liabilities):		
Others	(72.70)	(0.58)
Total (B)	**(72.70)**	**(0.58)**
Net Deferred tax asset/ (Liability) (A+B)	**17.23**	**5.34**

Note - The business losses of the Company for the current year ended March 31, 2025 and the previous year ended March 31, 2024 are not eligible for recognising deferred tax assets as there is no reasonable certainty for future taxable profits.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

6 Other Assets

(Unsecured, considered good)

(₹ lakhs)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a)	**Other Non-Current assets**		
	Capital advances	-	379.25
		-	**379.25**
b)	**Other Current Assets**		
	Prepaid expenses	0.25	-
	Advance to suppliers	18.73	17.26
	Balance with statutory and government authorities	110.67	1.97
		129.65	**19.23**

7 Inventories

Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Food and beverages	15.09	-
Stores and operating supplies	4.88	-
	19.97	**-**

8 Investments

Unquoted	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Holdings (unit)	(₹ lakhs)	Holdings (unit)	(₹ lakhs)
Investments in mutual funds carried at fair value through profit and loss				
Tata Overnight Fund - Regular Growth	1814.90	24.29	8056.07	101.15
Kotak Overnight Fund - Regular Growth (ONGPG)	255.88	3.47	7963.03	101.15
Total		**27.76**		**202.30**
Footnotes:				
(i) Aggregate amount of quoted investments		-		-
Market value of quoted investments		-		-
(ii) Aggregate carrying amount of unquoted investments		27.76		202.30

9 Trade Receivables

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	-	-
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	200.62	-
Trade receivables, which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivables, credit impaired	-	-
	200.62	**-**
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	200.62	**-**
Of the above, Trade receivables from related party are as below:		
Trade receivables from related parties	1.35	-
Less: Loss Allowance	-	-
	1.35	**-**

Trade Receivables aging Schedule

(₹ lakhs)

Trade receivables	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) Unsecured, considered good						
As at March 31, 2025	199.27	-	-	-	-	199.27
(ii) Trade receivables from related parties						
As at March 31, 2025	1.35	-	-	-	-	1.35
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Undisputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables – which have significant increase in credit risk						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vii) Disputed Trade Receivables – credit impaired						
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

i) Trade receivables does not include unbilled revenue.

ii) Trade receivable includes debts due from Directors - ₹ Nil (March 31, 2024 - ₹ Nil) in the ordinary course of business.

iii) Related party balances: Refer Note 29.

10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Cash on hand	0.05	-
Balances with bank in current account	11.38	271.61
	11.43	**271.61**

11 Bank Balance Other Than Cash and Cash Equivalents

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Fixed deposit with banks (Short term fixed deposits with Standard Chartered Bank with maturity less than 12 months)	-	100.00
	-	**100.00**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

12 Equity Share Capital

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised Share Capital		
35,000,000 equity shares (As at March 31, 2024 - 10,000,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10/- each with voting rights	3,500.00	1,000.00
	3,500.00	**1,000.00**
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up		
9,900,000 equity shares (As at March 31, 2024 - 9,900,000 equity shares) of ₹ 10 /- each with voting rights	990.00	990.00
	990.00	**990.00**

Footnotes:

(i) The Company has one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend, if any, proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General meeting, except in the case of interim dividend

(ii) Reconciliation of number of equity shares at the beginning and at the end of reporting period.

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)	No. of shares	(₹ lakhs)
Balance at the beginning of the year	9,900,000	990.00	-	-
Add: Shares issue during the year	-	-	9,900,000	990.00
Balance at the end of the year	**9,900,000**	**990.00**	**9,900,000**	**990.00**

(iii) Rights, preferences and restriction attached to equity shares

The Company has one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to approval of the shareholder in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to their shareholdings.

(iv) Shares held by the Promoters

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
Taj SATS Air Catering Ltd. equity shares held as beneficiary owner.	9,900,000	100%	9,900,000	100%

Promoter here means promoter as defined in the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of total shares	No. of Shares	% of total shares
Taj SATS Air Catering Ltd. (Holding Company)	9,900,000	100%	9,900,000	100%

13 Other Equity

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained Earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(28.76)	-
Add: Loss for the year	(220.47)	(28.76)
Closing balance at the end of the year	**(249.23)**	**(28.76)**
Total Other Equity	**(249.23)**	**(28.76)**

14 Provisions

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Compensated absences	4.70	-
Gratuity (Refer Note 26)	2.14	-
	6.84	**-**

15 Trade Payables

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(i) total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (refer (ii) below)	79.40	7.59
(ii) total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	156.51	12.95
	235.91	**20.54**

Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due dates of payment						Total
	Accrued Expenses	Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2- 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME							
As at March 31, 2025	1.44	3.10	74.86	-	-	-	79.40
As at March 31, 2024	-	7.59	-	-	-	-	7.59
(ii) Others							
As at March 31, 2025	86.17	15.86	54.48	-	-	-	156.51
As at March 31, 2024	10.30	2.65	-	-	-	-	12.95
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others							
As at March 31, 2025	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Footnotes:

(i) The amount due to Micro Enterprise and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been noted upon by the auditors.

(ii) The disclosures relating to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises are as under:

(a)	The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	79.40	7.59
(b)	The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at year end	1.47	-
(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)	The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
(e)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the year end	-	-
(f)	The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

16 Other Financial Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other Current Financial Liabilities		
Deposits from others	10.00	-
Capital creditors	61.73	279.78
Employee related liabilities	22.86	0.27
	94.59	**280.05**

17 Other Current Liabilities

(₹ lakhs)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory dues (including tax deducted at source, goods and service tax, provident fund and others)	4.57	2.48
	4.57	**2.48**

18 Revenue from Operations

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Sale of Food and beverages (refer Note 27)	636.88	-
Other operating revenue	1.19	-
	638.07	**-**

19 Other Income

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest Income on:		
- Deposits with banks	2.16	1.09
- Others	0.38	0.09
	2.54	**1.18**
Net gain on sale of Investments	3.64	-
Unrealised gain on investments carried at fair value through statement of profit and loss	1.82	2.30
	8.00	**3.48**

20 Food and Beverages Consumed

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	-	-
Add: Purchases	315.01	-
Total	**315.01**	**-**
Less: Closing stock	15.09	-
Food and beverages consumed	**299.92**	**-**

21 Employee Benefit Expense and Payment to Contractors

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Salaries, Wages, Bonus etc.	118.19	0.27
Company's Contribution to Provident (refer note (i) below and note 26 (a))	7.07	-
Reimbursement of expenses on personnel deputed to the Company	25.44	
Payment to contractors	66.96	0.81
Staff welfare expenses	10.44	-
	228.10	**1.08**

(i) The Company has recognised the following amounts under the head "Company's Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds"

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Provident Fund	1.62	-
Gratuity Fund	2.14	
Company's Contribution to Employee Pension Scheme	3.31	-
Total	**7.07**	**-**

22 Finance Cost

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Interest cost on lease liabilities	21.42	5.47
Other interest costs	1.47	-
	22.89	**5.47**

23 Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	40.91	0.02
Depreciation of Right-of-use Assets	28.43	7.09
Amortisation of Intangible	0.94	-
	70.28	**7.11**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

24 Other Operating and General Expenses

(₹ lakhs)

		Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
(i)	**Operating expenses consist of the following:**		
	Catering supplies	23.07	-
	Other supplies	8.70	-
	Fuel, power and light	53.76	0.60
	Repairs to buildings	3.38	-
	Repairs to machinery	7.25	-
	Repairs to others	12.80	0.17
	Linen and Uniform Washing and Laundry Expenses	1.38	-
	Commission	4.40	3.10
	Other operating expenses	24.94	0.04
		139.68	**3.91**
(ii)	**General expenses consist of the following:**		
	Rent	6.37	-
	License fees	1.43	-
	Rates and taxes	60.84	11.09
	Insurance	2.83	-
	Advertising and publicity	9.91	2.50
	Printing and stationery	1.98	0.13
	Passage and Travelling	1.51	-
	Professional fees	14.67	4.99
	Payment made to statutory auditors (Refer Footnote (i) below)	1.05	1.00
	Other expenses	16.97	0.03
		117.56	**19.74**
		257.24	**23.65**

Footnotes:

(i)	**Payment made to Statutory Auditors:**		
	As statutory auditors	1.00	1.00
	Reimbursement of out of pocket expenses	0.05	
		1.05	**1.00**

25 Capital Commitments

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account net of capital advances and not provided for is ₹ 20.61 lakhs (As at March 31, 2024 - ₹ 287.30 lakhs).

26 Employee Benefits

(a) The Company has recognised the following expenses as under the head "Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds":

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gratuity Fund	2.14	-
Provident Fund	1.62	-
Company's contribution to Pension Scheme	3.31	-
Total	**7.07**	**-**

(b) The above defined benefit plans typically expose the Company to actuarial risks such as: investment risks, interest rate, longevity risk and salary risk.

Investment Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to government security yields prevailing as at the Balance sheet date. If the return on plan asset is below this rate, it will create a plan deficit. The current plan has relatively balanced mix of investments in equity, government securities, bonds and other debt instruments. Due to the long-term nature of the plan liabilities, the Trustees of the Fund consider it appropriate that a reasonable portion of the plan asset should be invested in equity securities to leverage the return generated by the Fund.
Interest Risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will partially be offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary Risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

(c) Defined Benefit Plans – As per Actuarial Valuation

(i) Amount to be recognised in Balance Sheet and movement in net liability

₹(in Lakh)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)
Present Value of Unfunded Obligations	
March 31, 2025	2.14
March 31, 2024	-
Net (Asset)/Liability	
March 31, 2025	2.14
March 31, 2024	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(ii) Expenses recognised in the Statement of Profit & Loss

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity (Unfunded)
Current Service Cost	
Year ended March 31, 2025	**2.14**
Year ended March 31, 2024	
Past Service Cost	
Year ended March 31, 2025	**-**
Year ended March 31, 2024	-
Interest Cost	
Year ended March 31, 2025	**-**
Year ended March 31, 2024	-
Total Expense	
Year ended March 31, 2025	**2.14**
Year ended March 31, 2024	-

(iii) Reconciliation of Defined Benefit Obligation

(₹ lakhs)

	Gratuity (Funded)
Opening Defined Benefit Obligation	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Current Service Cost	
March 31, 2025	**2.14**
March 31, 2024	-
Past Service Cost	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Interest Cost	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Actuarial loss/(gain)	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Benefits Paid	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Liability assumed/ (Settled)	
March 31, 2025	**-**
March 31, 2024	-
Closing Defined Benefit Obligation	
March 31, 2025	**2.14**
March 31, 2024	-

(iv) Actuarial Assumptions

Particulars	Gratuity (Unfunded)
	March 31, 2025
Discount rate (p.a.)	6.75%
Salary Escalation Rate (p.a.)	5.00%
Attrition Rate (p.a.)	21-30 years 5% p.a.
	31-59 years 1% p.a.
Mortality table*	
Mortality in service	Table 1
Mortality in retirement	Table 2

*Table 1 – Indian Assured Lives mortality (2012-14) Ult table

Table 2 – UK published S1PA Mortality rate

(v) Sensitivity Analysis:

Gratuity is a lump sum plan and the cost of providing these benefits is typically less sensitive to small changes in demographic assumptions. The key actuarial assumptions to which the benefit obligation results are particularly sensitive to are discount rate and future salary escalation rate. The following table summarises the impact on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Discount Rate	Salary Escalation Rate
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO	2	2
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO	2	2

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date. There have been no changes from the previous periods in the methods and assumptions used in preparing the sensitivity analysis.

Code on Social Security, 2020:

The Code on Social Security, 2020 ('the Code') relating to employee benefits received Presidential assent on September 28, 2020. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on November 13, 2020 and invited suggestions from the stakeholders. The date of implementation of the Code is yet to be notified by the Government and when implemented will impact the contributions by the Company towards benefits such as Provident Fund, Gratuity etc. The Company will assess the impact of the Code and give effect in the financial results when the Code and Rules thereunder are notified.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

27 Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'

Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss:

Disaggregated Revenue

i) Revenue from operations

₹ (In Lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of food and beverages	636.88	-
Total Revenue from operations	**636.88**	**-**

ii) Revenue based on products and services:

₹ (In Lakh)

Revenue from contract with customers	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of food and beverages	636.88	-
Total Revenue	**636.88**	**-**

Note: Revenue from contract with customers is accruing in Indian geography only and recognised based on product or services transferred at a point in time.

28 Leases

The Company has taken land and building on lease which is generally long term in nature with varying terms, escalation clauses and renewal rights expiring within one to ten years. On renewal, the terms of the leases are renegotiated.

(a) Total lease liabilities are analysed as under:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current*	17.17	15.78
Non-current	229.77	246.95
Total	**246.94**	**262.73**

* The Current Portion of the lease liability is excluding the interest component on the lease liability. Actual Lease Payments (including notional interest as per Ind AS 116) would be ₹ 58.62 lakhs (As at March 31, 2024: ₹ 5.47 lakhs). Refer note (b) below for the Maturity Analysis of the Lease Payments.

(b) Exposure to future cash flows:

The following are the undiscounted contractual cash flows of lease liabilities. The payment profile has been based on management's forecasts and could in reality be different from expectations

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Maturity analysis:		
Less than 1 year	37.20	37.20
Between 1 and 5 years	163.87	116.62
More than 5 years	143.77	228.21
Total	**344.84**	**382.03**

(c) Overall lease rentals (including provisions) are as below:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Minimum Lease Payments	(15.78)	-
Total	**(15.78)**	**-**

29 Related Party Disclosures:

(a) The names of related parties of the Company are as under:

i. Ultimate Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	India

ii. Holding Company

Name of the Company	Country of Incorporation
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	India

iii. Key Management Personnel

Particulars	Relation
Manish Gupta	Chairman

iv. Entities having significant influence and under common control

Particulars	Place of Incorporation
Taj SATS Air Catering Limited	India

v. Subsidiaries of Ultimate Holding company

Particulars	Place of Incorporation
United Hotels Ltd.	India
Roots Corporation Ltd.	India

(b) Details of Related party transactions during the year:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars		Ultimate holding	Holding	Others (IHCL Subsidiaries)
Balance as at -				
Trade Receivables	**March 31, 2025**	**1.35**	**-**	**-**
	March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Transactions for the year ended -				
Sale of goods	**March 31, 2025**	**1.14**	**-**	**4.32**
	March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Deputed staff out	**March 31, 2025**	**-**	**67.12**	**-**
	March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Deputed staff reimbursement	**March 31, 2025**	**-**	**25.44**	**-**
	March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Reimbursement of expenses	**March 31, 2025**	**27.88**	**4.02**	**3.25**
	March 31, 2024	10.85	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

30 Tax Disclosures

i. Income tax recognised in statement of profit and loss:

(₹ lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Current tax expense		
For the year	-	0.27
	-	**0.27**
Deferred tax expense		
In respect of current year	(11.89)	(5.34)
	(11.89)	**(5.34)**
Net income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**(11.89)**	**(5.07)**

ii. The income tax expenses for the year reconciled to the accounting profit:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Profit/Loss before tax from continuing operations:	(232.36)	(33.83)
Income tax expenses calculated at 25.168%	(58.48)	(8.51)
Effect of depreciation expense not deductible in determining taxable profit	13.68	0.01
Effect of expenses that are not deductible in determining taxable profit	32.91	3.43
	(11.89)	**(5.07)**

iii. Analysis of deferred tax assets presented in the balance sheet

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	For the period from November 16, 2023 to March 31, 2024
Deferred tax assets	89.93	5.92
Deferred tax liabilities	(72.70)	(0.58)
Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets	**17.23**	**5.34**

a) Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2025 are as follows:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 1, 2024	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance as at March 31, 2025
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets*	0.00	(13.81)	(13.81)
Preliminary expense u/s 35D	2.79	(0.56)	2.23
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	3.13	8.11	11.24
Others	(0.58)	18.15	17.57
Net Deferred Tax (Liabilities)/Assets	**5.34**	**11.89**	**17.23**

b) Significant components of net deferred tax assets and liabilities for the year ended March 31, 2024 are as follows:

(₹ In Lakh)

Particulars	Opening balance as at April 1, 2023	Recognised in profit or loss	Closing balance as at March 31, 2024
Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	-	0.00	0.00
Preliminary expense u/s 35D	-	2.79	2.79
Right-of-Use assets (net of Lease Liabilities)	-	3.13	3.13
Others	-	(0.58)	(0.58)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**-**	**5.34**	**5.34**

31 Earnings Per Share (EPS):

Earnings Per Share is calculated in accordance with Indian Accounting Standard 33 – 'Earnings Per Share'

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss after tax (₹ lakhs)	(220.47)	(28.76)
Weighted Average Number of Ordinary Shares:		
Considered in calculation of Basic EPS	99,00,000	99,00,000
Considered in calculation of Diluted EPS	99,00,000	99,00,000
Face Value per Ordinary Share (₹)	10	10
Earnings Per Share (₹):		
Basic and Diluted	(2.23)	(0.17)

32 Financial Instruments

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows.

Fair Value Measurement:

(₹ In Lakh)

March 31, 2025	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	11.43	11.43
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-
Investments	27.76	-	27.76
Trade Receivables	-	200.62	200.62
Other financial assets	-	12.07	12.07
Total	**27.76**	**224.12**	**251.88**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	246.94	246.94
Trade Payables	-	235.91	235.91
Other financial liabilities	-	94.59	94.59
Total	**-**	**577.44**	**577.44**

(₹ In Lakh)

March 31, 2024	Fair value through profit and loss	Amortised cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets:			
Cash and cash equivalents	-	271.61	271.61
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	-	100.00	100.00
Investments	202.30	-	202.30
Trade Receivable	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	5.31	5.31
Total	**202.30**	**376.92**	**579.22**
Financial liabilities:			
Lease Liabilities	-	262.73	262.73
Trade Payables	-	20.54	20.54
Other financial liabilities	-	280.05	280.05
Total	**-**	**563.32**	**563.32**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

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. This includes mutual funds that have quoted price/ declared NAV.
- 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.

(₹ lakhs)

March 31, 2025	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	-	27.76	-	27.76
Total	**-**	**27.76**	**-**	**27.76**

March 31, 2024	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial assets:				
Mutual fund units	-	202.30	-	202.30
Total	**-**	**202.30**	**-**	**202.30**

Note: For unquoted investments categorised under level 2, their respective net assets value as on March 31, 2025 has been considered as an appropriate fair value.

(b) Financial risk management:

The Company has exposure to the following risk arising from financial instruments

i) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Such changes in the values of financial instruments may result from changes in the foreign currency exchange rates, interest rates, credit, liquidity and other market changes.

ii) Foreign currency exchange rate risk

The fluctuation in foreign currency exchange rates may have potential impact on the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income and equity, where any transaction references more than one currency or where assets/liabilities are denominated in a currency other than the functional currency of the respective entities. However, the Company does not have any exposure to hedged or unhedged foreign currency as on March 31, 2025 and hence it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

iii) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is measured by using the cash flow sensitivity for changes in variable interest rates. Any movement in the reference rates could have an impact on the Company's cash flows as well as costs. The Company does not have any long term borrowings at variable interest rates and hence is not exposed to interest rate risk.

iv) Credit risk

Credit risk arises from the possibility that customers or counterparty to financial instruments may not be able to meet their obligations. To manage this, the Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, analysis of historical bad debts and ageing of accounts receivable. Credit risks arises from cash and cash equivalents, deposits with banks, financial institutions and others, as well as credit exposures to customers, including outstanding receivables.

The Company’s policy is to place cash and cash equivalents and short-term deposits with reputable banks and financial institutions.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits, loans and other financial assets. None of the other financial instruments of the Company result in material concentration of credit risk.

The Company has established a credit policy under which each new customer is analysed individually for creditworthiness before entering into contract. Credit limits are established for each customer, reviewed regularly and any sales exceeding those limits require approval from the appropriate authority. There are no significant concentrations of credit risk within the Company. The carrying amount of trade receivable was ₹ 200.62 Lakh as at March 31, 2025 (March 31, 2024: ₹ NIL).

Exposure to credit risk

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk was ₹ 252 Lakh and ₹579 Lakh as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively, being the total of the carrying amount of balances with banks, bank deposits, trade receivables, other financial assets and investments.

The Company's exposure to customers is diversified and customers contributing to more than 10% of outstanding accounts receivable and unbilled revenue are as given below.

(₹ in Lakh)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Customer count	4.00	-
Amount receivable	149.62	-

There is no other single customer contributing to more than 10% of the accounts receivable and unbilled revenue.

(c) Capital management:

The Company’s objective for capital management is to maximise shareholders value, safeguard business continuity and support the growth of the Company. The Company determines the capital requirement based on annual operating plans and long-term and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(d) Liquidity risk

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

Maturities of financial liabilities

The Following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date. The amounts are gross undiscounted and exclude future contractual interest payments.

(₹ in Lakh)

Non-derivative financial liabilities	Carrying value As at Balance Sheet date	Due in 1st year	Due in 2nd year	Due in 3rd to 5th year	Due after 5th year	Total
Lease Liabilities						
March 31, 2025	**246.94**	**37.20**	**37.20**	**126.67**	**143.77**	**344.84**
March 31, 2024	*262.73*	*37.20*	*37.20*	*79.42*	*228.21*	*382.03*
Trade and other payables						
March 31, 2025	**235.91**	**235.91**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**235.91**
March 31, 2024	*20.54*	*20.54*	-	-	-	*20.54*
Other financial liabilities						
March 31, 2025	**94.59**	**94.59**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**94.59**
March 31, 2024	*280.05*	*280.05*	-	-	-	*280.05*
March 31, 2025	**577.44**	**367.70**	**37.20**	**126.67**	**143.77**	**675.34**
March 31, 2024	*563.32*	*337.79*	*37.20*	*79.42*	*228.21*	*682.62*

Figures in Italics are of previous year

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

33 Additional Regulatory Information

(a) Ratios:

Sr. No.	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1	Current Ratio (in times)	Total Current Asset	Total Current Liabilities excluding current maturities of long term borrowings	1.08	1.86
2	Debt Equity Ratio (in times)	Non-Current Borrowings + Current Borrowings	Total Equity	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
3	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Profit before Tax + Interest (Net) + Provision for impairment of investments + Depreciation and amortisation expenses	[Interest (Net) + Lease Payments + Principal Repayment of long-term Debt)]	(3.74)	Not Applicable
4	Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit/(Loss) after tax	Average total equity	(25.91%)	(5.98%)
5	Inventory Turnover	Net Sales	Average Inventory	63.90	Not Applicable
6	Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	Average trade receivables	6.36	Not Applicable
7	Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Total expenses - Depreciation - Interest - Payroll Cost	Average trade payables	4.46	2.30
8	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Net Sales	* Working Capital i.e (Avg Current Assets - Avg Current Liabilities)	21.10	Not Applicable
9	Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit of the year	Total Income	(34.55%)	Not Applicable
10	Return on Capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax & finance costs	* Avg Equity + Avg Debt + Avg Leases	(28.28%)	(2.95%)
11	Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from invested funds	Average invested funds in treasury investments	5.46%	1.23%

(b) Transactions with Struck Off Companies:

The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of the Companies Act, 1956.

(c) Revaluation of property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets):

The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) during the current year.

(d) Unrecorded transactions of income surrendered or disclosed in the tax assessments:

The Company has not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(e) Utilisation of Borrowed funds and share premium:

(A) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) any funds, that have been to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:

(i) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(B) The Company has not received any funds from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall:

(i) directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or

(ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

34 Audit Trail

Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used 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 respective software except that the audit trail was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for accounting software used for maintaining the books of account till April 15, 2024. Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

As per our report of even date attached

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 101248W/W-100022

Viren Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 117694

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Nekta Food Solutions Limited
CIN: U56102MH2023PLC413789

Manish Gupta
Chairman
DIN: 08900259

Ajay Bhat
Director
DIN: 10543435

Mumbai
April 14, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Rajscape Hotels Private Limited

Report on the Audit of Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Rajscape Hotels Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (herein after referred to as "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, the loss and total comprehensive loss, 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 specified under section 143(10) of the Act (SAs). 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 made thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report including annexures to Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

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 financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS and accounting principles generally accepted in India.

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgements and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, and according to the information and explanations given to us and also on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate, we give in the "Annexure – A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTD.)

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 purpose of our audit;

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

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity 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 (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder;

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

   f) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the provisions of section 143(3)(i) of the Act for reporting on the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting and the operating effectiveness of such controls of the Company, are not applicable to the Company;

   g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor’s Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

      The Company being a Private Company, section 197 of the Act, related to managerial remuneration 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements.

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

      iii) There was no amount required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv) a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the company to or in any other person or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

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

c) Based on the audit procedures that were considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause iv (a) and iv (b) contain any material misstatement.

v) No dividend has been declared or paid during the financial year by the Company.

vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025, which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software for which the audit trail feature was operating.

Additionally, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N/N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No. 066759
UDIN: 25066759BMIXUI9638

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 21, 2025

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

to the Members of Rajscape Hotels Private Limited

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report)

i. (a) (A) The Company has maintained memorandum of records showing details of Property, Plant & Equipment (PPE). A detailed PPE register showing complete particulars of assets such as quantity and situation is under compilation.

(a) (B) The Company has maintained memorandum of records showing details of intangible assets.

(b) The Property, Plant & Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the financial year, the frequency of which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) There is no immovable property held by the Company as Property, Plant & Equipment. Accordingly, provisions of the Clause 3(i)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets during the year ended March 31, 2025.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the financial year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

ii. (a) The physical verification of inventory has been conducted at reasonable intervals by the management. No material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification.

(b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the financial year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. (a) During the financial year, the Company has not provided loans or advances in the nature of loans. Further, the Company has given a guarantee to the lenders of the erstwhile Holding Company alongwith another related party, amounting to ₹ 5000 lakhs and the aggregate balance outstanding as on March 31, 2025, amounts to Nil.

(b) The Company has not made any investments. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(c) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to Companies, Firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c), 3(iii)(d), 3(iii)(e) and 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act in respect of loans, investments, guarantees or securities, wherever transacted and applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposits and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed thereunder are not applicable.

vi. According to the information and explanation given to us, the provisions regarding maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

vii. (a) The Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable to the appropriate authorities. There are no arrears of outstanding statutory dues as on the last day of the financial year concerned for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to information and explanations given to us the dues outstanding in respect of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and any other statutory dues as applicable as at March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are as follows:

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ in lakhs)	Forum where dispute is pending	Period
ESI Act, 1948	ESIC Payable	0.89	ESIC Authority	Prior to FY 2021-22
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	45.60	Appellate Authority, GST	FY 2021-22

viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the financial year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3 (viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ix. (a) The Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or other borrowings or payment of interest thereon to the lender during the year.

(b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) The Company has not obtained any term loan during the financial year and accordingly Clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

ANNEXURE 'A' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

to the Members of Rajscape Hotels Private Limited

(d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the financial year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) The Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x. (a) The Company has not raised any money during the financial year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments). Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has issued equity shares under private placement during the financial year under audit. The requirements of section 42 of the Act have been compiled and the funds have been utilized for the purposes for which funds were raised.

xi. (a) No fraud / material fraud by the Company or no fraud / material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the financial year.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Act, 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 financial year and upto the date of this report.

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

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

xiii. In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Act with respect to applicable transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a private company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xiv. The Company is not required to appoint an internal auditor as per the applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly reporting under this clause is not applicable. However, controls are in place and regularly monitored by the Company.

xv. In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the financial year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.

xvi. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company.

(b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India.

(d) According to the information and explanation given to us by the Management, the Group has five CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India and one CIC which is not required to be registered with the Reserve Bank of India.

xvii. The Company has incurred cash losses of ₹ 199.76 lakhs during the financial year. There were no cash losses in the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the financial year and hence, the reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.

xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report 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. The provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 related to Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company.

xxi. Consolidated financial statement is not applicable to the Company. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 000756N/N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No. 066759
UDIN: 25066759BMIXUI9638

Place: Kolkata
Date: April 21, 2025

BALANCE SHEET
as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	32.25	35.71
Right of use asset	4	2,232.61	1,804.54
Intangible assets	5	0.22	0.84
Financial assets			
(i) Other financial assets	6	56.35	52.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	7	183.59	66.78
Non-Current tax assets (net)	8	7.57	9.08
Total non-current assets		**2,512.59**	**1,968.95**
Current assets			
Inventories	9	9.33	15.94
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	10	64.33	67.30
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	11(a)	89.78	73.99
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	11(b)	179.05	77.12
Other current assets	12	95.36	83.07
Total current assets		**437.85**	**317.42**
Total Assets		**2,950.44**	**2,286.37**
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	13	1.45	1.00
Other equity	14	163.89	(417.22)
Total equity		**165.35**	**(416.22)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Lease liabilities	15	2,304.34	1,792.60
Provisions	16	51.21	35.36
Total non-current liabilities		**2,355.55**	**1,827.96**
Current Liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	17	-	465.00
(ii) Lease liabilites	18	145.67	138.12
(iii) Trade payables	19		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		4.90	12.44
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		95.87	47.36
(iv) Other financial liabilities	20	86.77	87.92
Other current liabilities	21	92.59	119.98
Provisions	22	3.75	3.81
Total current liabilities		**429.54**	**874.63**
Total Equity and Liabilities		**2,950.44**	**2,286.37**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000756N / N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 066759

Place: Kolkata
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Giriraj Damani
Director
DIN: 03153892

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operations	23	2,217.15	2,292.31
Other income	24	77.75	52.11
Total Income		**2,294.90**	**2,344.42**
Expenses			
Consumption of provisions, wines & others	25	197.50	195.38
Upkeep & Service Cost	26	488.67	503.37
Employee benefits expense	27	948.91	836.70
Finance costs	28	305.91	242.54
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	29	333.22	317.78
Other expenses	30	553.67	385.80
Total Expenses		**2,827.88**	**2,481.57**
Profit / (Loss) before tax		**(532.98)**	**(137.15)**
Tax expense	31		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax		(116.23)	(32.14)
Total tax expense		**(116.23)**	**(32.14)**
Profit / (Loss) for the year		**(416.74)**	**(105.01)**
Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss:			
Remeasurements gains/(losses) on defined benefit plans		(2.29)	(7.99)
Income Tax relating to above	31	0.58	2.01
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**(1.71)**	**(5.98)**
Total comprehensive income / (loss) for the year		**(418.45)**	**(110.99)**
Basic and diluted earnings per share (face Value ₹ 10/- each) (in ₹)	41	**(3,804.25)**	**(1,050.10)**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000756N / N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 066759

Place: Kolkata
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Giriraj Damani
Director
DIN: 03153892

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A.	**Cash Flow From Operating Activities**		
	Net profit / (loss) before tax	**(532.98)**	**(137.15)**
	Adjustments For:		
	Depreciation /Amortisation of property, plant and equipment and ROU	333.22	317.78
	Finance costs	50.22	242.54
	Interest on lease liabilities	255.69	-
	PPE written off	1.58	2.93
	Liability written back	(0.63)	(29.87)
	Gain on termination of lease agreement	(29.86)	(16.89)
	Interest income	(6.76)	(4.92)
	Actual Lease Rent Paid	(463.86)	(233.03)
	Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	**(393.38)**	**141.38**
	Adjustments for:		
	(Increase)/Decrease in trade receivables	2.98	(37.40)
	(Increase)/Decrease in other financial assets	(4.35)	-
	(Increase) / Decrease in other assets	(12.27)	(61.06)
	(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	6.60	(5.12)
	(Decrease)/Increase in trade payables	40.97	(16.44)
	(Decrease)/Increase in other financial liabilities	12.35	(96.38)
	(Decrease)/Increase in other current liabilities	(22.83)	83.61
	(Decrease)/increase in other liabilities		
	Cash generated from operating activities	**(369.94)**	**8.59**
	Income Tax Paid (Net)	1.51	(1.45)
	Net cash generated from/(used in) operating activities	**(368.43)**	**7.14**
B.	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment & intangible assets	(5.42)	(32.16)
	Deposits given	(101.93)	(102.14)
	Interest Income	6.76	4.92
	Net cash used in investing activities	**(100.58)**	**(129.38)**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOW (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars		For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
C.	**Cash Flow From Financing Activities**		
	Proceeds from Issue of equity shares	1,000.02	-
	Interest paid	(50.22)	(229.79)
	(Repayment)/Proceeds from borrowings (net)	(465.00)	345.96
	Net cash (used in) / generated from Financing Activities	**484.80**	**116.17**
	Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	**15.79**	**(6.07)**
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year (refer note 11a)	73.99	80.06
	Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (refer note 11a)	**89.78**	**73.99**

The above statement of cash flow has been prepared under the Indirect Method as set out in the Ind AS 7, "Statement of Cash Flows"

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Cashflows	As at March 31, 2024
Current Borrowings (Refer note 17)	465.00	(465.00)	-
Total	**465.00**	**(465.00)**	**-**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000756N / N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 066759

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Giriraj Damani
Director
DIN: 03153892

Place: Kolkata
Dated: April 21, 2025

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Note	Amount
Balance as at April 1, 2023	-	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2023-2024	13	-
Balance at the March 31, 2024	-	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-2025	13	0.45
Balance at the March 31, 2025	-	**1.45**

B. Other equity

Particulars	Amount		Total
	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
As at April 1, 2023	**-**	**(306.23)**	**(306.23)**
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(105.01)	(105.01)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	(5.98)	(5.98)
As at March 31, 2024	**-**	**(417.22)**	**(417.22)**
Profit / (loss) for the year	-	(416.74)	(416.74)
On issue of equity shares	999.57	-	999.57
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	-	(1.71)	(1.71)
As at March 31, 2025	**999.57**	**(835.67)**	**163.89**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000756N / N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 066759

Place: Kolkata
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Giriraj Damani
Director
DIN: 03153892

Note 1: Company Overview

Rajscape Hotels Private Limited ("the Company") is a Private Limited Company incorporated and domiciled in India. The registered office of the Company is located at B-32, Greater Kailash, Part-I, Greater Kailash, South Delhi, New Delhi, 110048 India and administrative office at Kalyani House, Plot No 40, Sector 18, Udyog Vihar, Gurugram, Haryana, 122001. The company is engaged in business of operating and managing Hotels and Resorts.

Note 2: Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time.

The financial statements up to the year ended March 31, 2023 were prepared in accordance with the accounting standards notified under Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2006 (as amended) and other relevant provision of the Act. The Company has adopted the Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101, First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis with the exception of certain assets and liabilities that are required to be carried at fair value.

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.

(iii) Current-Non-current classification

Based on the time taken between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the company has identified 12 months as its opertaing cycle for determining current and non current classification of its assets and liabilities.

(iv) Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs and decimals thereof (₹ 00,000.00) as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

(v) Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company has evaluated that there are no recent accounting pronouncement having material impact on the financial statement.

(vi) New amendments issued but not effective

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 not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

2.2 Property plant & equipment and intangible assets:

Property, Plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises of purchase price inclusive of duties (net of cenvat), taxes and any directly attributable costs. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalised until the property, plant and equipment are put to use, as intended by the management.

Transition to INDAS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its property, plant and equipment recognised as at April 1, 2022 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciation on tangible fixed assets is provided using the Straight line method as per the useful lives of the assets prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, prorated to the period of use of assets.

2.3 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets are stated at cost, less accumulated amortization thereon. Cost comprises the purchase price inclusive of duties, taxes (net of credit) and incidental expenses.

Amortisation method and period

Intangible assets are amortized on straight line method over a period of three years from the date when the assets became available for use. Amortisation method and useful lives are reviewed periodically including at each financial year end.

Transition to Ind AS

On transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as at April 1, 2022 measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of intangible assets.

2.4 Impairment

Financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances, if any, using the expected credit loss (ECL) model 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, ECL is measured at an amount equal to the 12- 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 recognised, is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Non financial assets

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

If such assets are considered to be impaired, the impairment to be recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds the estimated recoverable amount of the asset. An impairment loss is reversed in the Statement of Profit and Loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount, provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortization or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

2.5 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventories of Food and Beverages and Operating Supplies to be consumed in the rendering of services are valued at cost. Cost is determined on a First in First Out (FIFO) basis.

Consumable store, Kitchen Utensils and Cutlery or Crockery are charged off to consumption.

2.6 Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial Assets

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets to be measured at amortised cost based on business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held.

The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Measurement

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit and loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit and loss are expensed in profit and loss.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. There are three measurement categories into which the Company classifies its debt instruments:

- **Amortised cost:** Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt instrument that is subsequently measured at amortised cost is recognised in statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade and other receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments', which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Derecognition of financial assets

Derecognition of financial assets

- the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified and measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held-for-trading or it is a derivative (that does not meet hedge accounting requirements) or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in statement of profit and loss.

2.7 Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amount due from customers for services rendered in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional as they do not contain significant financing component. The Company hold trade receivables with the objective of collecting the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using effective interest method, less loss allowances.

2.8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the Cash Flow Statement, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and banks and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amount of cash, which are subject to an insignificant rise of changes in values.

2.9 Trade payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. The amounts are unsecured and are usually paid as per contractual terms. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within operating cycle after the reporting period. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

2.10 Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in statement of profit and loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method. Fees paid on the establishment of loan facilities are recognised as transaction costs of the loan to the extent that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down. In this case, the fee is deferred until the draw down occurs. To the extent there is no evidence that it is probable that some or all of the facility will be drawn down, the fee is capitalised as a prepayment for liquidity services and amortised over the period of the facility to which it relates.

Borrowings are removed from the Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

2.11 Leases

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

The respective leased assets are included in the Balance Sheet based on their nature.

As a lessee

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

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

Right-of-use assets are tested for impairment whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. Impairment loss, if any, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

The Company measures the lease liability at the present value of the lease payments that are not paid at the commencement date of the lease. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if that rate can be readily determined. If that rate cannot be readily determined, the Company uses incremental borrowing rate. For leases with reasonably similar characteristics, the Company, on a lease by lease basis, may adopt either the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease or the incremental borrowing rate for the portfolio as a whole. The lease payments shall include fixed payments, variable lease payments, residual value guarantees, exercise price of a purchase option where the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the lessee exercising an option to terminate the lease. The lease liability is subsequently remeasured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability, reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made and remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments. The company recognises the amount of the re-measurement of lease liability due to modification as an adjustment to the right-of-use asset and statement of profit and loss depending upon the nature of modification. Where the carrying amount of the right-of-use asset is reduced to zero and there is a further reduction in the measurement of the lease liability, the Company recognises any remaining amount of the re-measurement in statement of profit and loss.

2.12 Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to the customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or rendering of services to the customer. Revenue from sale of goods or rendering of services is net of indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

Rooms, Food and Beverage & Banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the performance obligation is satisfied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Other Allied Services: In relation to laundry income, communication income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognized by reference to the time of service rendered.

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised using the effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset.

2.13 Contract Balances

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer.

If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

2.14 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs include interest expense calculated using the effective interest rate method, other costs incurred in connection with borrowing of funds and exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the interest costs. Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset (net of income earned on temporary deployment of funds) are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the period in which they are incurred.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale.

2.15 Employee Benefits

(i) Short-term employee benefits

Liabilities for short-term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Post-employment benefits

Defined benefit plans

The liability or asset recognised in the balance sheet in respect of defined benefit plans is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation. This cost is included in 'Employee benefits expense' in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in other comprehensive income. These are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity.

(iii) Other long-term employee benefits

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured annually by actuaries as the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in statement of profit or loss.

2.16 Taxes on Income

Income tax expense comprises of current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or other comprehensive income. In such cases, the tax is also recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current Tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year, determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the balance sheet and their corresponding tax bases. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses being carried forward, to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available in future against which those deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit. In addition, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of goodwill.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting period and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered.

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

2.17 Provisions and Contingencies

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

Provisions are measured at the present value of management’s best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

A disclosure for contingent liabilities is made when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

2.18 Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- the profit attributable to owners of the Company
- by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

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

2.19 Critical estimates and judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised and future periods affected.

This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgement or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.Detailed information about each of these estimates and judgements is included in relevant notes together with information about the basis of calculation for each affected line item in the financial statements.

The areas involving critical estimates or judgements are:

(i) Impairment of trade receivables

The risk of uncollectibility of trade receivables is primarily estimated based on prior experience with, and the past due status of, doubtful debtors, based on factors that include ability to pay, bankruptcy and payment history. The assumptions and estimates applied for determining the provision for impairment are reviewed periodically.

(ii) Estimation of expected useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of property, plant and equipment.

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 3: Property, plant and equipment

	Furniture and fixtures	Vehicles	Other Equipments	Computer	Total
Gross Carrying Amount					
As at April 1, 2023	**4.95**	**0.22**	**13.54**	**3.70**	**22.41**
Additions	15.28	5.60	4.04	6.28	31.20
Disposals	(0.89)	-	(2.98)	-	(3.87)
As at March 31, 2024	**19.34**	**5.82**	**14.60**	**9.98**	**49.74**
Additions	0.48	-	1.24	9.26	10.98
Disposals	(5.08)	(0.52)	(9.86)	-	(15.46)
As at March 31, 2025	**14.74**	**5.30**	**5.98**	**19.24**	**45.26**
Accumulated depreciation					
As at April 1, 2023	**1.18**	**0.07**	**2.84**	**2.19**	**6.28**
Charge for the year	4.40	0.41	3.09	0.79	8.68
Disposals	(0.37)	-	(0.56)	-	(0.93)
As at March 31, 2024	**5.21**	**0.48**	**5.37**	**2.99**	**14.03**
Charge for the period	1.14	0.66	1.90	4.07	7.77
Disposals	(3.28)	(0.44)	(5.09)	-	(8.81)
As at March 31, 2025	**3.06**	**0.70**	**2.18**	**7.06**	**13.01**
Net Carrying Amount					
As at March 31, 2024	**14.13**	**5.34**	**9.23**	**6.99**	**35.71**
As at March 31, 2025	**11.67**	**4.60**	**3.80**	**12.18**	**32.25**

(a) The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment during the current year and the previous year.

(b) No items of Property, plant and equipment are pledged as security for borrowings by the Company.

(c) All the above assets are owned by the company.

Note 4: Right-of-Use Assets

Particulars	Building
Gross Carrying Amount	
As at April 1, 2023	**1,119.52**
Additions	1,287.18
Disposals	(92.46)
As at March 31, 2024	**2,314.24**
Additions	1,057.46
Disposals	(316.34)
As at March 31, 2025	**3,055.36**
Accumulated depreciation	
As at April 1, 2023	**200.72**
Charge for the year	308.98
Disposals	-
As at March 31, 2024	**509.70**
Charge for the period	325.34
Disposals	12.29
As at March 31, 2025	**822.75**
Net Carrying Amount	
As at March 31, 2024	**1,804.54**
As at March 31, 2025	**2,232.61**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 5: Intangible assets

	Computer Software	Total
Gross Carrying Amount		
As at April 1, 2023	-	-
Additions	**0.96**	**0.96**
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**0.96**	**0.96**
Additions	-	-
Disposals	(0.60)	(0.60)
As at March 31, 2025	**0.36**	**0.36**
Accumulated depreciation		
As at April 1, 2023	**-**	**-**
Charge for the year	0.12	0.12
Disposals	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	**0.12**	**0.12**
Charge for the year	0.12	0.12
Disposals	(0.10)	(0.10)
As at March 31, 2025	**0.14**	**0.14**
Net Carrying Amount		
As at March 31, 2024	**0.84**	**0.84**
As at March 31, 2025	**0.22**	**0.22**

Note 6: Other financial assets - non current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good (unless otherwise stated) (at amortised cost)		
Security deposits	56.35	52.00
	56.35	**52.00**

Note 7: Deferred tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Deferred tax asset arising on account of:		
Property plant and equipment and long term leasehold land	59.30	45.46
Expenses allowable on taxable income in future years on payment basis	25.20	9.86
Unabsorbed losses	99.09	11.47
	183.59	**66.78**

Refer Note 32 for movement in deferred tax

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 8: Non-current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Advance income tax (net)	7.57	9.08
	7.57	**9.08**

Note 9: Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(at cost and net realisable value, whichever is lower)		
Provisions, wines and others	4.22	5.56
Stores and operating supplies	5.11	10.38
	9.33	**15.94**

Note 10: Trade receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good	64.33	67.30
	64.33	**67.30**

There are no outstanding debts due by directors or other officers of the company or any of them either severally or jointly with any other person. (Refer Note 37)

Ageing of trade receivables as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed, unsecured trade receivables	64.30	0.03	-	-	64.33
Net Trade receivables	**64.30**	**0.03**	**-**	**-**	**64.33**

Ageing of trade receivables as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 3 years	Total
Undisputed, unsecured trade receivables	66.74	0.56	-	-	67.30
Net Trade receivables	**66.74**	**0.56**	**-**	**-**	**67.30**

Note 11(a): Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks:		
- in current accounts	86.77	65.48
Cash on hand	3.01	8.51
	89.78	**73.99**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 11(b): Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Bank deposits with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	179.05	77.12
	179.05	**77.12**

Note 12: Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured, considered good		
Prepaid expense	5.86	11.21
Balances with government authorities	89.49	64.52
Advances to suppliers and others	-	7.34
	95.36	**83.07**

Note 13: Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Authorised equity share capital		
1,00,000 equity shares (March 31, 2024: 1,00,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	10.00	10.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital		
14,525 equity shares (March 31, 2024: 10,000 Equity shares of ₹ 10/- each	1.45	1.00
	1.45	**1.00**

(i) Movement in equity share capital:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
At the beginning of the year		
Number of shares	10,000	10,000
Amount	1.00	1.00
Issued during the year		
Number of shares	4,525	-
Amount	0.45	-
Outstanding at the end of the year		
Number of shares	14,525	10,000
Amount	1.45	1.00

(ii) Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend, if any in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed, if any by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

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

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13: Equity share capital (contd.)

(iii) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	7,989	55%	-	-
Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	6,536	45%	10,000	100%

(iv) Details of shares held by holding company together with nominees:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	7,989	55%	-	-
Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.			10,000	100%

(v) Details of shareholding of Promoters

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	% of Holding	No. of shares	% of Holding
Equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid				
Indian Hotels Company Ltd.	7,989	55%	-	-
Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	6,536	45%	10,000	100%

(vi) The Indian Hotels Company Limited acquired 3,464 number of equity shares of the Company from existing shareholders on January 13, 2025. Further, the Company has also issued 4,525 number of equity shares of ₹ 10 each to Indian Hotels Company Limited at ₹ 22,100 including share premium of ₹ 22,090 per equity share. As a result, the Company became a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited with effect from January 13, 2025.

Note 14: Other equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Reserves and surplus		
Retained earnings	(835.68)	(417.22)
Securities premium	999.57	-
	163.89	**(417.22)**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance as at the beginning of the year	(417.22)	(306.23)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(416.74)	(105.01)
Other comprehensive income / (loss)	(1.71)	(5.98)
Closing balance as at the end of the year	**(835.68)**	**(417.22)**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14: Other equity (contd.)

Nature and purpose of reserves

Retained Earnings:

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits / (losses) of the Company and effects of remeasurement of defined benefit obligations.

Securities Premium:

Securities premium reserves is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve is utilised in accordance with the provision of the Companies Act, 2013.

Note 15: Lease liabilities - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease Liability	2,450.01	1,930.72
Less: Current maturity of Lease Liabilities (Refer note no 18)	(145.67)	(138.12)
	2,304.34	**1,792.60**

Note 16: Provisions - Non Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for leave encashment (Refer note 33)	20.67	11.14
Provision for gratutity (Refer note 33)	30.54	24.22
	51.21	**35.36**

Note 17: Borrowings - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Loan from related parties		
- From related parties	-	465.00
	-	**465.00**

Note:

Unsecured loans from related parties

Unsecured loan from related parties carry interest @ 12% per annum and are repayable on demand.

Note 18: Lease liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Lease liabilities (Refer note no 15)	145.67	138.12
	145.67	**138.12**

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19: Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	4.90	12.44
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	95.87	47.36
	100.77	**59.80**

(i) Trade payables to the related parties (Refer note 37)

Ageing of trade payables as on March 31, 2025

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from date of transactions			
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and samll enterprises	-	4.90	-	-	4.90
Others	-	95.87	-	-	95.87
Total	**-**	**100.77**	**-**	**-**	**100.77**

Ageing of trade payables as on March 31, 2024

Particulars	Unbilled dues	Outstanding for following periods from date of transactions			
		Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	More than 3 years	Total
Micro and samll enterprises	-	12.24	-	-	12.24
Others	-	47.36	-	-	47.36
Total	**-**	**59.60**	**-**	**-**	**59.60**

(ii) *Refer Note 44

Note 20: Other financial liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured		
Expense payable	56.89	75.17
Other Payables	29.88	-
Interest accrued but not due	-	12.75
	86.77	**87.92**

Note 21: Other liabilities - Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory Dues Payable	35.97	60.05
Advance from customers	56.62	59.93
	92.59	**119.98**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 22: Provisions - current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for leave encashment (Refer note 33)	2.52	1.54
Provision for gratutity (Refer note 33)	1.23	2.27
	3.75	**3.81**

Note 23: Revenue from operations

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Sale of services		
Room charges	1,502.37	1,576.57
Sale of products		
Food & beverage	504.42	530.33
Other operating revenue		
Other Services	110.10	123.47
Operation and management fees	100.25	61.94
	2,217.15	**2,292.31**

Note 24: Other income

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest income	6.76	4.92
Interest Income on IT Refund	0.45	-
Liabilites no longer required written back	0.63	29.87
Gain on termination of lease agreement	29.86	16.89
Miscelleneous income	40.05	0.43
	77.75	**52.11**

Note 25: Consumption of provisions, wines & others

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventory at the beginning of the year	5.56	4.33
Add: Purchases	196.16	196.61
	201.72	**200.94**
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	4.22	5.56
	197.50	**195.38**

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 26: Upkeep & Service Cost

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Other Operating Expenses	161.32	123.64
Stores and Supplies	60.23	86.02
Power and Fuel	174.22	180.83
Rates and Taxes	23.01	7.93
Contract services	16.19	10.04
Repairs and Maintenance:		
– Plant and Machinery	10.46	35.04
– Building	0.84	1.23
– Others	42.40	58.64
	488.67	**503.37**

Note 27: Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salaries and allowances	830.67	732.91
Contribution to provident and other funds	51.57	38.65
Staff welfare expenses	66.67	65.14
	948.91	**836.70**

Note 28: Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on unsecured loans	50.22	26.16
Interest on lease liabilities	255.69	216.38
	305.91	**242.54**

Note 29: Depreciation and amortisation expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property plant and equipment (refer note 3)	7.77	8.68
Amortisation of right of use asset (refer note 4)	325.34	308.98
Amortisation of intangible assets (refer note 5)	0.12	0.12
	333.22	**317.78**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 30: Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rent	132.13	61.32
Directors Fee	-	48.15
Commission to Travel Agents and Others	100.80	126.58
Insurance	0.58	0.85
Travelling and Conveyance	33.02	56.78
Legal, Professional and Consultancy Charges	253.76	58.63
Payment to auditors		
– For statutory audit	4.00	4.00
– For tax audit	0.50	0.50
– For other services	1.50	-
Sundry balances written off	-	0.02
Miscellaneous Expenses	25.80	20.28
Amortisation of prepaid expense	-	5.76
PPE written off	1.58	2.93
	553.67	**385.80**

Note 31: Tax expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
(a) Income tax expense recognised in statement of profit and loss		
Current tax		
Current tax for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	**-**	**-**
Deferred tax	(116.23)	(32.14)
Total deferred tax expense / (benefit)	**(116.23)**	**(32.14)**
Total Income tax expense / (benefit) recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**(116.23)**	**(32.14)**
(b) Tax expense recognised on Other comprehensive income		
Deferred tax - expense / (benefit)		
Remeasurement of post employment defined beenfit plans	(0.58)	(2.01)
Total Income tax expense / (benefit) recognised in other comprehensive income	**(0.58)**	**(2.01)**
Total tax expense	**(116.81)**	**(34.15)**

(b) Numerical reconciliation of income tax expense to prima facie tax payable

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit / (loss) before taxes	532.98	(137.15)
Computed income tax at the rate of 25.168% (March 31, 2024– 25.168%)	134.20	(34.54)
Adjustments		
Others	(17.97)	2.40
Total income tax expense / (benefit) recognized in Profit and Loss	**(116.23)**	**(32.14)**

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 32: Movement in net deferred tax assets / (liabilities) for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Property plant and equipment and long term leasehold land	Expenses allowable on taxable income in future years on payment basis	Unabsorbed losses	Total
Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)				
As at April 1, 2023	25.02	7.62	-	32.64
Charged / (credited):	12.82	7.85	11.46	32.13
– to profit/(Loss)	-	2.01	-	2.01
As at March 31, 2024	**37.84**	**17.48**	**11.46**	**66.78**
Charged / (credited):				
– to profit/(Loss)	21.46	7.15	87.63	116.23
– to other comprehensive income /(loss)	-	0.58	-	0.58
As at March 31, 2025	**59.30**	**25.20**	**99.09**	**183.59**

Note 33: Employee Benefit Obligations

(i) Post-employment obligations

(a) Defined contribution plan- Provident Fund

The Company makes Provident Fund contributions as defined contribution plans for qualifying employees. Under the Scheme, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs. The contributions payable to the said plan by the Company are at rates specified in the rules.

(₹ in Lacs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contribution to Provident & Other Funds*	51.57	38.65
	51.57	**38.65**

(*) recognised under 'Contribution to provident and other funds' in refer note 27

(b) Defined benefit plan- Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. As per scheme, the company, makes payment to vested employees on retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's eligible salary (half month's salary) depending upon the tenure of service subject to a revised maximum limit of amount payable under Payment of Gratuity Act. Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity payable are determined at year end on the basis of actuarial valuation report.

(ii) Other Long Term Employee Benefit Plans

The leave obligations cover the Company's liability for leave encashment.

The amount of the provision of ₹ 20.09 Lakhs (March 31, 2024 — ₹1.54 Lacs) is presented as current, since the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for any of these obligations. However, based on past experience, the Company does not expect all employees to take the full amount of accrued leave or require payment within the next 12 months.

The Company provides for accumulated leave benefit for eligible employees payable at the time of retirement of service subject to maximum of twenty eight days based on last drawn salary. Liabilities with regard to leave encashment are determined on the basis of actuarial valuation report.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 33: Employee Benefit Obligations (contd.)

Leave Obligation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current portion	2.52	1.54
Non-current portion	20.67	11.14
Total	**23.19**	**12.68**

Gratuity Obligation

The amounts recognised in the balance sheet and the movements in the net defined benefit obligation (Gratuity) over the year are as follows:

Particulars	Present value of obligation Amount
As at April 1, 2024	26.49
Amount recognised in Profit or Loss	
Past service cost	20.20
Interest expense/(income)	-
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**46.69**
Amount recognised in other comprehensive income	
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO experience	1.12
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to DBO assumption changes	1.17
Actuarial (gain)/loss arising during period	-
Return on plan assets (greater)/less than discount rate	
Total amount recognised in other comprehensive income	**2.29**
Employer contributions/ premium paid	-
Benefit payments	17.20
As at March 31, 2025	**31.78**

(iii) Significant estimates: actuarial assumptions

The significant actuarial assumptions were as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Expected return on plan asset	NA	NA
Discount Rate	6.75%	7.00%
Rate of Salary Increase	8.00%	6.00%
Mortality Rate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2006-08) (modified) Ultimate

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 33: Employee Benefit Obligations (contd.)

(iv) Sensitivity analysis

The sensitivity of the defined benefit obligation to changes in the weighted principal assumptions is:

Impact on defined benefit obligation

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	
	Increase (0.5%)	Decrease (0.5%)
Discount Rate	(7.20)	7.84
Rate of Salary Increase	7.97	(7.15)

Sensitivity analysis is an analysis which will give the movement in liability if the assumptions were not proved to be true on different count. This only signifies the change in the liability if the difference between assumed and the actual is not following the parameters of the sensitivity analysis.

(v) Risk exposure

Through its defined benefit plans the Company is exposed to a number of risks, the most significant of which are detailed below:

Life expectancy

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and at the end of the employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

Salary growth risk

The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. An increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan liability.

(vi) Defined benefit liability and employer contributions

The weighted average duration of the defined benefit obligation is 15.14 years (March 31, 2024 – 11 years). The expected maturity analysis of undiscounted gratuity is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025
Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years From the Date of Reporting	
March 31, 2026	1.23
March 31, 2027	0.42
March 31, 2028	0.73
March 31, 2029	0.89
March 31, 2030	1.48
March 31, 2031 to March 31, 2041	101.96
Total	**106.71**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34: Fair Values

(a) Financial instruments by category:

As at March 31, 2025

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	64.33
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	89.78
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	179.05
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	56.35
Total	**-**	**-**	**389.51**
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-
(ii) Lease Liabilities	-	-	2,450.01
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	100.77
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	86.77
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,637.55**

As at March 31, 2024

Particulars	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised cost
Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	-	-	67.30
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	73.99
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents			77.12
(iv) Other financial assets	-	-	52.00
Total	**-**	**-**	**270.41**
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	-	-	465.00
(ii) Lease Liabilities	-	-	1,930.72
(iii) Trade payables	-	-	59.80
(iv) Other financial liabilities	-	-	87.92
Total	**-**	**-**	**2,543.45**

(b) Fair value hierarchy

All financial assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows: -

Level 1 - Quoted prices in active markets

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Inputs that are not based on observable market data

There are no Assets or Liabilities which are required to be measured at FVTPL/FVOCI.

There are no transfers between level 1, level 2 and level 3 during the years.

The fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortized cost in the financial statements are a reasonable approximation of their carrying amount largly due to the short term nature of these instruments.

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 34: Fair Values (contd.)

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Carrying amount	Fair value	Carrying amount	Fair value
Financial assets				
(i) Trade receivables	64.33	64.33	67.30	67.30
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	89.78	89.78	73.99	73.99
(iii) Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	179.05	179.05	77.12	77.12
(iv) Other financial assets	56.35	56.35	52.00	52.00
Total financial assets	**389.51**	**389.51**	**270.41**	**270.41**
Financial liabilities				
(i) Borrowings	-	-	465.00	465.00
(ii) Lease liabilities	2,450.01	2,450.01	1,930.72	1,930.72
(iii) Trade payables	100.77	100.77	59.80	59.80
(iv) Other financial liabilities	86.77	86.77	87.92	87.92
Total financial liabilities	**2,637.55**	**2,637.55**	**2,543.45**	**2,543.45**

(i) The management assessed that the fair values of current financial assets and liabilities at amortised cost approximate to their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

(ii) Management uses its best judgement in estimating the fair value of its financial instruments. However, there are inherent limitations in any estimation technique. Therefore, for substantially all financial instruments, the fair value estimates presented above are not necessarily indicative of the amounts that the Company could have realised or paid in sale transactions as of respective dates. As such, fair value of financial instruments subsequent to the reporting dates may be different from the amounts reported at each reporting date.

Note 35: Financial Risk Management

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include security deposits, trade receivables and cash and bank balances that arise directly from its operations. The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk and the Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks.

(a) Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counter party will not meet its obligation under a financial instrument leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from trade receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and other financial assets. The Company's credit risk is minimised as the Company's financial assets are carefully allocated to counter parties reflecting the credit worthiness.

(a) Trade and Other Receivables

The Company extends credit to customers in the normal course of business. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company has also taken advances and security deposits from its customers, which mitigate the credit risk to an extent. An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. Credit risk is mitigated and managed through credit approvals, establishing credit limits and continuously monitoring the credit worthiness of customers to which the company grants credit terms in the normal course of business. Credit terms is in line with the industry standards.

Expected Credit Loss Model

In determining the allowances for credit losses of trade and other receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade and other receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and is adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the receivables that are due and rates used in the provision matrix.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 35: Financial Risk Management (contd.)

(b) Deposits with banks and other financial instruments

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

(b) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that an entity will encounter difficulty in meeting obligations associated with financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset.

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company's finance team maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

The table provides cash flow towards non -derivative financial liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at balance sheet date to contractual maturity date.

Particulars	Less than 12 months	Above 12 months	Total
As at March 31, 2025			
Interest bearing Borrowings	-	-	-
Trade and Other payables	100.77	-	100.77
Lease Liabilities	145.67	2,304.34	2,450.01
Other Financial Liabilities	86.77	-	86.77
Total	**333.20**	**2,304.34**	**2,637.55**
As at March 31, 2024			
Interest bearing Borrowings	465.00	-	465.00
Trade and Other payables	59.80	-	59.80
Lease Liabilities	138.12	1,792.60	1,930.72
Other financial liabilities	87.92	-	87.92
Total	**750.85**	**1,792.60**	**2,543.45**

The Company has current financial assets which will be realised in ordinary course of business. The Company borrows from holding company and other related parties to ensure it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

(c) Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates.

The Company has fixed rate borrowings which are not subject to interest rate risk, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The following table demonstrates the fixed and floating rate borrowings of the Company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Variable rate borrowings	-	-
Fixed rate borrowings	-	465.00
Total borrowings	**-**	**465.00**

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 36: Capital Management

For the purpose of managing capital, Capital includes issued equity share capital and reserves attributable to the equity holders.

The objective of the company's capital management are to:

– Safeguard their ability to continue as going concern so that they can continue to provide benefits to their shareholders.

– Maximise the wealth of the shareholder.

– Maintain optimum capital structure to reduce the cost of the capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and requirement of financial covenants. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares . The company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt. The Company includes within net debt, loans and borrowings , less cash and cash equivalents.

Gearing Ratio is as follows:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Borrowings	-	465.00
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	89.78	73.99
Net debt (a)	**(89.78)**	**391.01**
Total Equity	165.35	(416.22)
Total Equity plus Net debt (b)	75.56	(25.21)
Gearing Ratio (a/b)	**(1.19)**	**(15.51)**

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any loans and borrowing in the current period.

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 37: Related party transactions

(a) Names of related parties and description of relationship

Ultimate Holding Company

Ambuja Neotia Holding Private Limited (ANHPL) (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 12, 2025)

Holding Company

The Indian Hotels Company Ltd. (55% w.e.f January 13, 2025)

Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Limited (ANHVL) (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 12, 2025)

Company having significant influence

Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Limited (ANHVL) (w.e.f January 13, 2025)

Enterprises where key managerial personnel or their relatives exercise significant influence (where transactions have taken place)

Rajscape Resorts Private Limited

Roots Corporation Ltd.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 37: Related party transactions (contd.)

Enterprises where ultimate holding company exercises control (where transactions have taken place)

Choicest Enterprices Limited (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 12, 2025)

Key managerial personnel	Description of relationship
Deepika Rao (w.e.f January 13, 2025)	Director
Anika Gupta (w.e.f January 13, 2025)	Director
Gaurav Ramachandran (w.e.f January 13, 2025)	Director
Giriraj Damani (w.e.f November 2, 2023)	Director
Parthiv Vikram Neotia (w.e.f January 13, 2025)	Director
Himmat Anand (till February 12, 2024)	Director
Akhil Anand (till November 1, 2023)	Director
Rahul Kapoor (till November 1, 2023)	Director
Kailash Baheti (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 13, 2025))	Director
Nitin Kohli (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 13, 2025)	Director
Saurabh Bang (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till January 13, 2025)	Director
Vinoth Ram (w.e.f November 2, 2023 till November 29, 2024)	CEO

(b) Summary of transactions and outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows

(i) Summary of transactions with above related parties are as follows

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Remuneration		
Himmat Anand	-	30.65
Akhil Anand	-	17.50
Vinoth Ram	36.31	25.65
Loan Taken		
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	90.00	465.03
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	-	100.00
Himmat Anand	-	10.00
Payment for reimbursement of expenses		
Choicest Enterprise Ltd.	-	14.72
Loan Taken Repaid		
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	555.00	0.03
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	-	100.00
Whitehall Financial Services Private Limited	-	20.00
Nitin Kapoor	-	6.33
Rahul Kapur	-	6.33
Arun Desai	-	12.67
Himmat Anand	-	83.70
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	-	0.03
Interest Paid		
Whitehall Financial Services Private Limited	-	1.13
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	-	4.58
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	50.22	20.78

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 37: Related party transactions (contd.)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Trade Payables Paid		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	228.17	36.08
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	108.67	-
Roots Corporation Limited	0.09	-
Other Payables Paid		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	8.14	58.49
Sales and Distribution Fee		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	133.87	-
Operating and Management Fees		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	31.73	-
Proceeds from Issue of Fresh Equity Shares		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	1,000.02	-
Lease Rent		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	182.16	225.90

(ii) Summary of outstanding balances with above related parties are as follows

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan Payable		
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	-	465.00
Interest Payable		
Amuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Ltd.	-	12.75
Trade Payables		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	-	24.65
The Indian Hotel Company Limited	48.50	-
Other Payables		
Rajscape Resorts Private Limited	29.88	-

Note 38: Segment reporting

Segments are identified in line with Ind AS-108, “Operating Segment” and other relevant provision of the Act, taking into consideration the internal organisation and management structure as well as differential risk and return of the segment. The company is engaged in single business segement of owning, operating, managing of Hotels and Resorts. Hence segement reporting is not applicable.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 39: Leases

(i) Company as a lessee

The company has taken hotel properties and Corporate Office on lease. The minimum future lease rental payable in respect of these non-cancellable leases are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than 1 year	401.72	331.20
Later than 1 year but not later than 5 years	1,623.85	1,328.23
Later than 5 years	2,094.76	1,466.16

Note 40: Commitments and contingencies

(i) Contingent liabilities

Name of statute	Nature of dues	Amount (₹ In Lacs)	Forum where dispute is pending	Period
Employee State Insurance Act, 1948	ESIC Payable	0.89	ESIC Authority	Prior to FY 2021-22
Goods & Service Tax	Goods & Service Tax	45.60	Appellate Authority, GST	FY 2021-22

The Company along with Rajscape Resorts Private Limited has provided Corporate Guarantee to Adity Birla Finance Limited for the term loan disbursed to Ambuja Neotia Hotel Ventures Limited amounting to NIL (₹ 5,000 lacs as at March 31, 2024).

(ii) Capital Commitments

Estimated number of contracts remaining to be executed on Capital Account (net of Advances) and not provided for is NIL (at at March 31, 2024 is Nil).

Note 41: Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Face value of equity shares (₹ per share)	10.00	10.00
Profit / (loss) attributable to equity shareholders (A)	(416.74)	(105.01)
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares (B)*	10,955	10,000
EPS - basic & diluted (A/B) (₹)	**(2,331.53)**	**(1,050.10)**

*Weighted average no. of equity shares has been calculated on prorata basis for the purpose of calculation of earnings per equity share. Refer note 13 (vi)

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 42: Ratios

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025 (A)	As at March 31, 2024 (B)	Variance (A-B)/B
1	Current ratio	Total Current assets	Total Current liabilities	1.02	0.36	180.88%
2	Debt-equity ratio	Borrowings and lease liabilities	Equity	14.82	(5.76)	(357.43%)
3	Debt service coverage ratio	Profit after tax plus finance costs, depreciation and amortisation expense	Repayment of long term borrowings and lease liabilities (excluding prepayments) and finance costs	(1.08)	(0.64)	68.56%
4	Return on equity (ROE)	Profit after tax	Average equity	(143.32%)	29.11%	(592.32%)
5	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average inventories	175.48	171.28	2.45%
6	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	33.69	47.17	(28.58%)
7	Trade Payable turnover ratio	Purchases of goods and services	Average trade payables	2.44	2.89	(15.47%)
8	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. current assets less current liabilities)	(8.08)	(4.44)	82.06%
9	Net profit ratio	Profit after tax	Revenue from operations	(18.80%)	(4.58%)	310.31%
10	Return on capital employed (ROCE)	Earnings before interest and taxes	Average Capital employed (i.e. equity, borrowings, lease liabilities and deferred tax liabilities)	(11.81%)	11.03%	(207.05%)
11	Return on investment (other than Investment in subsidiaries) (%)	Income generated from invested funds	Average investment	NA	NA	NA

Notes:

Reasons for variance exceeding 25% in the above mentioned financial ratios for the year ended and as at March 31, 2025:

1 On account of repayment of current borrowings.

2 On account of increase in equity due to issuance of new equity shares with premium and further decrease in debts during the year.

3 On account of increase in loss during the current year.

4 On account of increase in loss during the current year.

6 On account of more increase in average debtors during the year.

8 On account of increase in Current assets and reduction in current liabilities.

9 On account of increase in losses after tax.

10 On account of increase in losses after tax of the company during the year.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 43: Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

(i) Borrowing secured against current assets

The Company has no borrowings from banks.

(ii) Wilful defaulter

The Company is not declared willful defaulter by any bank, financial institution or lender.

(iii) Relationship with struck off companies

The Company did not have any transaction with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the respective reported financial years.

(iv) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

(v) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

(I) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Intermediary shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(II) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:

(a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or

(b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vi) Undisclosed income

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

(vii) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency.

(viii) Details of Benami Property held

The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.

(ix) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(All amounts in Rupees lacs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 44: Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

The Company has certain dues to Suppliers registered under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) are:

S. No.	Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
1	(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	4.90	12.44
	(b) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to supplier as at end of the accounting year	-	-
2	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
3	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-
4	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
5	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.	-	-

Note 45: These financial statements have been approved and adopted by the Board of directors of the Company in their meeting dated April 21, 2025 for issue to the shareholders for their adoption.

Note 46: Previous year figures have been regrouped/rearranged, wherever necessary to make them comparable with the current year's figures.

As per our report of even date

For **S S Kothari Mehta & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration number: 000756N / N500441

Rana Sen
Partner
Membership No.: 066759

Place: Kolkata
Dated: April 21, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Deepika Rao
Director
DIN: 08136962

Giriraj Damani
Director
DIN: 03153892

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit herewith their report and audited financial statements of Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is provision of finance to group entities.

Results and dividends

The results of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year or during the period from the end of the year to the date of this report were:

Nabakumar Shome

Mehrnavaz Pervez Avari

Piyush Mangal

There being no provision in the Company's Articles of Association for retirement by rotation, all existing directors shall continue in office.

Arrangements for acquisition of shares or debentures

At no time during the year was the Company, its holding company or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other company.

Material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company's holding company or fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Management contracts

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

Equity-linked agreements

No equity-linked agreements into which the Company entered subsisted at any time during the year.

Permitted indemnity provisions

No permitted indemnity provision was in force during the year, or is in force at the date of this report, for the benefit of a then director or a director of the Company (whether made by the Company or otherwise) or a then director or a director of its holding company or fellow subsidiaries (if made by the Company).

Auditor

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Forvis Mazars CPA Limited (formerly known as Mazars CPA Limited), *Certified Public Accountants,* as the auditor of the Company.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Director

Nabakumar Shome

14 April 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the member of
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taj International Hotel (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 18, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") as issued by the HKICPA. 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 HKICPA's *Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants* (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report and the detailed income statement.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA and the Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Forvis Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, 14 April 2025

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:
Chan Wai Man
Practising Certificate number: P02487

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended 31 March 2025

US$

	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	2	421	619
Other income	3	42,444	-
Exchange gain (loss), net		26,984	(70,552)
Other operating expenses	4	(19,014)	(19,673)
Profit (Loss) before tax		**50,835**	**(89,606)**
Income tax expense	5	-	-
Profit (Loss) for the year		**50,835**	**(89,606)**
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		-	-
Total comprehensive income (loss) for the year		**50,835**	**(89,606)**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

At 31 March 2025

			US$
	Note	2025	2024
Current assets			
Loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries	6	16,978,074	16,951,071
Due from the ultimate holding company	7	662,444	620,000
Bank balances		108,053	125,967
		17,748,571	**17,697,038**
Current liabilities			
Accrued charges		11,687	10,989
Net current assets		**17,736,884**	**17,686,049**
Net Assets		**17,736,884**	**17,686,049**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	230,000,000	230,000,000
Accumulated losses		(212,263,116)	(212,313,951)
Total Equity		**17,736,884**	**17,686,049**

These financial statements on pages 6 to 18 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on 14 April 2025 and signed on behalf by

Director
Nabakumar Shome

Director
Piyush Mangal

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended 31 March 2025

US$

	Share capital	Accumulated losses	Total
At 1 April 2023	230,000,000	(212,224,345)	17,775,655
Loss for the year and total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(89,606)	(89,606)
At 31 March 2024	**230,000,000**	**(212,313,951)**	**17,686,049**
At 1 April 2024	230,000,000	(212,313,951)	17,686,049
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	-	50,835	50,835
At 31 March 2025	**230,000,000**	**(212,263,116)**	**17,736,884**

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	2025	2024
			US$
Operating Activities			
Cash used in operations	9	(18,335)	(19,150)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(18,335)**	**(19,150)**
Investing Activity			
Interest received		421	619
Net cash from investing activity		421	619
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(17,914)**	**(18,531)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		125,967	144,498
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by bank balances		**108,053**	**125,967**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended 31 March 2025

Corporate Information
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's registered office is located at 42nd Floor, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The immediate holding company of the Company and in the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange in India. The principal activity of the Company is provision of finance to group entities.

Note 1: Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation
These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Companies Ordinance.

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2024 financial statements. The adoption of the new / revised HKFRS Accounting Standards that are relevant to the Company and effective from the current year had no significant effects on the results and financial position of the Company for the current and prior years.

Basis of measurement
The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is historical cost.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition
Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Company's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Company transfers the financial asset and either (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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.

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 the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay.

Classification and measurement
Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (iii) equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

(i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include bank balances, loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries and due from the ultimate holding company.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued charges. All financial liabilities except for derivatives are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with HKFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Company measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Notwithstanding the foregoing, the Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk at the reporting date.

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(i) it has a low risk of default;

(ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and

(iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfil its contractual cash flow obligations.

As detailed in note 12 to the financial statements, financial instruments including bank balances, loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries and due from the ultimate holding company are determined to have low credit risk.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

Year ended 31 March 2025

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts.

Revenue recognition

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credited-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in the currency of United States dollars ("US$"), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of the parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.
- (vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).
- (vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).
- (viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to parent of the Company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Future changes in HKFRS Accounting Standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new/revised HKFRS Accounting Standards that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Company has not early adopted. The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRS Accounting Standards in future periods will have any material impact on the results of the Company.

Note 2: Revenue

US$

	2025	2024
Interest income	421	619

Note 3: Other Income

US$

	2025	2024
Trademark transfer fees	42,444	-

Note 4: Other Operating Expenses

US$

	2025	2024
Auditor's remuneration	11,861	11,299
Other expenses	7,153	8,374
	19,014	**19,673**

Note 5: Income Tax Expense

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 as the Company's profits neither arose in, nor derived from, Hong Kong and therefore was not subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax. In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Reconciliation of tax expense

US$

	2025	2024
Profit (Loss) before tax	50,835	(89,606)
Income tax at applicable tax rate of 16.5% (2024:16.5%)	8,388	(14,785)
Tax exempt income	(11,525)	(102)
Non-deductible expenses	3,137	14,887
	-	-

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

Year ended 31 March 2025

Note 6: Loans Advanced to Fellow Subsidiaries

The amount of US$ 7,000,000 (2024: *US$ 7,000,000*) is unsecured, interest-free and repayable with a call option of 3 days' notice. The amount of US$ 9,978,074 (2024: *US$ 9,951,071*) is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on 1 April 2026 while the Company has the right to call back the loan with 3 days' notice.

The total carrying amount approximates its fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Note 7: Due from the Ultimate Holding Company

The amount is unsecured, interest-free and has no fixed repayment term. The carrying amount approximates its fair value at the end of the reporting period.

Note 8: Share Capital

	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	**US$**	**No. of shares**	**US$**
Issued and fully paid				
At beginning of the year and end of the reporting period	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000	230,000,000

Note 9: Cash Used in Operations

US$

	2025	2024
Profit (Loss) before tax	50,835	(89,606)
Exchange (gain) loss, net	(27,003)	70,532
Interest income	(421)	(619)
Changes in working capital:		
Due from ultimate holding company	(42,444)	-
Accrued charges	698	543
Cash used in operations	**(18,335)**	**(19,150)**

Note 10: Contingent Liabilities

St. James Court Hotel Limited ("SJCHL"), a fellow subsidiary of the Company, owns the leasehold interest in a property in London, such interest having been assigned to it in an earlier period by an erstwhile subsidiary company on the basis of a license granted by the landlord of the property, Scottish Widows' Fund and Life Assurance Society. The license was granted for such assignment upon the guarantee from the Company for the due performance and observance by SJCHL of the covenants and conditions contained in the license. The obligations of the Company in favour of the landlord shall remain in force throughout the full term of the lease, including any renewals.

Note 11: Related Party Transactions

In addition to the transactions/information disclosed elsewhere in these financial statements, during the year the Company had the following transactions with related parties:

US$

Related party relationship	Nature of transactions	2025	2024
Ultimate holding company	Trademark transfer fee	42,444	-

The ultimate holding company has indemnified the Company against any possible losses arising from the loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries amounting to US$ 16,978,074 *(2024: loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries amounting to US$ 16,951,071).*

Note 12: Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise mainly bank balances, loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries, due from the ultimate holding company and accrued charges. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Company's operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors generally adopts conservative strategies on its risk management and limit the Company's exposure to these risks to a minimum. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than United States dollars. Loans advanced to a fellow subsidiary include balance denominated in South African Rand ("ZAR").

At 31 March 2025, if the United States dollars had weakened / strengthened by 2% (2024: 6%) against ZAR with all other variables held constant, the Company's net profit for the year would have been US$28,000 higher / lower (2024: *net loss for the year would have been US$66,000 lower / higher).*

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to Company's exposure to currency risk for all financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The stated changes in foreign currency represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balances, due from the ultimate holding company and loan advanced to fellow subsidiaries. Substantially all of the Company's bank balances were deposited in a creditworthy financial institution in Hong Kong. The management of the Company considers the Company has limited credit risk with this financial institution which has high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries / due from the ultimate holding company

The Company considers that the loans advanced to fellow subsidiaries, for which the ultimate holding company has agreed to indemnify the Company should they not be able to repay, and due from the ultimate holding company have low credit risk based on the strong capacity of the ultimate holding company to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term and low risk of default. Impairment is measured on 12-month ECL and reflects the short maturities of the exposures.

In estimating the ECL, the Company has taken into account the historical actual credit loss experience over the past 2 years *(2024: 2 years)* and the financial position of the ultimate holding company by reference to, among others, its management or audited accounts, adjusted for forward-looking factors that are specific to it and general economic conditions of the industry in which the it operates, in estimating the probability of default of these financial assets, as well as the loss upon default in the case. The management of the Company considers the ECL of these financial assets to be insignificant after taking into account the financial position and credit quality of the ultimate holding company.

There was no change in the estimation techniques or significant assumptions made during the year.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flows profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled on demand at the end of the reporting period.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
Year ended 31 March 2025

Note 13: Fair Value Measurements

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at 31 March 2025 and 2024.

Note 14: Capital Management

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns for its shareholder. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, including payment of dividend to shareholder, return of capital to shareholder or issue new shares or sale of assets to reduce debts. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024.

Note 15: Information About the Benefits of Directors

The following disclosures are presented pursuant to section 383 of the Companies Ordinance.

(a) Directors' remuneration

There is no director remuneration for the year *(2024: Nil).*

(b) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company or its holding company that were entered into or subsisted during the year *(2024: Nil).*

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year *(2024: Nil).*

US$

	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	A	421	619
Other income	B	42,444	-
Exchange gain (loss), net		26,984	(70,552)
Other operating expenses	C	(19,014)	(19,673)
Profit (Loss) before tax		**50,835**	**(89,606)**

A. Revenue

US$

	2025	2024
Interest income	421	619

B. Other Income

US$

	2025	2024
Trademark transfer fees	42,444	-

C. Other Operating Expenses

		US$
	2025	**2024**
Auditor's remuneration	11,861	11,299
Bank charges	3,050	2,910
Brand Equity Fee	237	-
Legal and professional fees	3,866	5,464
	19,014	**19,673**

Disclosures pursuant to section 436 of the Companies Ordinance

The above financial information relating to the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 does not constitute the Company's specified financial statements for those years as defined in section 436 of the Company Ordinance but is derived therefrom.

The Company is not required to deliver its specified financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and has not done so.

Auditor's reports have been prepared on the specified financial statements for both years.

The auditor's reports for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024:

- were not qualified or otherwise modified;
- did not refer to any matter to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the report; and
- did not contain a statement under section 406(2) or 407(2) or (3) of the Company Ordinance.

REPORT OF THE DIRECTORS

for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

The directors present their report together with the non-statutory audited financial statements for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

Results for the year

During the year under review, the company incurred a loss of US$ 3.28 million after taxation against a loss of US$ 9.21 million in the previous year.

Activities and operations

Ihoco B.V. ('the Company') is an investment company and an intermediate holding company. The financials of the Company are prepared in accordance with the International Financial Reporting Standard (IFRS), which now is the common accounting and reporting standard around the world, including the Netherlands.

Directors

The directors of the Company during the financial year were:

P. Chhatwal

N. Shome

V. Anantharaman

M.P. Avari

M.D. Gorissen

A.J.A. Gabriels

R.J.D. Plooij

K.H. Ho (resigned w.e.f. July 31, 2024)

K. E. Hijmans (appointed w.e.f. July 31, 2024)

The directors hold no shares in the company.

Directors' responsibilities

The directors are responsible for preparing the financial statements and have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with IFRS in order to give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of its profit or loss for that period. In preparing these financial statements the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and
- prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and will, at any time, enable the financial position of the Company to be determined with reasonable accuracy. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

This report was approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf.

Nabakumar Shome

Director A

Date: April 30, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of IHOCO B.V.

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of IHOCO B.V. ("the Company"), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, statements of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows for the year then ended, and notes, comprising significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and its financial performance and its cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the *Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of financial statements in, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for other information. The other information obtained at or after the date of this auditor's report is Directors' Report included in annual report but does not include financial statements or auditors' report thereon.

Our opinion on audit does not cover other information. In connection with audit we do not express any form assurance conclusion thereon.

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

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

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with IFRS, and for such internal control as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditors' Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditors' report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

  Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditors' report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditors' report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.
- We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Farhad Bamji
Partner
Membership No: 105234
UDIN: 25105234BMNXAX8667

Mumbai
April 30, 2025

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2025

US$

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current assets			
Investments	3	350,600,223	344,234,502
Advance Tax paid		-	22,002
Other receivables	4	959,592	887,236
		351,559,815	**345,143,740**
Current assets			
Trade and other receivables	5	4,582	10,325
Cash and cash equivalents	6	5,858,348	6,543,399
		5,862,930	**6,553,724**
Total assets		**357,422,745**	**351,697,464**
Equity			
Share capital	7	38,748,180	37,858,852
Share premium		446,626,158	438,515,486
Reserves	8	4,587,118	4,587,118
Retained earnings		(132,568,430)	(129,287,753)
Total Equity		**357,393,026**	**351,673,703**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	9	29,719	23,761
Total equity and liabilities		**357,422,745**	**351,697,464**

The financial statements were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors and were signed on its behalf on April 30, 2025.

Nabakumar Shome

Director A

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

US$

	Note	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations	10	208,184	522,530
Other Income	11	240,773	206,776
Total Income		**448,957**	**729,306**
Administrative expenses	12	(159,084)	(396,091)
Impairment of investments	3	(3,533,570)	(9,530,000)
Loss on ordinary activities before taxation		**(3,243,697)**	**(9,196,785)**
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	13	(36,980)	(14,230)
Loss for the year		(3,280,677)	(9,211,015)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**(3,280,677)**	**(9,211,015)**
Earnings per share:	19		
Basic (US$)		(0.09)	(0.25)
Diluted (US$)		(0.09)	(0.25)
Face value per equity share (US$)		1.00	1.00

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the financial year ended 31 March 2025

US$

	Share capital	Share premium account	Revaluation reserve	Profit and loss account	Total equity
April 1, 2023	36,106,339	422,267,999	4,587,118	(120,076,738)	342,884,718
Total Comprehensive income for the period					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(9,211,015)	(9,211,015)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by and distribution to owners					
Shares issued	1,752,513	16,247,487	-	-	18,000,000
March 31, 2024	**37,858,852**	**438,515,486**	**4,587,118**	**(129,287,753)**	**351,673,703**
Comprehensive income for the period					
Loss for the period	-	-	-	(3,280,677)	(3,280,677)
Other comprehensive income for the period	-	-	-	-	-
Contributions by and distribution to owners					
Shares issued	889,328	8,110,672	-	-	9,000,000
March 31, 2025	**38,748,180**	**446,626,158**	**4,587,118**	**(132,568,430)**	**357,393,026**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

For the financial year ended March 31, 2025

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Loss for the year	(3,280,677)	(9,211,015)
Adjustments for:		
Interest Income	(313,129)	(259,659)
Dividend Income	(135,828)	(455,773)
Income tax expense	39,604	356
Impairment of investments	3,533,571	9,530,000
Operating cash flows before movements in working capital	**(156,459)**	**(396,091)**
Increase/(decrease) in trade and other receivables	-	23
(Decrease)/Increase in trade and other payables	(949)	644
Cash generated by operations	**(157,408)**	**(395,424)**
Income taxes refund received/(paid)	(10,695)	(22,357)
Net cash from operating activities	**(168,103)**	**(417,781)**
Cash flows from Investing activities		
Investment in subsidiaries/JVs/associates	(9,899,291)	(20,427,166)
Loans advanced to a related party	-	(425,000)
Proceeds from Related Party on refund of loan	-	-
Interest received	246,515	182,693
Dividend received	135,828	455,773
Net cash (used in) investing activities	**(9,516,948)**	**(20,213,700)**
Cash flows from Financing activities		
Proceeds on issue of shares	9,000,000	18,000,000
Net cash generated from financing activities	**9,000,000**	**18,000,000**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	(685,051)	(2,631,481)
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year (note 5)	6,543,399	9,174,880
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year (note 5)	**5,858,348**	**6,543,399**

The notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

1 Accounting policies

IHOCO B.V. is a private limited liability company ('the Company'), limited by shares, incorporated in the Netherlands. The address of the registered office is given on the company information page and the nature of the Company's operations and principal activities are set out in the report of the directors.

The management has voluntarily adopted International Financial Reporting Standards ('IFRS') with effect from April 1, 2018. Up to and including the year ended March 31, 2018, the Company prepared its annual financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Principles.

These financial statements were authorised for issue by the Company's board of directors on April 30, 2025.

The preparation of financial statements in compliance with IFRS requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis.

Group accounts

The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The Company is included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. Therefore, the Company has taken exemption from the preparation of consolidated financial statements as permitted by IFRS 10.

The financial statements contain information about the Company as an individual company and so do not contain consolidated financial information as the parent of a group.

The following principal accounting policies have been applied:

Associates and joint ventures

An entity is treated as an associated undertaking where the group exercises significant influence in that it has the power to participate in the operating and financial policy decisions.

An entity is treated as a joint venture where the group is party to a contractual agreement with one or more parties from outside the group to undertake an economic activity that is subject to joint control.

Revenue

Interest receivable on loans is accrued based on the amounts owed at the effective rate of interest.

Dividend income is recognised when the company has the right to receive that income.

Valuation of investments

Investments in subsidiaries and associates are measured at cost less accumulated impairment. Where merger relief is applicable, the cost of the investment in a subsidiary undertaking is measured at the nominal value of the shares issued together with the fair value of any additional consideration paid.

Certain investments have previously been subject to revaluation (see Note 8) however on implementation of IFRS, the directors have elected to treat the brought forward carrying values as being held at deemed cost and do not propose to revalue investments going forward.

Foreign currency translation

(a) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency') in US dollar.

Shares which were originally issued in Dutch Guilders were restated on October 8, 2015 at the US dollar equivalent at the time of issue with the difference included in a share redenomination reserve. Movements in this reserve represent the changes arising from the retranslation in each period and is transferred to/from the profit and loss reserve.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

(b) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the company's functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at period-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'administrative expenses'.

Financial liabilities and equity

Financial liabilities and equity are classified according to the substance of the financial instrument's contractual obligations, rather than the financial instrument's legal form.

Current and deferred taxation

The tax expense for the period comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in profit or loss, except that a change attributable to an item of income or expense recognised as other comprehensive income or to an item recognised directly in equity is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date in the countries where the company and its subsidiaries operate and generate taxable income.

Deferred balances are recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed by the balance sheet date, except:

- The recognition of deferred tax assets is limited to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits;
- Any deferred tax balances are reversed if and when all conditions for retaining associated tax allowances have been met; and
- Where timing differences relate to interests in subsidiaries, associates, branches and joint ventures and the group can control their reversal and such reversal is not considered probable in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax balances are not recognised in respect of permanent differences except in respect of business combinations, when deferred tax is recognised on the differences between the fair values of assets acquired and the future tax deductions available for them and the differences between the fair values of liabilities acquired and the amount that will be assessed for tax. Deferred income tax is determined using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Reserves

The Company reserves as follows:

- Called up share capital reserve represents the nominal value of the shares issued.
- The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.
- The revaluation reserve represents the difference between the cost of investments at acquisition and the date of revaluation.
- The profit and loss account represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

2 Judgements in applying accounting policies and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have made judgements and estimates that affect the application of the Company's accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are viewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to estimates are recognized prospectively. The Board of Directors has determined whether there are any indicators of impairment of the Company's investments. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

3 Investments

US$

	Subsidiary undertakings	Associated undertakings	Total
Cost			
As at April 1, 2023	**288,568,837**	**44,768,499**	**333,337,336**
Additions	20,427,166	-	20,427,166
Impairments	(9,530,000)	-	(9,530,000)
At March 31, 2024	**299,466,003**	**44,768,499**	**344,234,502**
Additions	9,899,291	-	9,899,291
Impairments	(3,533,570)	-	(3,533,570)
At March 31, 2025	**305,831,723**	**44,768,499**	**350,600,223**

In adopting IFRS, the Company has treated the value of its investments as at April 1, 2017 as deemed costs and translated such costs at the prevailing US$ rate. All investments acquired after that date are stated at cost less impairments.

In the current financial year, it was deemed appropriate to impair USD 1,796,000 of its investments in United Overseas Holdings Inc. The impairment is on account of cash losses incurred by the subsidiary in USA. The Company also impaired USD 1,737,570 of its investment in Taj International Hotels Ltd, London on execution of a restructuring agreement between St James Court Hotel Ltd and Taj International Hotels Ltd for acquisition of business, assets and liabilities of Taj International Hotels Ltd by St James Court Hotel Ltd with effect from April 1, 2025 for a total consideration of £6,600,000.

Subsidiary undertakings and associated undertakings

The principal undertakings in which the company's interest at the year-end are as follows:

Name	Country of Incorporation or registration	Proportion of voting rights and ordinary share capital held	Nature of business
Subsidiary undertakings			
St James Court Hotel Limited	United Kingdom	61.64%	Hotel operator
Taj International Hotels Limited	United Kingdom	100.00%	Restaurants and catering
United Overseas Holdings Inc.	Delaware, USA	100.00%	Hotel operator
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	Hotel operator
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	South Africa	100.00%	Hotel Owning
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.	Singapore	100.00%	Restaurant Owning
IH Hospitality GmbH	Frankfurt, Germany	100.00%	Hotel operator
Associated undertakings			
Lanka Island Resorts Limited	Sri Lanka	24.66%	Hotel operator
TAL Hotels and Resorts Limited	Hong Kong	26.67%	Hotel operator
TAL Lanka Hotels PLC	Sri Lanka	24.62%	Hotel operator
Oriental Hotels Limited	India	5.25%	Hotel operator

4 Other receivables

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Amounts owed from associated undertakings	959,592	887,236
	959,592	**887,236**

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

5 Trade and other receivables

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on Term Deposits with Banks	4,467	10,209
Other Advances	115	116
	4,582	**10,325**

6 Cash and cash equivalents

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank balances	**5,858,348**	6,543,399

7 Share capital

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Issued and fully paid		
38,748,180 nos. Ordinary shares of US$1 each (Previous year 37,858,852 nos. of US$ 1 each)	**38,748,180**	37,858,852

The sole shareholder is entitled to dividends as declared from time to time and is entitled to one vote per share at general meetings of the Company. 889,328 shares of par value US$1 each were issued (March 31, 2024 – 1,752,513). All shares were issued rank pari passu.

Shareholders holding more than 5% shares

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Ordinary share of US$ 1 each		
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	**38,748,180**	37,858,852

8 Revaluation reserve

US$

	Revaluation reserve
At March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024	4,587,118

The revaluation reserve represents the difference between cost of the investments at acquisition and the valuation of investments up to March 31, 2014. The valuation of such investments has been treated as deemed cost, following adoption of IFRS.

9 Trade and other payables

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade payable	22,790	23,761
Accruals and other payables	6,929	-
	29,719	**23,761**

10 Revenue from operations

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income on loans to Associate	72,356	66,757
Dividend received	135,828	455,773
	208,184	**522,530**

11 Other Income

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest on deposits with Banks	240,773	192,902
Miscellaneous Income	-	13,874
	240,773	**206,776**

12 Administrative expenses

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Professional Fees	111,207	353,842
Bank charges	4,614	5,472
Auditors remuneration – audit	31,596	29,629
Exchange loss	351	1,076
Other expenses	11,316	6,072
	159,084	**396,091**

13 Taxation

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Corporation tax	36,980	14,230
Reversal/(charge) for period	-	-
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**36,980**	**14,230**

Reconciliation of effective tax rate

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss before tax	(3,243,697)	(9,196,785)
Company's domestic tax rate	19%	19%
Expected income tax expenses	(616,302)	(1,747,389)
Tax effect of:		
Tax exempt Income	(25,807)	(86,597)
Earlier year losses set off	-	(15,275)
Non-deductible expenses	679,089	1,866,127
Taxation on profit on ordinary activities	**36,980**	**14,230**

The Company is an investment company and does not normally receive trading income. The Company pays Dutch tax on investment income and deemed interest on net amounts due from related parties.

NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the financial year ended March 31, 2025

14 Financial instruments

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial assets		
Financial assets that are debt instruments measured at amortised cost	6,822,500	7,440,961
Financial liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost	22,812	23,761

Financial assets measured at amortised cost comprise cash at bank and amounts due from associated undertakings. Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost comprise amounts due to group undertakings, accruals and deferred income.

15 Ultimate parent undertaking, controlling and related parties

The directors regard The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India, as the ultimate parent undertaking and ultimate controlling party.

During the year, the company invested:

a) US$ 9,000,000 as capital contribution to United Overseas Holdings Inc., USA

b) US$ 680,351 (SGD 900,000) as capital contribution to Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd., Singapore

c) US$ 218,940 (€ 200,000) as capital reserve to IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt, Germany

The names of related parties of the Company are as follows:

Name	Relationship
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	Holding company
United Overseas Holding Inc.	Subsidiary company
Taj International Hotels Limited	Subsidiary company
St. James Court Hotel Limited	Subsidiary company
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	Subsidiary company
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	Subsidiary company
Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd.	Subsidiary company
IH Hospitality GmbH	Subsidiary company
TAL Hotels & Resorts Limited	Associate company
Lanka Island Resorts Limited	Associate company
Oriental Hotels Limited	Associate company
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	Associate company

The transactions with related parties for the year end are as follows:

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income received from:		
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	72,356	66,757
Dividend Income received from:		
TAL Hotels and Resorts Ltd	-	399,958
Oriental Hotels Ltd	55,160	55,815
Lanka Island Resorts Ltd	80,669	-
Amounts due from:		
TAL Lanka Hotels Plc	959,592	887,236
Amounts due to:		
Tata Sons Pvt Ltd	312	-

16 Employee Benefits

There were no employees of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

17 Capital commitments and Contingent Liabilities

There are no capital commitments of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

There are no contingent liabilities of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

18 Operating Segment

The Company is an investment holding company for foreign operations of The Indian Hotels Company Limited and as such it has no segments as the investing activity is monitored under one single segment. The Directors review the internal management reports of each investment on a quarterly basis.

19 Earnings per share

US$

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Loss after tax	(3,280,677)	(9,211,015)
Opening balance	37,858,852	36,106,339
Effect of fresh issue of equity shares	889,328	1,752,513
Total number of equity shares	38,748,180	37,858,852
Weighted average number of equity shares	38,748,180	37,858,852
Earnings per share:		
Basic US $	(0.09)	(0.25)
Diluted US $	(0.09)	(0.25)

The calculation of basic earnings per share ('EPS') has been based on the above loss after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding. The calculation of diluted EPS has been based on the above loss after tax attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted-average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

20 Other Notes

(a) Group financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited can be obtained from their website at: www.ihcltata.com/investors.html.

STRATEGIC REPORT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

The directors present their Strategic Report together with the audited financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Introduction

St. James Court Hotel Limited ("the Company") is a subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("IHCL"), a company registered in India and proud owner of the Taj hotel brand. Founded in the 19th century, IHCL is a publicly traded hotel company that has been a major player in upscale hospitality for more than a century. In addition to having a presence in a few international locations, such as London, New York, Dubai, and Cape Town, it holds a leading position in the Indian market.

In the UK, the Company's hotels are known as:

- Taj 51 Buckingham Gate Suites and Residences; and
- St. James' Court, a Taj Hotel.

IHCL runs another company in the UK called Taj International Hotels Limited ("TIHL") operating the following stand-alone restaurants:

- Quilon; and
- Bombay Brasserie

To simplify and integrate the businesses in the UK, the Company is set to reconstruct operations of the 2 companies in the next financial year.

The business operations of TIHL, which include its catering and restaurant activities, employees, and associated lease arrangements, will be transferred to St. James Court Hotel Limited.

Business Review and Future Development

The financial year has been a challenging period for the Company, as both the hotel and restaurant businesses experienced a slowdown, primarily due to a decline in inbound travel footfall. The overall performance saw degrowth, largely attributed to the elections in the UK and in our key source markets, including the US and India. Additionally, the slowdown in business was compounded by a reduction in political travel, with key delegations and conferences being deferred. Notably, our largest B2B conference, which had historically generated £0.50 million, has now ceased to exist in the UK, further impacting our revenue generation efforts.

While the Company continues to progress with its vision of undertaking a multi-phase renovation program at both properties, the previous year was significantly impacted by the breakdown of essential services, including air-conditioning, heating, lifts, and plumbing. These issues, coupled with the ongoing renovation work, had a negative effect on the overall customer experience and hindered the ability to capitalize on business opportunities during peak-demand periods.

At St. James Court, a Taj Hotel, we completed renovation of 55 rooms and corridors in the Dukes and Regents Townhouses, along with upgrades to related services such as air-conditioning. In addition, a lift-replacement plan is currently underway, with 4 lifts being replaced, and another 3 lifts scheduled for replacement in the next financial year.

We focused on improving security across its hotels by simplifying and upgrading the access-control system to the latest technology. Other security enhancements, including the installation of advanced CCTV systems and contractors' access systems, were implemented. Furthermore, the Company undertook upgrades to various other systems and technological platforms to enhance overall operational efficiency.

We have now initiated the design and execution phase for the renovation of several key areas at St. James Court, including the lobby, Hamptons Bar, public area restrooms, first-floor conference and event spaces, and the extension of The Chambers. This renovation is slated to commence in July 2025, marking an important step in enhancing the property's offerings and overall guest experience.

At Taj 51 Buckingham Gate Suites and Residences, we have successfully refurbished the Falconers Townhouse and undertaken significant upgrades to the suites, including modernizing the previously 'dated' bathrooms and kitchens. These improvements aim to enhance the overall guest experience and maintain the property's high standards of luxury and comfort.

Finally, as mentioned in the introduction, the business operations of TIHL, which include its catering and restaurant activities, employees, and associated lease arrangements, will be transferred to St. James Court Hotel Limited. This will take place at the beginning of the next financial year.

Key Performance Indicators and Financial Performance

We have made significant progress throughout the year in relation to key elements of our strategy. The Board closely monitors the progress of the Company through key performance indicators (KPIs), which serve as a benchmark for evaluating our achievements and guiding future decisions. These KPIs include provide valuable insights into the Company's performance and help ensure alignment with our long-term goals:

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Growth
Total turnover (£)	45,917,498	47,448,252	(3.2%)
Profit before tax (£)	5,293,609	6,205,449	(14.7%)
Room revenue (£)	36,605,967	38,337,063	(4.5%)
Food & Beverage Income (£)	8,570,652	8,238,248	4%

The Company's hotels have finished the year with an average occupancy rate of 74.1%, up from 72.5% in the prior year. The Average Daily Rate (ADR) stood at £326, compared to £348 in the prior year. Despite the addition of new hotels in the surrounding area, the Company anticipates sustaining business moving forward, demonstrating resilience and the continued strength of its market position.

Despite not having an adequate inventory of rooms to sell, the Company's hotels successfully retained their Revenue Generation Index (RGI) positioning within their respective competition sets, thanks to strategic revenue management practices.

The Company remained focused on enhancing its food and beverage portfolio throughout the previous year, even in the face of a decline in in-house guest numbers. This ongoing attention to quality and service in the F&B sector helped maintain strong performance in this area. Company's restaurant 'House of Ming', which opened its doors in May 2023, has successfully maintained its position as one of the top 10 restaurants in London. Its continued success reflects the high-quality dining experience and strong market presence it has established since its launch.

Financing

In August 2024, the Company successfully refinanced its term loan arrangement through ICICI Bank UK (previously Standard Chartered Bank). This strategic move has allowed the Company to optimize its financial position and strengthen its relationships with key banking partners.

The Company has rebalanced the ratios in agency staff and permanent manning through headcount calibration which has helped the Company in managing its payroll costs. The average permanent and agency headcount for the year is 375 and 69 respectively (2024: 341 and 89 respectively).

Principal Risks and Uncertainties

The Company is exposed to several risks and uncertainties that could potentially impact its operations, turnover, profit, assets, and reserves. The directors have identified the following primary risks that could have a significant effect on the Company's performance:

(i) Economic Climate Risk

Domestic reforms and global developments have heightened uncertainty in the UK economy. The newly elected Labour government's higher public spending and tax reforms aim to stimulate growth, but inflation and fiscal pressures persist. Additionally, the US's 10% tariff on UK exports has added to global market volatility, potentially reducing exports. These external shocks, along with rising inflation and operational costs, pose risks to GDP, consumer and business spending, and hospitality performance metrics like revenue per available room (RevPAR).

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(ii) Competition Risk

Several new hotels, including OWO Raffles, The Peninsula, and Riu Park Plaza, have recently opened near the Company's properties. To maintain competitive positioning, the directors and leadership regularly monitor and review key metrics such as occupancy, average daily rates, revenue per available room (RevPAR), market penetration, average rate, and revenue generation against competitors.

The Company has experienced an increase in the cost of acquiring business, particularly in terms of higher travel agent commissions. These rising commissions, driven by increased competition and market dynamics, will put pressure on the overall cost structure.

The Company is expected to face a significant rise in energy costs, driven by global supply chain disruptions and increasing demand. This increase in energy expenses will impact both operational costs and overall profitability.

(iii) Events that impact domestic and international travel

Disruptions in domestic and international travel, caused by factors such as the Russia-Ukraine war, Middle East tensions, airport strikes, and weather-related incidents, could adversely affect room rates and occupancy levels. Increased fuel costs also impact airline operations and ticket prices, potentially reducing travel demand and, in turn, affecting the Company's operations and financial performance.

(iv) Staffing

Staff and skill shortages in the hospitality sector continue to be a key risk, driven by high turnover, reduced EU labour supply post-Brexit, and increased competition for talent. In a tightening labour market, staff retention and engagement have become increasingly critical, especially amid ongoing political and economic uncertainty. Payroll costs are going to be impacted due to increase in the National Minimum Wage Rate, increase in employers' contribution to National Insurance and disallowance on service charge setoff.

(v) Health and Safety

Customer health and wellbeing remain a top priority for the Company, supported by robust food safety and sourcing standards. Regular independent audits will have to be conducted across hotels and restaurants, with results closely monitored to ensure compliance. Allergen information will be updated and made more accessible to enhance transparency. Mandatory health and safety training will have to be delivered to ensure policies are consistently followed.

(vi) Cyber Risk and Data Security

Cyber and data security remains a key risk as it could reduce the effectiveness of systems or result in a loss of data. A complete revamp of IT Structure (including secured Wi-Fi network) is underway with an intent of improving cyber and data security..

Compliance with Legislation

In accordance with UK regulatory requirements, the Board is made aware of the Gender Pay Gap and Modern Slavery on an annual basis. The compliance statements are available on Company's websites.

Section 172(1) Statement

Stakeholder engagement is an important area of focus for the Company. We ensure that we have open communication with our various stakeholder groups, creating a mutually beneficial relationship, and we use information gained through these relationships to make informed judgements when making key decisions.

STRATEGIC REPORT (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

The directors are well aware of their duties under Section 172 of the Companies Act, 2006 to act in a way which they consider, in good faith, would be most likely to promote the success of the Company for the benefit of its members as a whole and, in doing so, to have regard to all stakeholders with emphasis on the customer and employees as below:

- The likely outcome of any decision in the short, mid, and long-term;
- The best interests of the Company's employees, suppliers, and customers;
- The impact of the Company's operations on the local community and environment;
- The desirability of the Company to act in accordance to local laws and regulations.

Some examples of the board's engagement that has taken place during the financial year are as follows:

Customers

With a legacy shaped over decades, our unique culture, known as Tajness, is built on the core values of Trust, Awareness, and Joy. These principles guide every aspect of our guest-focused approach, ensuring customer needs remain central to our operations. Our customer-centric structure empowers frontline teams to consistently deliver exceptional service, while the sales team takes full ownership of fostering long-term relationships and driving growth across diverse segments. Recent enhancements in digital and social media engagement further support our commitment to personalised, high-quality experiences.

Suppliers

Suppliers play a vital role in delivering the high-quality experiences our guests expect. We prioritise sourcing premium products, ingredients, and services that align with our brand standards, while fostering long-term, mutually beneficial partnerships. All third-party vendors are expected to comply with relevant laws, ethical practices, and sustainability standards. Recent efforts have focused on strengthening supply chain resilience and supporting local suppliers to reduce environmental impact and enhance operational flexibility.

People

Our teams are at the heart of our operations, reflecting our values of excellence, meritocracy, and the spirit of Tajness. We focus on hiring the right talent, delivering robust training, and nurturing a culture of growth and inclusivity. Recent initiatives include enhanced career development pathways, wellbeing support, and flexible work options to attract and retain top talent. Our goal is to provide an inspiring, supportive work environment.

Community and Environment

As a socially responsible organisation, we are committed to minimising our environmental impact through clear sustainability targets and responsible operations. Key focus areas include energy and water conservation, waste reduction, and lowering our carbon footprint. Through the Earth Check program, we benchmark our progress, adopt industry best practices, and continuously improve our environmental performance.

Culture

Board remains committed to fostering an inclusive, transparent, and values-led culture that supports long-term growth and sustainable performance. Open communication is key to this effort, alongside a strong emphasis on ethical conduct and accountability. Guided by our core values of Trust, Awareness, and Joy, we prioritise innovation, diversity, people engagement, and operational excellence.

On behalf of the Board

Ms. M Avari
Director

Date: April 11, 2025

DIRECTORS' REPORT

for the year ended March 31, 2025

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Principal Activities

The principal activities of the Company are as follows:

1. Provision of hotel and accommodation services, primarily through the operation of luxury suites and rooms at Taj 51 Buckingham Gate Suites and Residences ("T51") and St. James' Court, a Taj Hotel ("SJC").
2. Operation of food and beverage outlets, including licensed restaurants such as Kona, Courtyard, TH@51, Hamptons Bar, House of Ming, The Chambers, as well as the provision of in-room dining services.
3. Provision of related hospitality services, including the letting of banquet and business centre spaces, and the provision of other ancillary services associated with the hospitality sector.

Dividends

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £3,271,853 (2024: profit £5,686,682).

The directors do not recommend any payment of dividend for the current financial year (2024: £Nil).

Directors

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from April 1, 2024 to the date of this report.

Mr. P Chhatwal
Mr. M O Lowin
Mr. S Nagpal
Mr. R M Nagpal
Mr. R Nagpal
Mr. A Narayan
Ms. M Avari
Mr. P Mangal
Mr. S Datta

Other changes in directors holding office are as follows:

Mr. G Sanjeevi - resigned June 30, 2024
Mr. A Dalwani - appointed July 4, 2024

Financial Instruments

The Company finances its assets and operations using retained earnings and bank borrowings. The Company is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk associated with operating in the hospitality sector and manages this through tight credit control procedures. As part of the Company's financial risk management, the Company hedges its exposure to interest rate risks through appropriate derivative instruments arranged with the it's banking partners, when required.

Donations

The Company has not made any political or charitable donations during the year (2024: Nil).

Going Concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the Strategic report on pages 2 & 3 of the other information. For further information in respect of going concern, refer going concern note under the accounting policy section of the financial statements.

Employee Involvement

The Company places considerable value on the involvement of its employees and has continued to keep them informed on matters affecting them as employees and on the various factors affecting the performance of the Company. This is achieved through formal and informal meetings. The employees (or their representatives) are consulted regularly on a wide range of matters affecting their current and future interests.

Beyond regular meetings, we have established a feedback loop that allows employees to voice their opinions and suggestions through surveys, suggestion boxes, and dedicated feedback sessions. This approach not only empowers our employees but also ensures that their valuable insights are considered in decision-making processes, thereby aligning company decisions with employee interests.

To achieve a common understanding of the factors affecting the Company's performance, we hold several meetings, which are designed to provide insights into the financial environment in which the Company operates. By educating employees on these topics, we foster a culture of knowledge-sharing and collective responsibility for the Company's success.

Disabled Employees

Individuals with disabilities are employed and provided with training opportunities where their skills and abilities align, and when suitable vacancies exist. In cases where an employee becomes disabled, efforts are made to retain their employment by arranging for suitable retraining or transfer to a suitable position.

It is the policy of the Company that the training, career development and promotion of disabled persons should, as far as possible, be identical with that of other employees.

Streamlined Energy and Carbon Reporting

		2025	2024
Energy use	Electricity (kWh)	4,926,576	5,327,570
	Gas (kWh)	3,717,329	3,466,740
Factors used for conversion	Electricity (kWh)	0.20493	0.20496
	Gas (kWh)	0.18290	0.18293
Associated GHG emissions (tCO_2e)	Electricity (kWh)	1.010	1.092
	Gas (kWh)	680	634
Total emissions in metric tonnes CO_2e		1,690	1,726
Intensity Ratio (per guest room total 415)		4.07	4.16

Methodology used:

We have followed the 2019 HM Government Environmental Reporting Guidelines. We have also used the GHG Reporting Protocol - Corporate Standard and have used the 2023 and 2022 UK Government's Conversion Factors for Company Reporting.

Energy Efficiency Action Taken:

1. Action plan in place to minimise energy usage in guest rooms through:
2. Installation of automatic electricity cut off devices in all our renovated rooms
3. Air-conditioner filters are changed regularly
4. Refrigerators / Minibars / Freezers defrosted regularly
5. Double glazing is in the process of being installed in all renovated rooms
6. Boilers and cooling equipment are regularly checked and maintained
7. Changing of light bulbs to energy efficient bulbs.

DIRECTORS' REPORT (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Matters Covered in the Strategic Report

As permitted by paragraph 1A of schedule 7 to the Large and Medium Sized Companies and Groups (Accounts and Reports) Regulation 2008, certain matters which are required to be disclosed in the directors' report have been omitted as they are included in the strategic report.

Disclosure of Information to the Auditors

Each director has fulfilled their responsibilities as a director by ensuring they are aware of any relevant audit information and confirming that the Company's auditors are also aware of this information. The directors confirm that, to the best of their knowledge, there is no relevant information that they are aware of and that the auditors are unaware of.

Auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act, 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of KNAV Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed.

On behalf of the Board

Ms. M Avari
Director

Date: April 11, 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

for the year ended March 31, 2025

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the Company and of the profit or loss of the Company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- state whether applicable accounting standards have been followed, subject to any material departures disclosed and explained in the financial statements;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the Company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act, 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and the integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the Company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JAMES COURT HOTEL LIMITED

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of St. James Court Hotel Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended March 31, 2025 which comprise the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive income, Balance Sheet, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at March 31, 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act, 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Conclusions relating to going concern

In auditing the financial statements, we have concluded that the directors' use of the going concern basis of accounting in the preparation of the financial statements is appropriate.

Based on the work we have performed, we have not identified any material uncertainties relating to events or conditions that, individually or collectively, may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from when the financial statements are authorised for issue.

Our responsibilities and the responsibilities of the directors with respect to going concern are described in the relevant sections of this report.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Strategic Report, the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act, 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Strategic Report and the Directors' Report have been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JAMES COURT HOTEL LIMITED (CONTD.)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Strategic Report or the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act, 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page nine, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed procedures in line with our responsibilities outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularity including fraud is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience; through verbal and written communications with those charged with governance and other management, and via inspection of the Company's regulatory and legal correspondence.

We discussed with those charged with governance and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations to our team and remained alert to any indicators of non-compliance throughout the audit, we also specifically considered where and how fraud may occur within the Company.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including the Company's constitution, relevant financial reporting standards; company law and tax legislation and we assess the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines and penalties, or through losses arising from litigations. We identified the regulations around health and safety, fire safety, food hygiene and safety and employment legislations as those most likely to have such an affect.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS TO THE MEMBERS OF ST. JAMES COURT HOTEL LIMITED (CONTD.)

International Auditing Standards (UK) limit the required procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to the procedures, and no procedures over and above those already noted are required. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance with which laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of the Board resolutions circulated during the year;
- enquiry of management and review and inspection of relevant correspondence with any legal firms;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- review of accounting estimates for biases.

These procedures did not identify any actual or suspected fraudulent irregularity that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards (UK). For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the procedures that we are required to undertake would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remains a high risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these might involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud, and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations or every incidence of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act, 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Amanjit Singh
FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)
for and on behalf of KNAV Limited
Ground Floor
Hygeia Building
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: April 11, 2025

2025-23-UK

PROFIT AND LOSS ACCOUNT AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended March 31, 2025

£

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
TURNOVER	4	45,917,498	47,448,252
Cost of sales		24,733,766	24,480,658
GROSS PROFIT		**21,183,732**	**22,967,594**
Administrative expenses		14,822,117	14,895,367
		6,361,615	**8,072,227**
Other operating income	5	128,426	112,483
OPERATING PROFIT	8	**6,490,041**	**8,184,710**
Interest receivable and similar income	10	68,757	80,436
		6,558,798	**8,265,146**
Interest payable and similar expenses	11	1,265,189	2,059,697
PROFIT BEFORE TAXATION		**5,293,609**	**6,205,449**
Tax on profit	12	2,021,756	518,767
PROFIT FOR THE FINANCIAL YEAR		**3,271,853**	**5,686,682**
OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME		-	-
TOTAL COMPREHENSIVE INCOME FOR THE YEAR		**3,271,853**	**5,686,682**

The notes form part of the financial statements.

BALANCE SHEET
March 31, 2025

£

	Notes	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
FIXED ASSETS					
Tangible assets	13		106,133,984		104,033,669
CURRENT ASSETS					
Stocks	14	275,042		301,471	
Debtors	15	8,272,800		10,929,751	
Cash at bank and in hand	16	606,675		1,923,138	
		9,154,517		**13,154,360**	
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due within one year	17	5,868,609		25,416,449	
NET CURRENT ASSETS/(LIABILITIES)			**3,285,908**		**(12,262,089)**
TOTAL ASSETS LESS CURRENT LIABILITIES			**109,419,892**		**91,771,580**
CREDITORS					
Amounts falling due after more than one year	18		14,376,459		-
NET ASSETS			**95,043,433**		**91,771,580**
CAPITAL AND RESERVES					
Called up share capital	21		67,777,912		67,777,912
Share premium			12,441,976		12,441,976
Retained earnings			14,823,545		11,551,692
SHAREHOLDERS' FUNDS			**95,043,433**		**91,771,580**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 11, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Ms. M Avari
Director

The notes form part of the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

£

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Share premium	Total equity
Balance at April 1, 2023	67,777,912	5,865,010	12,441,976	86,084,898
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	5,686,682	-	5,686,682
Balance at March 31, 2024	**67,777,912**	**11,551,692**	**12,441,976**	**91,771,580**
Changes in equity				
Total comprehensive income	-	3,271,853	-	3,271,853
Balance at March 31, 2025	**67,777,912**	**14,823,545**	**12,441,976**	**95,043,433**

The notes form part of the financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

1. General Information

St. James Court Hotel Limited is a private company, limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act, 2006. The nature of the Company's operation and its principal activities are set out in the Directors' report on page 7.

The address of its registered office is:

St. James Court Hotel
Buckingham Gate
London
SW1E 6AF
United Kingdom

2. Accounting Policies

Basis of preparing the financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis, under the historical cost convention unless otherwise specified within these accounting policies and in accordance with Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland and the Companies Act, 2006.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS 102 requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. The areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity, or areas where assumptions and estimates are significant to the financial statements are disclosed in note 3.

The functional and presentational currency is British Pound Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, The Indian Hotels Company Limited, includes these in its own consolidated financial statements.

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows, and paragraph 3.17(d);
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7

This information will be included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited as at March 31, 2025 and these consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai 400 001, India. They are also available from www.ihcltata.com.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

Going concern

The Company's business activities, together with the factors likely to affect its future development, performance and position are set out in the strategic report on page 2 & 3 of the other information.

The directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and consider the going concern basis of preparation to be appropriate. This assessment has taken into account the Company's current financial position, including its operating cash flows, available financing facilities, and forward-looking financial forecasts.

Based on the results for the year and expected future performance, the directors are satisfied that the Company will continue to generate sufficient liquid resources to meet its ongoing obligations as they fall due.

Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have not identified any material uncertainties that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of at least twelve months from the date of approval of the financial statements.

Turnover

Revenue comprises income from room bookings and food and beverage sales, and is recognised when the related goods or services are provided to customers. Room revenue is recognised when the room is occupied and the service has been rendered. Food and beverage revenue is recognised at the point of sale, when the items are delivered to the customer. Revenue from events or function hire is recognised when the service has been provided. Any deposits received in advance of service delivery are recognised as deferred income. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of VAT, discounts, and rebates.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. Historical cost includes original purchase price and expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by the management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the profit and loss account during the period in which they are incurred.

Subsequent costs, including major inspections, are included in the assets carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost can be measured reliably.

Assets under the course of construction, such as capital work-in progress, are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until it is available for its intended use and are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight line method.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Long-term leasehold property	Over term of lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	5% to 20% straight line basis
Leasehold building surfaces	30 years straight line basis

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in profit and loss account.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether tangible fixed assets (including those leased under a finance lease) are impaired.

Leasehold building surfaces are included in the long-term leasehold property in the "Note 13 - Tangible assets".

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, where net realisable value is the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense within cost of sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors and cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in profit and loss account.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in profit and loss account.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, bank loans and loans from fellow group companies, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless they are payable within one year. In these instances, liabilities are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Tax

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Profit and Loss Account and Other Comprehensive income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the balance sheet date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the balance sheet date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Foreign currency transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the spot exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

At each period end foreign currency monetary items are translated using the closing rate. Non-monetary items measured at historical cost are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction and non-monetary items measured at fair value are measured using the exchange rate when fair value was determined.

Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of transactions and from the translation at period end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit and loss account except when deferred in other comprehensive income as qualifying cash flow hedges.

Leased assets

Assets obtained under hire purchase contracts and finance leases are capitalised as tangible fixed assets. Assets acquired by finance lease are depreciated over the shorter of the lease term and their useful lives. Assets acquired by hire purchase are depreciated over their useful lives.

Finance lease

Finance leases are those where substantially all of the benefits and risks of ownership are assumed by the Company. Finance leases are capitalised at commencement of the lease as assets at the fair value of the leased asset or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments calculated using the interest rate implicit in the lease. Where the implicit rate cannot be determined, the Company's incremental borrowing rate is used. Incremental direct costs, incurred in negotiating and arranging the lease, are included in the cost of the asset.

Obligations under such agreements are included in creditors net of the finance charge allocated to future periods. The finance element of the rental payment is charged to the statement of profit and loss so as to produce a constant periodic rate of charge on the net obligation outstanding in each period.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to profit or loss account on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivables as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

Employee benefits

Short-term benefits, including holiday pay and other similar non-monetary benefits, are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Defined contribution pension obligation

A defined contribution plan is a pension plan under which fixed contributions are paid into a pension fund and the Company has no legal or constructive obligation to pay further contributions even if the fund does not hold sufficient assets to pay all employees the benefits relating to employee service in the current and prior periods.

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as employee benefit expense when they are due. If contribution payments exceed the contribution due for service, the excess is recognised as a prepayment.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Borrowings

Interest-bearing borrowings are initially recorded at fair value, net of transaction costs. Interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently carried at amortised cost, with the difference between the proceeds, net of transaction costs, and the amount due on redemption being recognised as a charge to the profit and loss account and other comprehensive income over the period of the relevant borrowing.

Interest expense is recognised on the basis of the effective interest method and is included in interest payable and similar charges.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting date.

Finance costs

Finance costs are charged to profit and loss over the term of the debt using the effective interest method so that the amount charged is at a constant rate on the carrying amount. Issue costs are initially recognised as a reduction in the proceeds of the associated capital instrument.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

3. Critical Accounting Judgements and Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

- Determine whether leases entered into by the Company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating leases or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease-by-lease basis.
- Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.
- The Directors assess the appropriate useful economic lives over which tangible fixed assets should be depreciated. These estimates are based on factors such as the physical condition of the asset, its expected pattern of use, and contractual arrangements (e.g. assets linked to specific customer agreements). Certain assets may be depreciated over shorter periods where dictated by commercial contracts. Adjustments to useful lives, where applicable, are recognised prospectively. Actual usage and wear and tear may differ from initial expectations.
- Using information available at the balance sheet date, the Directors assess the recoverability of deferred tax assets, particularly those arising from tax losses. Recognition is based on the expectation that sufficient taxable profits will be available in future periods to utilise these losses. In forming this view, the Directors consider forecast profitability, the reversal pattern of temporary differences, and relevant tax legislation. Forecasts are reviewed for reasonableness based on historical accuracy and alignment with current business plans. Actual future results may differ from those forecasts, which could impact the recognition of deferred tax assets.

4. Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

		£
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Room revenue	36,605,967	38,337,063
Food and beverage	8,570,652	8,238,248
Other	740,879	872,941
	45,917,498	**47,448,252**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

		£
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
United Kingdom	45,917,498	47,448,252
	45,917,498	**47,448,252**

5. Other Operating Income

		£
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Quilon lease rentals	128,426	112,483

6. Employees and Directors

		£
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Wages and salaries	11,749,108	10,423,908
Social security costs	1,039,996	824,346
Other pension costs	204,582	203,877
	12,993,686	**11,452,131**

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

		£
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Operations	335	291
Administration	40	50
	375	**341**

In addition, the average agency (flexible) staff utilisation during the year was 69 (2024: 89).

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

7. Directors' Remuneration

The directors' remuneration (included in wages and salaries above) for the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remuneration	365,322	199,522
Post-employment benefits	3,913	3,595

Post-employment benefits are accruing for one director (2024: one) under a defined contribution scheme.

In respect of the highest paid director:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Remuneration	248,665	173,246

Director's remuneration for the previous year includes amounts paid to Manchan Limited, a company controlled by an erstwhile director.

8. Operating Profit

The operating profit is stated after charging/(crediting):

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation of tangible fixed assets	4,096,928	4,201,414
Other operating lease rentals	908,554	901,427
Foreign exchange (gain)/losses, net	4,192	(1,361)

9. Auditors' Remuneration

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fees payable to the Company's auditors and their associates for the audit of the Company's financial statements	35,700	33,000
Other non- audit services	5,800	5,500

10. Interest Receivable and Similar Income

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest income on bank deposits	68,757	80,436

11. Interest Payable and Similar Expenses

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Other loan interest (charges payable)	88,099	2,93,564
Bank and other interest payable	1,176,353	1,762,377
Interest on finance leases and hire purchase contracts	737	3,756
	1,265,189	**2,059,697**

12. Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
UK corporation tax	135,235	198,516
Adjustment in respect of prior periods	(198,516)	-
Total current tax	**(63,281)**	**198,516**
Deferred tax:		
Origination and reversal of timing differences	1,848,487	1,929,551
Adjustments in respect of prior periods	236,550	(1,609,300)
Total deferred tax	**2,085,037**	**320,251**
Tax on profit	**2,021,756**	**518,767**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for the year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK (2024: tax on profit before tax for the year is lower than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK). The difference is explained below:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	**5,293,609**	**6,205,449**
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%)	1,323,402	1,551,362
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	11,548	22,099
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	648,772	555,762
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(198,516)	-
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods – deferred tax	236,550	(1,609,300)
Difference in respect of NBV of assets qualifying for SBA and SBA TWDV	-	(1,156)
Total tax charge	**2,021,756**	**518,767**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Factors that may affect future tax charges

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had unrelieved trading losses of approximately £25.9m (2024: £30.2m) available to set off against future profits. See further details in note 23.

Tax rate changes

In the Spring Budget 2021, the UK Government announced that from April 1, 2023 the corporation tax rate would increase to 25%. There has been no change to corporation tax rates for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. Deferred taxes at the balance sheet date have been measured using these enacted tax rates and reflected in these financial statements.

13. Tangible Fixed Assets

£

	Long leasehold	Assets under course of construction	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Totals
COST				
At April 1, 2024	139,096,023	2,538,723	23,182,434	164,817,180
Additions	-	5,396,652	800,592	6,197,244
Disposals	-	-	(3,265,212)	(3,265,212)
Reclassification/transfer	1,589,102	(5,089,443)	3,500,341	-
At March 31, 2025	**140,685,125**	**2,845,932**	**24,218,155**	**167,749,212**
DEPRECIATION				
At April 1, 2024	45,041,919	-	15,741,592	60,783,511
Charge for year	2,775,420	-	1,321,508	4,096,928
Eliminated on disposal	-	-	(3,265,211)	(3,265,211)
At March 31, 2025	**47,817,339**	**-**	**13,797,889**	**61,615,228**
NET BOOK VALUE				
At March 31, 2025	**92,867,786**	**2,845,932**	**10,420,266**	**106,133,984**
At March 31, 2024	**94,054,104**	**2,538,723**	**7,440,842**	**104,033,669**

Assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts

The net carrying amount of tangible assets includes the following amounts in respect of assets held under finance leases and hire purchase contracts:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Furniture, fittings and equipment	-	38,224

Depreciation on assets held under finance leases or hire purchase contracts amounts to £38,224 (2024: £80,368).

14. Stocks

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Finished goods	275,042	301,471

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense is £Nil (2024: £144,000) in respect of write down of inventories to net realisable value.

15. Debtors: Amounts Falling Due within One Year

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade debtors	922,244	1,278,392
Other debtors	26,659	221,563
Deferred tax assets	6,943,458	9,028,495
Prepayments and accrued income	380,439	401,301
	8,272,800	**10,929,751**

16. Cash at Bank and in Hand

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash at bank	572,241	1,871,070
Cheques in hand	-	11,700
Cash in hand	34,434	40,368
	606,675	**1,923,138**

17. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due within One Year

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank loans and overdrafts (see note 19)	1,622,086	19,935,750
Finance leases (see note 20)	-	41,831
Trade creditors	474,334	1,246,040
Amounts owed to group undertakings	470,503	125,222
Corporation tax payable	135,235	198,516
Social security and other taxes	709,960	766,397
Other creditors	456,219	716,927
Accruals and deferred income	2,000,272	2,385,766
	5,868,609	**25,416,449**

Trade creditors include capital creditors amounting to £21,598 (2024: £319,788)

The amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

18. Creditors: Amounts Falling Due After More than One Year

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank loans (see note 19)	14,376,459	-

19. Loans

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current		
Non-current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan	14,376,459	-
	14,376,459	**-**
Current		
Current loans and borrowings		
Bank loan including interest payable	1,622,086	19,935,750
	1,622,086	**19,935,750**

Analysis of the maturity of loans is given below:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Within 1 year*	1,632,550	20,016,874
Within 2 to 5 years	14,400,000	-
Less: issue costs	(34,005)	(81,123)
	15,998,545	**19,935,750**

Borrowings and Banking Facilities

At the beginning of the year, the Company had outstanding borrowings of £20 million under a term loan facility (Facility A) with Standard Chartered Bank, originally due for repayment on August 19, 2024. This facility bore interest at 2.5% plus the Sterling Overnight Index Average (SONIA).

During the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company repaid the outstanding balance of £20 million and entered into a new loan agreement with ICICI Bank UK PLC to refinance the liability.

Under the new agreement, the Company secured access to the following facilities:

- Facility A: a £20 million term loan facility.
- Facility B: a £2 million revolving credit facility.

Both facilities bear interest at 1.25% plus SONIA.

Facility A is repayable on the earlier of 42 months from the first utilisation date or June 30, 2028. Facility B terminates 42 months from the date of the loan agreement.

As at March 31, 2025, the Company had drawn £16 million under Facility A. No amounts were drawn under Facility B. In accordance with the loan terms, £1.6 million has been classified within creditors: amounts falling due within one year.

The average interest rate charged during the year was 6.7% per annum (2024: 7.5% per annum).

Security and Covenants

The Company is required to comply with certain financial covenants under the ICICI Bank loan agreement, to be tested annually beginning March 31, 2025. These include:

- a gearing ratio,
- an interest cover ratio, and
- a loan-to-value ratio.

The loan agreement was executed on August 19, 2024, at which point a fixed charge was created over the Company's real property, including the premises at St. James Court, Buckingham Gate, London, SW1E 6AF. The fixed charge covers all property and undertakings of the Company and was formally registered in August 2024.

Following the repayment of the Standard Chartered Bank loan, the Company's borrowings are now solely held with ICICI Bank UK PLC.

20. Leasing Agreements

Finance leases

Minimum lease payments under finance leases fall due as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Net obligations repayable:		
Within 1 year	-	41,831
Within 1-2 year	-	-

During the year, the Company's existing finance lease arrangements came to an end and the related liabilities were fully repaid. No new finance lease agreements were entered into during the period.

Operating leases

At March 31, 2025 the Company had future minimum lease payments due under non-cancellable operating leases as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	888,977	888,977
Later than one year and not later than five years	3,495,449	3,534,426
Later than five years	73,241,666	74,091,666
	77,626,092	**78,515,069**

21. Called up Share Capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

£

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
67,777,912	Ordinary shares	£1	67,777,912	67,777,912

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

22. Related Party Transactions

The following entities are related parties of the Company by virtue of being under the control of The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL).

The Company charged £128,426 (2024: £110,226) in respect of rent and £32,721 (2024: £35,589) in respect of recharge of utilities to Taj International Hotels Limited (TIHL). Taj International Hotels Limited sold goods of £198,636 (2024: £226,157) to the Company. The Company made sale of food & beverages amounting to £25,000 (2024: £41,667) to TIHL.

The IHCL charged the Company £450,862 (2024: £480,618) for expenses it incurred on behalf of the Company, £1,381,251 (2024: £1,426,863) in management fees and £858,454 (2024: £1,004,281) in respect of incentive fees. The Company during the year recovered costs of £399,288 (2024: £940,806) which it incurred on behalf of The Indian Hotels Company Limited. The Company charged £66,991 (2024: £20,813) towards sales made to IHCL.

The Company had the following balances with other related parties:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Amount due to Taj International Hotels Limited	(10,935)	(22,157)
Amount due to The Indian Hotels Company Limited	(390,334)	(103,066)
Amount due to Tata Sons Private Limited	(69,234)	-

It should be noted that the balance with Tata Sons Private Limited has been accounted for on an accruals basis, as it is yet to be invoiced at the reporting date.

23. Deferred Taxation

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At beginning of year	9,028,495	9,348,746
Credited/(charged) to the profit and loss	(2,085,037)	(320,251)
	6,943,458	**9,028,495**

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fixed asset timing differences	464,144	1,457,511
Short-term timing differences	4,614	19,981
Tax losses carried forward	6,474,700	7,551,003
	6,943,458	**9,028,495**

A deferred tax asset has been recognised for the anticipated utilisation of tax losses in the future financial years, as the directors believe it is more likely than not that sufficient taxable profits will be generated.

24. Retained Earnings

Share premium account

The share premium account includes the premium on issue of equity shares, net of any issue costs.

Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

25. Commitments

Capital commitments

At March 31, 2025 the total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £638,338 (2024: £1,640,430).

As a result of the acquisition of the trade and net assets from TIHL subsequent to the year end (refer to Note 28), the Company's contractual capital commitments will increase by £521,425.

26. Pension and other Schemes

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £204,582 (2024: £203,877).

27. Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking of the Company is IHOCO B.V, a company incorporated in Netherlands. The ultimate parent undertaking and the ultimate controlling party is the Indian Hotels Company Limited, incorporated in India. The financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited are available from:

Mandlik House,
Mandlik Road,
Mumbai 400 001,
India.

28. Post Balance Sheet Events

Effective April 1, 2025, the operations of Taj International Hotels Limited (TIHL), a fellow group entity under common control was transferred to the Company. This restructuring was approved by the Board of Directors on April 1, 2025.

As part of the restructuring, the TIHL's business operations, including its caterers and restaurant activities, employees and associated leases were transferred to the Company. Following this transfer, TIHL has ceased trading as a separate legal entity, and its operations will now continue under the Company.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors present their report and the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Principal Activities

The principal activity of the Company is that of caterers and restaurant operators.

Review of Business

The profit for the year, after taxation, amounted to £17,818 (2024: £261,350).

Dividends

The directors do not recommend payment of dividend (2024: £Nil).

Future Developments

Effective 01 April 2025, the Company ceased its trading activities and transferred its trade, assets and liabilities to St. James Court Hotel Limited, a fellow subsidiary under common control.

Directors

The directors shown below have held office during the whole of the period from 1 April 2024 to the date of this report.

Ms. M Avari

Mr. P Chhatwal

Mr. P Mangal

Financial Instruments

The Company funds its operations using its retained reserves. The Company is exposed to the usual credit risk and cash flow risk associated with selling on credit and manages this through credit control procedures.

Going Concern

The directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have concluded that it is not appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. This assessment follows the post year-end transfer of the Company's trade and net assets to St. James Court Hotel Limited, after which the Company ceased trading. The directors intend to dissolve the Company in due course.

As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Assets are stated at their expected net realisable values, and liabilities are recognised at the amounts expected to be settled and have been classified as current.

Post Balance Sheet Events

Refer to the future developments section above.

Disclosure of Information to The Auditors

Each director has taken steps that they ought to have taken as a director in order to make themselves aware of any relevant audit information and to establish that the Company's auditors are aware of that information. The directors confirm that there is no relevant information that they know of and of which they know the auditors are unaware.

Auditors

In accordance with section 485 of the Companies Act 2006, a resolution for the re-appointment of KNAV Limited as auditors of the Company is to be proposed at the forthcoming Annual General Meeting.

On behalf of The Board:

Mr. P Mangal
Director

Date: April 11, 2025

STATEMENT OF DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES

The directors acknowledge their responsibilities for preparing the Directors' Report and the financial statements in accordance with applicable law and regulations.

Company law requires the directors to prepare financial statements for each financial year. Under that law the directors have elected to prepare the financial statements in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice (United Kingdom Accounting Standards and applicable law). Under company law the directors must not approve the financial statements unless they are satisfied that they give a true and fair view of the state of affairs of the company and of the statement of comprehensive income of the company for that period. In preparing these financial statements, the directors are required to:

- select suitable accounting policies and then apply them consistently;
- make judgements and accounting estimates that are reasonable and prudent;
- prepare the financial statements on the going concern basis unless it is inappropriate to presume that the company will continue in business.

The directors are responsible for keeping adequate accounting records that are sufficient to show and explain the Company's transactions and disclose with reasonable accuracy at any time the financial position of the Company and enable them to ensure that the financial statements comply with the Companies Act 2006. They are also responsible for safeguarding the assets of the Company and hence for taking reasonable steps for the prevention and detection of fraud and other irregularities.

The directors are responsible for the maintenance and the integrity of the corporate and financial information included on the company website. Legislation in the United Kingdom governing the preparation and dissemination of financial statements may differ from legislation in other jurisdictions.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS

To the members of Taj International Hotels Limited

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Taj International Hotels Limited (the 'Company') for the year ended 31 March 2025 which comprise the Statement of Comprehensive Income, Statement of Financial Position, Statement of Changes in Equity and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies. The financial reporting framework that has been applied in their preparation is applicable law and United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102 'The Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and Republic of Ireland' (United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice).

In our opinion the financial statements:

- give a true and fair view of the state of the Company's affairs as at 31 March 2025 and of its profit for the year then ended;
- have been properly prepared in accordance with United Kingdom Generally Accepted Accounting Practice; and
- have been prepared in accordance with the requirements of the Companies Act 2006.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (UK) (ISAs (UK)) and applicable law. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditors' responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in the UK, including the FRC's Ethical Standard, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Emphasis of matter

We draw attention to Note 3 to the financial statements which describes the basis of preparation. As stated in the note, subsequent to the year-end, the Company transferred its trade, assets and liabilities to St. James Court Hotel Limited, ceased trading, and is expected to be eventually dissolved. As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Other information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information in the Directors' Report and the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities, but does not include the financial statements and our Report of the Auditors thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and, except to the extent otherwise explicitly stated in our report, we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If we identify such material inconsistencies or apparent material misstatements, we are required to determine whether this gives rise to a material misstatement in the financial statements themselves. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Opinions on other matters prescribed by the Companies Act 2006

In our opinion, based on the work undertaken in the course of the audit:

- the information given in the Directors' Report for the financial year for which the financial statements are prepared is consistent with the financial statements; and
- the Directors' Report has been prepared in accordance with applicable legal requirements.

REPORT OF THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS (CONTD.)

Matters on which we are required to report by exception

In the light of the knowledge and understanding of the Company and its environment obtained in the course of the audit, we have not identified material misstatements in the Directors' Report.

We have nothing to report in respect of the following matters where the Companies Act 2006 requires us to report to you if, in our opinion:

- adequate accounting records have not been kept, or returns adequate for our audit have not been received from branches not visited by us; or
- the financial statements are not in agreement with the accounting records and returns; or
- certain disclosures of directors' remuneration specified by law are not made; or
- we have not received all the information and explanations we require for our audit.

Responsibilities of directors

As explained more fully in the Statement of Directors' Responsibilities set out on page four, the directors are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements and for being satisfied that they give a true and fair view, and for such internal control as the directors determine necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditors' 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 a Report of the Auditors that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs (UK) will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularities, including fraud is detailed below:

Irregularities, including fraud are instances of non-compliance with laws and regulations. We designed procedures in line with our responsibilities outlined above, to detect material misstatements in respect of irregularities, including fraud. The extent to which our procedures are capable of detecting irregularity including fraud is detailed below.

We identified areas of laws and regulations that could reasonably be expected to have a material effect on the financial statements from our general commercial and sector experience; through verbal and written communications with those charged with governance and other management, and via inspection of the company's regulatory and legal correspondence.

We discussed with those charged with governance and other management the policies and procedures regarding compliance with laws and regulations.

We communicated identified laws and regulations to our team and remained alert to any indicators of non-compliance throughout the audit, we also specifically considered where and how fraud may occur within the Company.

The potential effect of these laws and regulations on the financial statements varies considerably.

Firstly, the Company is subject to laws and regulations that directly affect the financial statements, including the company's constitution, relevant financial reporting standards; company law and tax legislation and we assess the extent of compliance with these laws and regulations as part of our procedures on the related financial statement items.

Secondly, the Company is subject to many other laws and regulations where the consequences of non-compliance could have a material effect on the amounts or disclosures in the financial statements, for instance through the imposition of fines and penalties, or through losses arising from litigations. Based on our understanding of the Company and the industry, discussions with the management, we identified Health and Safety, Food Safety and Hygiene legislations and Employment related legislations as those most likely to have such an affect.

International Auditing Standards (UK) limit the required procedures to identify non-compliance with these laws and regulations to the procedures, and no procedures over and above those already noted are required. These limited procedures did not identify any actual or suspected non-compliance with which laws and regulations that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Our audit procedures included:

- enquiry of management about the Company's policies, procedures and related controls regarding compliance with laws and regulations and if there are any known instances of non-compliance;
- examining supporting documents for all material balances, transactions and disclosures;
- review of the Board resolutions circulated during the year;
- enquiry of management and review and inspection of relevant correspondence with any legal firms;
- evaluation of the selection and application of accounting policies related to subjective measurements and complex transactions;
- analytical procedures to identify any unusual or unexpected relationships;
- testing the appropriateness of journal entries recorded in the general ledger and other adjustments made in the preparation of the financial statements;
- review of accounting estimates for biases.

These procedures did not identify any actual or suspected fraudulent irregularity that could have a material impact on the financial statements.

Owing to the inherent limitations of an audit, there is an unavoidable risk that we may not have detected some material misstatements in the financial statements, even though we have properly planned and performed our audit in accordance with International Auditing Standards (UK). For example, the further removed non-compliance with laws and regulations is from the events and transactions reflected in the financial statements, the less likely the procedures that we are required to undertake would identify it. In addition, as with any audit, there remains a high risk of non-detection of irregularities, as these might involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentation, or the override of internal controls. We are not responsible for preventing non-compliance with laws and regulations or fraud, and cannot be expected to detect non-compliance with all laws and regulations or every incidence of fraud.

A further description of our responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is located on the Financial Reporting Council's website at www.frc.org.uk/auditorsresponsibilities. This description forms part of our Report of the Auditors.

Use of our report

This report is made solely to the Company's members, as a body, in accordance with Chapter 3 of Part 16 of the Companies Act 2006. Our audit work has been undertaken so that we might state to the Company's members those matters we are required to state to them in a Report of the Auditors and for no other purpose. To the fullest extent permitted by law, we do not accept or assume responsibility to anyone other than the Company and the Company's members as a body, for our audit work, for this report, or for the opinions we have formed.

Amanjit Singh FCA (Senior Statutory Auditor)

for and on behalf of KNAV Limited

Ground Floor
Hygeia Building
66-68 College Road
Harrow
Middlesex
HA1 1BE

Date: April 11, 2025

2025-24-UK

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended March 31, 2025

£

	Notes	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Turnover	5	5,578,444	5,128,675
Cost of sales		4,094,835	3,413,355
Gross profit		1,483,609	1,715,320
Administrative expenses		1,468,719	1,361,004
Operating profit	7	14,890	354,316
Interest Receivable and similar income		24,763	10,993
Profit before taxation		39,653	365,309
Tax on profit	9	21,835	103,959
Profit for the financial year		17,818	261,350
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		17,818	261,350

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

March 31, 2025

£

	Notes	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
Fixed Assets					
Tangible assets	10		674,833		495,447
Current Assets					
Stocks	11	154,218		652,102	
Debtors	12	139,031		190,330	
Cash at bank and in hand	13	944,757		624,891	
		1,238,006		**1,467,323**	
Creditors					
Amounts falling due within one year	14	1,326,549		1,374,582	
Net current (liabilities)/assets			(88,543)		92,741
Total assets less current liabilities			**586,290**		**588,188**
Deferred tax	15		-		19,716
Net assets			**586,290**		**568,472**
Capital and reserves					
Called up share capital	16		2		2
Retained earnings			586,288		568,470
Shareholders' funds			**586,290**		**568,472**

The financial statements were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on April 11, 2025 and were signed on its behalf by:

Mr. P Mangal

Director

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

£

	Called up share capital	Retained earnings	Total equity
Balance at April 01, 2023	**2**	**307,120**	**307,122**
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	261,350	261,350
Balance at March 31, 2024	**2**	**568,470**	**568,472**
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income	-	17,818	17,818
Balance at March 31, 2025	**2**	**586,288**	**586,290**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 1: General Information

Taj International Hotels Limited ("the Company") is a private company limited by shares, incorporated in England and Wales under the Companies Act 2006.

The principal activity of the Company is set out in the Directors' report on page 2.
The address of its registered office is:
St. James Court Hotel
Buckingham Gate
London
SW1E 6AF
United Kingdom

The principal place of business is
The Bombay Brasserie
Courtfield Road
London
SW7 4QH
United Kingdom

Note 2: Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with applicable United Kingdom Accounting Standards, including Financial Reporting Standard 102, the Financial Reporting Standard applicable in the UK and the Republic of Ireland ("FRS 102") and the Companies Act 2006.

Note 3: Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention.

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of certain critical accounting estimates. It also requires management to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies (see note 4).

The functional and presentational currency is GBP Sterling (£), being the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates in. The amounts are presented rounded to the nearest pound.

Financial Reporting Standard 102 - reduced disclosure exemptions

The Company has taken advantage of the following disclosure exemptions in preparing these financial statements, as permitted by the FRS 102 paragraph 1.12(b), on the basis that it is a qualifying entity and its ultimate parent company, The Indian Hotels Company Limited, includes these in its own consolidated financial statements.

- the requirements of Section 7 Statement of Cash Flows;
- the requirements of Section 11 Financial Instruments paragraphs 11.42, 11.44, 11.45, 11.47, 11.48(a)(iii), 11.48(a)(iv), 11.48(b) and 11.48(c);
- the requirements of Section 12 Other Financial Instruments paragraphs 12.26, 12.27, 12.29(a), 12.29(b) and 12.29A;
- the requirement of Section 33 Related Party Disclosures paragraph 33.7.

This information will be included in the consolidated financial statements of The Indian Hotels Company Limited as at 31 March 2025 and these consolidated financial statements may be obtained from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai 400 001, India and the company's website https://www.ihcltata.com.

Summary of significant accounting policies and key accounting estimates

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Going concern

The directors have assessed the Company's ability to continue as a going concern and have concluded that it is not appropriate to prepare the financial statements on a going concern basis. This assessment follows the post year-end transfer of the Company's trade and net assets to St. James Court Hotel Limited, a fellow group entity under common control, after which the Company ceased trading. The directors intend to dissolve the Company in due course.

As a result, the financial statements have been prepared on a basis other than going concern. Assets are stated at their expected net realisable values, and liabilities are recognised at the amounts expected to be settled and have been classified as current.

Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably.

Restaurant revenue is recognised at the point of sale when food and beverage services are provided to customers. This reflects the transfer of control.

Catering revenue is recognised when the catering service has been delivered to the customer, which is typically the date the event takes place. Where deposits or advance payments are received, these are recognised as deferred income until the service is performed.

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable and is stated net of VAT and any applicable discounts.

Tangible fixed assets

Tangible fixed assets under the cost model are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost includes the original purchase price, costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

The Company adds to the carrying amount of an item of fixed assets the cost of replacing part of such an item when that cost is incurred, if the replacement part is expected to provide incremental future benefits to the Company. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised. Repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of comprehensive income during the period in which they are incurred.

Assets under the course of construction, such as capital work-in progress, are stated at cost. These assets are not depreciated until it is available for its intended use and are reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

Depreciation is charged so as to allocate the cost of assets less their residual value over their estimated useful lives, using the straight-line method.

Depreciation

Depreciation is provided on the following basis:

Asset class	Depreciation method and rate
Leasehold improvements	Over the period of the lease
Fixtures, fittings and equipment	10-20% straight line

The assets' residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed, and adjusted prospectively if appropriate, or if there is an indication of a significant change since the last reporting date.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing the proceeds with the carrying amount and are recognised in the statement of comprehensive income.

Stocks

Stocks are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value, where net realisable value is the estimated selling price less costs to complete and sell. Stocks are recognised as an expense within cost of sales in the period in which the related revenue is recognised. Cost is based on the cost of purchase on a first in, first out basis.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Basic financial assets, including trade and other debtors, cash and bank balances, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the transaction is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Such assets are subsequently carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

At the end of each reporting period financial assets measured at amortised cost are assessed for objective evidence of impairment. If an asset is impaired the impairment loss is the difference between the carrying amount and the present value of the estimated cash flows discounted at the asset's original effective interest rate. The impairment loss is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

If there is a decrease in the impairment loss arising from an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, the impairment is reversed. The reversal is such that the current carrying amount does not exceed what the carrying amount would have been had the impairment not previously been recognised. The impairment reversal is recognised in statement of comprehensive income.

Financial assets are derecognised when (a) the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire or are settled or (b) substantially all the risks and rewards of the ownership of the asset are transferred to another party or (c) control of the asset has been transferred to another party who has the practical ability to unilaterally sell the asset to an unrelated third party without imposing additional restrictions.

Financial liabilities

Basic financial liabilities, including trade and other creditors, including amounts payable to fellow group undertakings, are initially recognised at transaction price, unless the arrangement constitutes a financing transaction, where the debt instrument is measured at the present value of the future receipts discounted at a market rate of interest. Debt instruments are subsequently carried at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method unless they are payable within one year. In these instances, liabilities are measured, initially and subsequently, at the undiscounted amount of the cash or other consideration, expected to be paid.

Trade creditors are obligations to pay for goods or services that have been acquired in the ordinary course of business from suppliers. These are classified as current liabilities if payment is due within one year or less.

Financial liabilities are derecognised when the liability is extinguished, that is when the contractual obligation is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amounts presented in the financial statements when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Taxation

Taxation for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in the Statement of Comprehensive Income, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current or deferred taxation assets and liabilities are not discounted.

Current tax is recognised at the amount of tax payable using the tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the statement of financial position date.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of all timing differences that have originated but not reversed at the statement of financial position date.

Timing differences arise from the inclusion of income and expenses in tax assessments in periods different from those in which they are recognised in financial statements. Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the year end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Unrelieved tax losses and other deferred tax assets are recognised only to the extent that it is probable that they will be recovered against the reversal of deferred tax liabilities or other future taxable profits.

Deferred tax is measured using tax rates and laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the period end and that are expected to apply to the reversal of the timing difference.

Employee benefits

The Company provides a range of benefits to employees, including annual bonus arrangements, paid holiday arrangements and defined contribution pension plans. The Company provides 28 days for staff on 40 hours contract and 32 days for staff on 48 hours contract as paid leave. Part-time employees are entitled to leave proportionate to days/hours worked during the year. Paid leaves are to be utilised by the employees during the financial year in which it is earned. Any unused leaves are forfeited at the end of each financial year.

Short term benefits are recognised as an expense in the period in which the service is received.

Under the defined contribution plan the Company pays fixed contributions into an independent pension scheme. Once the contributions have been paid the Company has no further payment obligations.

The contributions are recognised as an expense in the statement of comprehensive income when they fall due. Amounts not paid are disclosed separately within creditors in the statement of financial position. The assets of the plan are held separately from the Company in independently administered funds.

Operating leases

Rentals paid under operating leases are charged to the statement of comprehensive income on a straight line basis over the lease term.

Benefits received and receivable as an incentive to sign an operating lease are recognised on a straight line basis over the period until the date the rent is expected to be adjusted to the prevailing market rate.

Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has an obligation at the reporting date as a result of a past event, it is probable that the Company will be required to settle that obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

Share capital

Ordinary shares are classified as equity. Equity instruments are measured at the fair value of the cash or other resources received or receivable, net of the direct costs of issuing the equity instruments. If payment is deferred and the time value of money is material, the initial measurement is on a present value basis.

Note 4: Judgements in applying Accounting Policies and Key Sources of Estimation

In preparing these financial statements, the directors have had to make the following judgements:

Determine whether leases entered into by the Company either as a lessor or a lessee are operating or finance leases. These decisions depend on an assessment of whether the risks and rewards of ownership have been transferred from the lessor to the lessee on a lease by lease basis.

Determine whether there are indicators of impairment of the Company's tangible assets. Factors taken into consideration in reaching such a decision include the economic viability and expected future financial performance of the asset and where it is a component of a larger cash-generating unit, the viability and expected future performance of that unit.

The annual depreciation charge for tangible assets is sensitive to changes in the estimated useful economic lives and residual values of the assets. The useful economic lives and residual values are re-assessed annually. They are amended when necessary to reflect current estimates, based on technological advancement, future investments, economic utilisation and the physical condition of the assets. The remaining useful economic life of the main production plant asset is considered a source of significant estimation uncertainty.

Note 5: Turnover

The turnover and profit before taxation are attributable to the principal activities of the Company.

An analysis of turnover by class of business is given below:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Restaurants	5,114,194	4,984,443
Sale of wine	464,250	144,232
	5,578,444	**5,128,675**

An analysis of turnover by geographical market is given below:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
United Kingdom	5,578,444	5,128,675
	5,578,444	**5,128,675**

Note 6: Employees and Directors

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Wages and salaries	1,811,590	1,694,436
Social security costs	171,850	171,345
Other pension costs	107,377	105,083
	2,090,817	**1,970,864**

The average number of employees during the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Admin, kitchen and restaurant staff	61	68
Directors' remuneration	-	-

The directors of the Company are paid remuneration in other group companies and thus no remuneration is included in the financial statement of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Note 7: Operating Profit

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation expense	171,989	178,135
Other operating lease rentals	424,000	409,226

Note 8: Auditors' Remuneration

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fees payable to the Company's auditors for the audit of the Company's financial statements	21,350	18,800
Other non- audit services	3,150	3,000

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 9: Taxation

Analysis of the tax charge

The tax charge on the profit for the year was as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current tax:		
UK corporation tax	45,828	127,711
UK corporation tax adjustment to prior periods	(2,838)	(308)
Total current tax	**42,990**	**127,403**
Deferred tax:		
Arising from origination and reversal of timing differences	(23,108)	(24,181)
Adjustment to prior periods	1,953	737
Total deferred tax	**(21,155)**	**(23,444)**
Tax on profit	**21,835**	**103,959**

Reconciliation of total tax charge included in profit and loss

The tax assessed for both the current year and previous year is higher than the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK. The difference is explained below:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit before tax	39,653	365,309
Profit multiplied by the standard rate of corporation tax in the UK of 25% (2024 - 25%)	9,913	91,327
Effects of:		
Expenses not deductible for tax purposes	2,414	-
Depreciation in excess of capital allowances	10,393	12,203
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods	(2,838)	(308)
Adjustments to tax charge in respect of previous periods - deferred tax	1,953	737
Total tax charge	**21,835**	**103,959**

Note 10: Tangible Fixed Assets

£

	Leasehold improvements	Capital work in progress	Furniture, fittings and equipment	Totals
Cost				
At 1 April 2024	1,730,216	8,000	1,973,624	3,711,840
Additions	-	342,517	8,858	351,375
At 31 March 2025	**1,730,216**	**350,517**	**1,982,482**	**4,063,215**
Depreciation				
At 1 April 2024	1,340,167	-	1,876,226	3,216,393
Charge for year	108,065	-	63,924	171,989
At 31 March 2025	**1,448,232**	**-**	**1,940,150**	**3,388,382**
Net Book Value				
At 31 March 2025	**281,984**	**350,517**	**42,332**	**674,833**
At 31 March 2024	**390,049**	**8,000**	**97,398**	**495,447**

The Company's tangible fixed assets will continue to be used in the ongoing business operations of St. James Court Hotel Limited following the post year end transfer of trade (refer note 23). As the transfer is between entities under common control and there is no change in the intended use of the assets, the assets have been measured at their existing carrying values. No remeasurement or adjustments to the carrying amounts have been made in the financial statements as a result of the transfer.

Note 11: Stocks

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Wine inventory held by third party	87,212	579,241
Food and beverage stock	67,006	72,861
	154,218	**652,102**

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company sold wine inventory amounting to £464,250, generating a profit of £8,852. The remaining wine inventory at 31st March 2025 has been included as part of the transfer of trade to St. James Court Hotel Limited, valued at £87,212, and is expected to be utilised for in-house consumption. As a result, the inventory continues to be measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value at the reporting date.

Note 12: Debtors: Amounts falling due within one year

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade debtors	14,902	55,944
Amounts owed by group undertakings	10,935	22,157
Other debtors	7,099	5,300
Prepayments	106,095	106,929
	139,031	**190,330**

Amounts owed by group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

Included within other debtors is an amount of £1,439, which represents the Company's deferred tax asset.

Note 13: Cash at Bank and in Hand

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Cash in bank	944,407	622,841
Cash on hand	350	2,050
	944,757	**624,891**

Note 14: Creditors: Amounts falling due within one year

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade creditors	167,783	87,919
Amounts owed to group undertakings	53,704	53,718
Corporate tax payable	18,328	91,075
Social security and other taxes	63,914	110,897
Other creditors	42,021	34,684
Outstanding defined contribution pension costs	5,953	5,369
Accrued expenses	974,846	990,920
	1,326,549	**1,374,582**

Amounts owed to group undertakings are unsecured, interest free, have no fixed date of repayment and are repayable on demand.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 15: Deferred Tax

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
At beginning of year	(19,716)	(43,160)
Credited/(charged) to the profit or loss	21,155	23,444
At end of year	**1,439**	**(19,716)**

The provision for deferred taxation is made up as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Fixed asset timing differences	447	(21,058)
Short term timing differences	992	1,342
	1,439	**(19,716)**

Note 16: Called up Share Capital

Allotted, issued and fully paid:

£

Number:	Class:	Nominal value:	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
2	Ordinary shares	1	2	2

Note 17: Related Party Transactions

During the year, The Indian Hotels Company Limited invoiced the Company £278,924 (2024: £254,350), for the provision of management services.

St James Court Hotel Limited is a fellow subsidiary of IHOCO BV. During the year, St James Court Hotel Limited invoiced the Company £128,426 (2024: £110,226) towards rent in respect of the premises let out, £25,000 (2024: £41,667) towards food & beverages purchases and £32,721 (2024: £35,589) in respect of recharge of utilities. The Company made sale of food and beverages to St James Court Hotel Limited totalling £198,636 (2024: £226,157).

At the balance sheet date, the Company had the following balances with other group companies. Amounts were due to The Indian Hotel Company Limited of £43,799 (2024: £53,718) on account of management fees and other expenses. Amounts were due from St James Court Hotel Limited of £10,935 (2024: £22,157). Amounts due to Tata Sons Private Limited amounting to £9,905 on account of Tata equity brand fees. The balance with Tata Sons Private Limited has been accounted on an accrual basis, as it is yet to be invoiced at the reporting date.

Note 18: Retained Earnings

Retained earnings represents cumulative profits or losses, net of dividends paid and other adjustments.

Note 19: Capital Commitments

At 31 March 2025 the total amount contracted for but not provided in the financial statements was £521,425 (2024: £ Nil). Post the transfer of operations (refer note 23), the Company's contractual capital commitment liability arising on account of Quilon renovations would be transferred to St. James Court Hotel Limited.

Note 20: Pension Commitments

Defined contribution pension scheme

The Company operates a defined contribution pension scheme. The assets of the scheme are held separately from those of the Company in an independently administered fund. The pension cost charge for the year represents contributions payable by the Company to the scheme and amounted to £73,680 (2024: £74,524).

Contributions totalling £5,953 (2024: £5,369) were payable to the scheme at the end of the year and are included in creditors.

Note 21: Commitments under Operating Leases

The total of future minimum lease payments is as follows:

£

	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	-	424,000
Later than one year and not later than five years	-	1,297,333
Later than five years	-	1,750,000
		3,471,333

As a result of the disclosure in note 23, the Company no longer has any lease commitments.

Note 22: Controlling Party

The immediate parent undertaking and controlling party is IHOCO BV, a Company registered in the Netherlands.

The parent undertaking of the largest and smallest group for which consolidated financial statements are prepared is The Indian Hotels Company, incorporated in India. Consolidated financial statements are available from Mandlik House, Mandlik Road, Mumbai 400 001, India. In the opinion of the directors this is the Company's ultimate parent company and ultimate controlling party.

Note 23: Post Balance Sheet Events

Effective 1 April 2025, the operations of Taj International Hotels Limited were transferred to St. James Court Hotel Limited, a fellow group entity under common control. This restructuring was approved by the Board of Directors and shareholders on 1 April 2025.

As part of the restructuring, the Company's business operations - including its catering and restaurant activities, employees, were transferred to St. James Court Hotel Limited. and associated lease arrangements were assigned to St. James Court Hotel Limited.

Following this transfer, the Company has ceased trading as a separate legal entity, and its operations will henceforth be carried out by St. James Court Hotel Limited.

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors submit herewith their report and audited financial statements of PIEM International (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") for the year ended March 31, 2025.

Principal activity

The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

Results and dividends

The results of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 are set out in the statement of comprehensive income on page 6.

The directors do not recommend the payment of a final dividend.

Directors

The directors who held office during the year or during the period from the end of year to the date of this report were:

Rajkumar Menghraj Nagpal	Nabakumar Shome	Samrat Datta
Sudhir Lalchand Nagpal	Mehrnavaz Pervez Avari	Paras Puri
Rajesh Rajkumar Nagpal	Piyush Mangal	

There being no provision in the Company's Articles of Association for retirement by rotation, all existing directors shall continue in office.

Arrangements for acquisition of shares or debentures

At no time during the year was the Company, its holding companies or fellow subsidiaries a party to any arrangements to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of, the Company or any other company.

Material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company's holding companies or fellow subsidiaries was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year.

Management contracts

No contracts concerning the management and administration of the whole or any substantial part of the business of the Company were entered into or existed during the year.

Equity-linked agreements

No equity-linked agreements into which the Company entered subsisted at any time during the year.

Permitted indemnity provisions

No permitted indemnity provision was in force during the year, or is in force at the date of this report, for the benefit of a then director or a director of the Company (whether made by the Company or otherwise) or a then director or a director of its holding company, subsidiary or fellow subsidiary (if made by the Company).

Auditor

A resolution will be submitted to the annual general meeting to re-appoint Forvis Mazars CPA Limited (formerly known as Mazars CPA Limited), Certified Public Accountants, as the auditor of the Company.

Approved by the board of directors and signed on its behalf by

Director
Nabakumar Shome
April 14, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the member of
PIEM International (H.K.) Limited
(incorporated in Hong Kong with limited liability)

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of PIEM International (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") set out on pages 6 to 20, which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and of its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA") and have been properly prepared in compliance with the Companies Ordinance.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Hong Kong Standards on Auditing ("HKSAs") as issued by the HKICPA. 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 HKICPA's Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (the "Code"), and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors of the Company are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the directors' report and the detailed income statement.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors of the Company are responsible for the preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the HKICPA and the Companies Ordinance, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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. This report is made solely to you, as a body, in accordance with section 405 of the Companies Ordinance, and for no other purpose. We do not assume responsibility towards or accept liability to any other person for the contents of this report.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with HKSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

As part of an audit in accordance with HKSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Forvis Mazars CPA Limited
Certified Public Accountants
Hong Kong, April 14, 2025

The engagement director on the audit resulting in this independent auditor's report is:

Chan Wai Man
Practising Certificate number: P02487

STATEMENT OF COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

Year ended March 31, 2025

			(US$)
	Note	2025	2024
Revenue	2	3,779	4,111
Exchange loss, net		(26)	(35)
Operating expenses		(13,234)	(14,701)
Share of result of an associate		1,231,482	2,129,496
Profit before tax	3	**1,222,001**	**2,118,871**
Income tax expense	4	-	-
Profit for the year		**1,222,001**	**2,118,871**
Other comprehensive income:			
Items that may be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss:			
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate		875,172	705,227
Other comprehensive income for the year, net of tax		**875,172**	**705,227**
Total comprehensive income for the year		**2,097,173**	**2,824,098**

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

As at March 31, 2025

(US$)

	Note	2025	2024
Non-current assets			
Interest in an associate	5	36,294,613	34,187,959
Designated FVOCI	6	541,375	541,375
		36,835,988	**34,729,334**
Assets classified as held for sale	7	1	1
Current assets			
Deposits		91	136
Bank balances		242,555	251,420
		242,646	**251,556**
Current liabilities			
Accrued charges		**10,028**	**9,457**
Net current assets		**232,618**	**242,099**
NET ASSETS		**37,068,607**	**34,971,434**
Capital and reserves			
Share capital	8	8,000,000	8,000,000
Exchange reserve		(3,423,924)	(4,299,096)
Accumulated profits		32,492,531	31,270,530
TOTAL EQUITY		**37,068,607**	**34,971,434**

These financial statements on pages 6 to 20 were approved and authorised for issue by the board of directors on April 14, 2025 and signed on behalf by

Director	Director
Nabakumar Shome	**Piyush Mangal**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

Year ended March 31, 2025

(US$)

	Share capital	Exchange reserve (Note i)	Accumulated profits	Total
At 1 April 2023	8,000,000	(5,004,323)	29,151,659	32,147,336
Profit for the year	-	-	2,118,871	2,118,871
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate	-	705,227	-	705,227
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	705,227	2,118,871	2,824,098
At 31 March 2024	**8,000,000**	**(4,299,096)**	**31,270,530**	**34,971,434**
At 1 April 2024	8,000,000	(4,299,096)	31,270,530	34,971,434
Profit for the year	-	-	1,222,001	1,222,001
Other comprehensive income				
Exchange differences arising from translation of interest in an associate	-	875,172	-	875,172
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	875,172	1,222,001	2,097,173
At 31 March 2025	**8,000,000**	**(3,423,924)**	**32,492,531**	**37,068,607**

Note:

(i) The exchange reserve comprises exchange differences arising from translation of financial statements of the Company's foreign associate. The reserve is dealt with in accordance with the accounting policy on foreign currency translation as stated in note 1 to the financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

Year ended March 31, 2025

(US$)

	Note	2025	2024
OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Cash used in operations	9	(12,644)	(14,176)
Net cash used in operating activities		**(12,644)**	**(14,176)**
INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Dividend income		2,865	2,900
Interest received		914	1,211
Net cash from investing activities		**3,779**	**4,111**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents		**(8,865)**	**(10,065)**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year		**251,420**	**261,485**
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year, represented by bank balances		**242,555**	**251,420**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
Year ended March 31, 2025

Corporate Information

PIEM International (H.K.) Limited (the "Company") is a limited liability company incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's registered office is located at 42^{nd} Floor, Central Plaza, 18 Harbour Road, Wanchai, Hong Kong. The immediate holding company of the Company is Piem Hotels Limited, a company incorporated in India. In the opinion of the directors, the ultimate holding company of the Company is The Indian Hotels Company Limited, a company incorporated in India and listed on the BSE Limited and the National Stock Exchange in India. The principal activity of the Company is investment holding.

1. Principal Accounting Policies

Basis of preparation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with HKFRS Accounting Standards, which collective term includes all applicable Hong Kong Financial Reporting Standards, Hong Kong Accounting Standards ("HKASs") and Interpretations issued by the Hong Kong Institute of Certified Public Accountants (the "HKICPA"), accounting principles generally accepted in Hong Kong and the Companies Ordinance.

These financial statements have been prepared on a basis consistent with the accounting policies adopted in the 2024 financial statements except for the adoption of the new / revised HKFRS Accounting Standards that are relevant to the Company and effective from the current year had no significant effects on the results and financial position of the Company for the current and prior years.

Basis of measurement

The measurement basis used in the preparation of these financial statements is historical cost, except for equity investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income ("Designated FVOCI") which is measured at fair value as explained in the relevant principal accounting policies set out below.

Associate

An associate is an entity over which the Company has significant influence. Significant influence is the power to participate in the financial and operating policy decisions of the investee but no control or joint control of those policies.

The Company's investment in an associate is accounted for under the equity method of accounting. Under the equity method, the investment is initially recorded at cost and adjusted thereafter for the post-acquisition changes in the Company's share of the investee's net assets and any impairment loss relating to the investment.

Except to the extent that the Company has incurred legal or constructive obligations or made payments on behalf of the investee, the Company discontinues recognising its share of further losses when the Company's share of losses of the investee equals or exceeds the carrying amount of its interest in the investee, which includes any long-term interests that, in substance, form part of the Company's net investment in the investee.

Financial instruments

Financial assets

Recognition and derecognition

Financial assets are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments and on a trade date basis.

A financial asset is derecognised when and only when (i) the Company's contractual rights to future cash flows from the financial asset expire or (ii) the Company transfers the financial asset and either (a) the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, or (b) the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset but it does not retain control of the financial asset.

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.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
Year ended March 31, 2025

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 the financial asset to the extent of its continuing involvement and an associated liability for the amounts it may have to pay.

Classification and measurement

Financial assets are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not carried at fair value through profit or loss ("FVPL"), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial assets.

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as (i) measured at amortised cost; (ii) debt investment measured at fair value through other comprehensive income; (iii) Designated FVOCI; or (iv) measured at FVPL.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics. Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition unless the Company changes its business model for managing them, in which case all affected financial assets are reclassified on the first day of the first annual reporting period following the change in the business model.

Financial assets measured at amortised cost

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated as at FVPL:

(i) it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows; and

(ii) its contractual terms give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Financial assets at amortised cost are subsequently measured using the effective interest rate method and are subject to impairment. Gains and losses arising from impairment, derecognition or through the amortisation process are recognised in profit or loss.

The Company's financial assets at amortised cost include bank balances.

Designated FVOCI

Upon initial recognition, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present subsequent changes in the fair value of an investment in an equity instrument that is neither held for trading nor contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which HKFRS 3 applies in other comprehensive income. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis.

These equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value and are not subject to impairment. Dividends are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income and shall not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss. Upon derecognition, the cumulative gain or loss is transferred directly to accumulated profits or losses.

The Company's financial assets at Designated FVOCI include a listed equity security.

Financial liabilities

Recognition and derecognition

Financial liabilities are recognised when and only when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

A financial liability is derecognised when and only when the liability is extinguished, that is, when the obligation specified in the relevant contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Classification and measurement

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at their fair value plus, in the case of financial liabilities not carried at FVPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue of the financial liabilities.

The Company's financial liabilities include accrued charges. All financial liabilities except for derivatives are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest method, unless the effect of discounting would be insignificant, in which case they are stated at cost.

Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances for expected credit losses ("ECL") on financial assets that are measured at amortised cost to which the impairment requirements apply in accordance with HKFRS 9. At each reporting date, the Company measures a loss allowance for a financial asset at an amount equal to the lifetime ECL if the credit risk on that financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial asset at an amount equal to 12-month ECL.

Measurement of ECL

ECL is a probability-weighted estimate of credit losses (i.e. the present value of all cash shortfalls) over the expected life of the financial instrument.

For financial assets, a credit loss is the present value of the difference between the contractual cash flows that are due to an entity under the contract and the cash flows that the entity expects to receive.

Low credit risk

A financial instrument is determined to have low credit risk if:

(i) it has a low risk of default;
(ii) the borrower has a strong capacity to meet its contractual cash flow obligations in the near term; and
(iii) adverse changes in economic and business conditions in the longer term may, but will not necessarily, reduce the ability of the borrower to fulfill its contractual cash flow obligations.

As detailed in note 11 to the financial statements, financial instrument including bank balances is determined to have low credit risk.

Cash equivalents

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash equivalents represent short-term highly liquid investments which are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, net of bank overdrafts.

Revenue recognition

Dividend income

Dividend income from financial assets is recognised when the Company's rights to receive dividend is established, it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividend will flow to the Company and the amount of the dividend can be measured reliably.

Interest income

Interest income from financial assets is recognised using the effective interest method. For financial assets measured at amortised cost that are not credited-impaired, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the assets while it is applied to the amortised cost (i.e. the gross carrying amount net of loss allowance) in case of credit-impaired financial assets.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
Year ended March 31, 2025

Foreign currency translation

Items included in the Company's financial statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates ("functional currency"). The financial statements are presented in the currency of United States dollars ("US$"), which is the Company's functional currency.

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in the profit or loss.

Exchange differences arising from the translation of the net investment in foreign operations are recognised in a separate component of equity and recognised in profit or loss on disposal of the foreign operations.

Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews internal and external sources of information to assess whether there is any indication that interest in an associate may be impaired or impairment loss previously recognised no longer exists or may be reduced. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated, based on the higher of its fair value less costs to sell and value in use. Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the smallest group of assets that generates cash flows independently (i.e. cash-generating unit).

If the recoverable amount of an asset or a cash-generating unit is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit is reduced to its recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised as an expense immediately.

A reversal of impairment loss is limited to the carrying amount of the asset or cash-generating unit that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised in prior years. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income in profit or loss immediately.

Taxation

The charge for current income tax is based on the results for the year as adjusted for items that are non-assessable or disallowed. It is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Related parties

A related party is a person or entity that is related to the Company.

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

- (i) has control or joint control over the Company;
- (ii) has significant influence over the Company; or
- (iii) is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of the parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

- (i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others).
- (ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or an associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member).
- (iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party.
- (iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity.
- (v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company.

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a).

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity).

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the Company or to the parent of the Company.

Close members of the family of a person are those family members who may be expected to influence, or be influenced by, that person in their dealings with the entity and include:

(a) that person's children and spouse or domestic partner;

(b) children of that person's spouse or domestic partner; and

(c) dependants of that person or that person's spouse or domestic partner.

In the definition of a related party, an associate includes subsidiaries of the associate and a joint venture includes subsidiaries of the joint venture.

Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption 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 or the most advantageous market must be accessible by 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 best economic 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, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the consolidated financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

Level 1 – based on quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Group can access at the measurement date

Level 2 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is observable, either directly or indirectly

Level 3 – based on valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by reassessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

Future changes in HKFRS Accounting Standards

At the date of authorisation of these financial statements, the HKICPA has issued a number of new/revised HKFRS Accounting Standards that are not yet effective for the current year, which the Company has not early adopted. The directors do not anticipate that the adoption of the new/revised HKFRS Accounting Standards in future periods will have any material impact on the results of the Company.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
Year ended March 31, 2025

2. Revenue

(US$)

	2025	2024
Dividend income from Designated FVOCI	2,865	2,900
Interest revenue calculated using the effective interest method:		
Interest income on bank deposits	914	1,211
	3,779	**4,111**

3. Profit Before Tax

(US$)

	2025	2024
This is stated after charging:		
Auditor's remuneration	**10,324**	**9,769**

4. Income Tax Expense

Hong Kong Profits Tax has not been provided for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 2024 as the Company's profits neither arose in, nor derived from, Hong Kong and therefore was not subject to Hong Kong Profits Tax. In the opinion of the directors, the Company is not subject to taxation in any other jurisdictions in which the Company operates.

Reconciliation of tax expense

(US$)

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	**1,222,001**	**2,118,871**
Income tax at applicable tax rate of 16.5% (2024: 16.5%)	201,630	349,614
Result of an associate	(203,195)	(351,367)
Non-taxable revenue	(624)	(678)
Non-deductible expenses	2,189	2,431
	-	-

5. Interest in an Associate

(US$)

	2025	2024
Share of net assets	**36,294,613**	**34,187,959**

Interest in an associate represents 29.50814% (2024: 29.50814%) of the issued ordinary share capital of St. James Court Hotel Limited ("SJCHL"), a company engaged in hotel operations and incorporated in the United Kingdom. The associate is accounted for using the equity method in the financial statements.

Summary of financial information of the associate is as follows:

(US$)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Gross amount		
Current assets	11,847,144	16,804,845
Non-current assets	137,351,279	131,340,011
Current liabilities	(7,594,749)	(32,285,432)
Non-current liabilities	(18,605,021)	-
Equity	**122,998,653**	**115,859,424**
Reconciliation		
Total equity of the associate	**122,998,653**	**115,859,424**
Company's ownership interests	**29.50814%**	**29.50814%**
Company's share of equity and carrying amount of interest	**36,294,613**	**34,187,959**

(US$)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Gross amount		
Revenue	**58,569,376**	59,630,780
Profit for the year and total comprehensive income for the year	**4,173,363**	**7,146,760**

6. Designated FVOCI

(US$)

	2025	2024
Equity security listed outside Hong Kong, at fair value	**541,375**	**541,375**

At the end of the reporting period, the Company held 487,500 equity shares, representing 0.27% interest in Oriental Hotels Limited ("OHL"), which are listed on the Bombay Stock Exchange and the National Stock Exchange in India. OHL is a related company in which the ultimate holding company of the Company has significant influence. The Company's interest in OHL is stated at fair value, by reference to the quoted market price of the shares of Oriental Hotels Limited as at March 31, 2025. The fair value was categorised as level 1 fair value measurement.

7. Assets Classified as Held for Sale

(US$)

	2025	2024
Investments in unlisted shares, at cost	**1**	**1**

Name of subsidiary	Country of incorporation	Percentage of ordinary shares directly held	Principal activities
BAHC 5 Pte Limited ("BAHC5")	Singapore	100%	Aircraft owning

In accordance with the written board resolution initially passed on 15 April 2009, the Company intended to dispose of the above investment and a disposal plan has been established. In the opinion of the directors, the disposal is estimated to be completed before the end of the financial year 2026. As a result, the interest in the subsidiary is still classified as "Assets classified as held for sale" at the end of the reporting period.

8. Share Capital

	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	**US$**	**No. of shares**	**US$**
Issued and fully paid:				
At beginning of the year and end of the reporting period	**800,000**	**8,000,000**	**800,000**	**8,000,000**

9. Cash Used In Operations

(US$)

	2025	2024
Profit before tax	1,222,001	2,118,871
Dividend income	(2,865)	(2,900)
Interest income	(914)	(1,211)
Share of result of an associate	(1,231,482)	(2,129,496)
Changes in working capital:		
Deposits	45	21
Accrued charges	571	539
Cash used in operations	**(12,644)**	**(14,176)**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

Year ended March 31, 2025

10. Pledge of Assets

The Company has pledged its investment in BAHC5 with a net book value of US$1.

11. Financial Risk Management Objectives and Policies

The Company's principal financial instruments comprise mainly bank balances and Designated FVOCI. The main purpose of these financial instruments is to raise and maintain finance for the Company's operations.

The main risks arising from the Company's financial instruments are foreign currency risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company does not have any written risk management policies and guidelines. However, the board of directors generally adopts conservative strategies on its risk management and limits the Company's exposure to these risks to a minimum. The board of directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks and they are summarised below.

Foreign currency risk

The Company is exposed to foreign currency risk on transactions that are denominated in a currency other than United States dollars. Related company balances and interest in an associate are denominated in British Pounds ("GBP").

At 31 March 2025, if the United States dollars had weakened/strengthened by 3% *(2024: 2%)* against the GBP with all other variables held constant, the Company's net profit for the year would have been US$31,000 higher/lower *(2024: US$51,000 higher/lower)* while the exchange reserve would increase/decrease by US$909,000 *(2024: increase/decrease by US$831,000)*.

The sensitivity analysis has been determined assuming that the change in foreign exchange rates had occurred at the end of the reporting period and had been applied to Company's exposure to currency risk for all financial instruments in existence at that date, and that all other variables, in particular interest rates, remain constant. The stated changes in foreign currency represent management's assessment of reasonably possible changes in foreign exchange rates over the period until the next annual end of the reporting period.

Credit risk

The Company's credit risk is primarily attributable to bank balances. Substantially all of the Company's bank balances were deposited in creditworthy financial institutions in Hong Kong. The management of the Company considers the Company has limited credit risk with these financial institutions which have high credit ratings assigned by international credit-rating agencies.

The carrying amount of financial assets recognised on the statement of financial position, which is net of impairment losses, represents the Company's exposure to credit risk without taking into account the value of any collateral held or other credit enhancements.

Liquidity risk

The Company manages its liquidity and cash flow profiles to ensure the business operations maintain optimum level of liquidity at all times sufficient to meet contractual obligations as and when they fall due. All financial liabilities are expected to be settled on demand at the end of the reporting period.

12. Fair Value of Financial Instruments

All financial instruments are carried at amounts not materially different from their fair values as at March 31, 2025 and 2024.

13. Capital Management

The objectives of the Company's capital management are to safeguard the entity's ability to continue as a going concern and to provide returns for shareholders. The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments, including payment of dividend to shareholders, return of capital to shareholders or issue new shares or sale of assets to reduce debts. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024.

14. Information about the Benefits of Directors

The following disclosures are presented pursuant to section 383 of the Companies Ordinance.

(a) Directors' remuneration

There is no director remuneration for the year *(2024: Nil)*.

(b) Loans, quasi-loans and other dealings in favour of directors

There were no loans, quasi-loans or other dealings in favour of the directors of the Company or its holding company that were entered into or subsisted during the year *(2024: Nil)*.

(c) Directors' material interests in transactions, arrangements or contracts

The directors are of the opinion that no transactions, arrangements and contracts of significance in relation to the Company's business to which the Company was a party and in which a director of the Company had a material interest, whether directly or indirectly, subsisted at the end of the year or at any time during the year *(2024: Nil)*.

(US$)

	Schedule	2025	2024
Revenue	A	**3,779**	**4,111**
Exchange loss, net		(26)	(35)
Operating expenses	B	(13,234)	(14,701)
Share of result of an associate		1,231,482	2,129,496
Profit before tax		**1,222,001**	**2,118,871**

(US$)

		2025	2024
A.	**REVENUE**		
	Dividend income from Designated FVOCI	2,865	2,900
	Interest income on bank deposits	914	1,211
		3,779	**4,111**
B.	**OPERATING EXPENSES**		
	Auditor's remuneration	10,324	9,769
	Bank charges	93	81
	Legal and professional fees	2,176	4,227
	Sundry expenses	641	624
		13,234	**14,701**

Disclosures pursuant to section 436 of the Companies Ordinance

The above financial information relating to the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024 does not constitute the Company's specified financial statements for those years as defined in section 436 of the Companies Ordinance but is derived therefrom.

The Company is not required to deliver its specified financial statements to the Registrar of Companies and has not done so.

Auditor's reports have been prepared on the specified financial statements for both years.

The auditor's reports the years ended March 31, 2025 and 2024:

- were not qualified or otherwise modified;
- did not refer to any matter to which the auditor drew attention by way of emphasis without qualifying the reports; and
- did not contain a statement under section 406(2) or 407(2) or (3) of the Companies Ordinance.

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of the BAHC 5 Pte. Limited (the Company) for the financial year ended March 31, 2025.

1 Opinion of the Directors

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year then ended; and

(b) at the date of this statement, the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends on the promoter company of the ultimate holding company continuing to provide financial support and the lender not to recall amounts due to them, if any, until all creditors have been paid, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debt as and when they fall due.

2 Directors

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Rajeshkumar Harshadrai Parekh
Ivy Ong Lay Kuan

3 Arrangements to Enable Directors to Acquire Shares or Debentures

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4 Directors' Contractual Benefits

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under Section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 (the Act), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations.

5 Share Options

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

6 Auditor

The auditor, Messrs Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

The Board of Directors

....

Rajeshkumar Harshadrai Parekh

Director

....

Ivy Ong Lay Kuan

Director

Singapore,

April 22, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
to the Members of

BAHC 5 PTE. LIMITED
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of BAHC 5 Pte. Limited (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at March 31, 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at March 31, 2025 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Material Uncertainty Related to Going Concern

We draw attention to Note 2.2 in the financial statements with respect to the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. As of reporting date, the Company incurred a net loss of US$6,910,748 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and as of that date, current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US$103,844,781, and the accumulated losses exceeded the paid-up capital as at March 31, 2025. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matters.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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 directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP

Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
April 22, 2025
(RK/MA./SR/RM/ccy)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at March 31, 2025

US$

	Note	2025	2024
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Asset			
Property, plant and equipment	4	38,701,953	41,925,207
Current Assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	579,961	717,983
Current Liabilities			
Other payables	6	15,717	18,151
Loans	7	104,409,025	100,857,119
		104,424,742	**100,875,270**
Net Current Liabilities		**(103,844,781)**	**(100,157,287)**
Net Liabilities		**(65,142,828)**	**(58,232,080)**
Capital and reserves attributable to equity holders of the Company			
Share capital	8	1	1
Accumulated losses		(65,142,829)	(58,232,081)
		(65,142,828)	**(58,232,080)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME
for the year ended March 31, 2025

US$

	Note	2025	2024
Continuing operations			
Revenue		-	-
Other income	9	2,446	3,711
Administrative expenses		(138,034)	(151,477)
Other operating expense	10	(3,223,254)	(3,223,254)
Finance cost	11	(3,551,906)	(2,703,643)
Loss before taxation		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**
Taxation	12	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**
Loss for the year		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**
Total comprehensive loss		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(6,910,748)**	**(6,074,663)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended March 31, 2025

US$

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
As at April 1, 2023	1	(52,157,418)	(52,157,417)
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,074,663)	(6,074,663)
As at March 31, 2024	**1**	**(58,232,081)**	**(58,232,080)**
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(6,910,748)	(6,910,748)
As at March 31, 2025	**1**	**(65,142,829)**	**(65,142,828)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

	2025	2024
		US$
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(6,190,748)	(6,074,663)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	3,223,254	3,223,254
Interest on loans	3,551,906	2,703,643
Interest income	(2,446)	(3,711)
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(138,034)**	**(151,477)**
Working capital changes, excluding related to cash:		
Other payables	(2,434)	1,541
Cash used in operations activities	**(140,468)**	**(149,936)**
Interest received	2,446	3,711
Net cash used in operating activities	**(138,022)**	**(146,225)**
Net decrease in cash and cash equivalents	(138,022)	(146,225)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of year	717,983	864,208
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of year (Note 5)	**579,961**	**717,983**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

Note 1: Corporate Information

BAHC 5 Pte. Limited is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore with its registered address at 7 Temasek Boulevard, #37-01A Suntec Tower One, Singapore 038987.

The immediate holding company is Piem International (HK) Limited, incorporated in Hong Kong. The Company's penultimate holding company and ultimate holding company are Piem Hotels Limited and The Indian Hotels Company Limited respectively, both incorporated in India.

Tata Sons Pvt Ltd, incorporated in India, is the promoter company of The Indian Hotels Company Limited.

On August 21, 2009, the Company was acquired by Piem International (HK) Limited on the basis that the latter's shareholding will only be temporary. The Directors of Piem International (HK) Limited have reiterated, from time to time, its intention to hold the Company's shares on a temporary basis as per resolutions passed by the Board on April 15, 2009, May 3, 2011, April 24, 2012, April 22, 2013, April 23, 2014, April 21, 2015, April 13, 2016 and April 24, 2017 in connection with BAHC 5 Pte Ltd of Singapore (BAHC5). Based on the latest resolution of the Board of Piem International (H.K.) Limited passed on 22 April 2025 reiterating the temporary nature of its shareholding in the Company, it is expected that the matter will now be appropriately resolved.

The principal activity of the Company is to retain ownership of aircraft. There have been no significant changes in the nature of these activities during the year.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on April 22, 2025.

Note 2: Material Accounting Policy Information

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements expressed in United States Dollar (USD or US$) which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared on the historical cost convention except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company's accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity to be disclosed except as disclosed in Note 3.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after April 1, 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2025, and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates: Lack of Exchangeability	January 1, 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 Financial Instruments and FRS 107 Financial Instruments: Disclosures: Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	January 1, 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	January 1, 2026
FRS 118 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:	January 1, 2027
FRS 119 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	January 1, 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 Consolidated Financial Statements and FRS 28 Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures: Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.2 Going Concern

The Company incurred a net loss of US$6,910,748 during the year ended March 31, 2025 and as of that date, current liabilities exceeded its current assets by US$103,844,781 and the accumulated losses exceeded the paid-up capital as at March 31, 2025. These factors indicate the existence of a material uncertainty that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern.

The ability of the Company to continue as a going concern depends on the promoter company of the ultimate holding company continuing to provide financial support and the related party of the promoter company not to recall amounts due to them, if any, until all creditors have been paid.

The validity of the going concern basis on which the financial statements are prepared depends on management's assessment of the Company's ability to operate as a going concern as set forth above. In the event that the Company is unable to continue as a going concern, adjustments may have to be made to reflect the situation that assets may need to be realised other than in the amounts at which they are currently recorded in the statements of financial position. In addition, the Company may have to provide for further liabilities that might arise and to reclassify non-current assets and liabilities as current assets and liabilities.

2.3 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciation amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Aircraft	15

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.4 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Financial Instrument

2.5.1 Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Investment in debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive Income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in equity instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in the other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividend from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirety, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5.2 Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Such financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged and cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.6 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset is impaired.

2.7 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.8 Borrowing Cost

All borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are recognised in profit or loss in the period in which they are incurred.

2.9 Leases

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

2.9.1 As Lessee

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

Right-of-Use Assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e. the date the underlaying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets. If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.4.

Lease Liabilities

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

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

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

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

2.9.2 As Lessor

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

2.10 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks 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.

2.11 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same group (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a group of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) The entity, or any member of a group of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting entity or to the parent of the reporting entity.

2.12 Share Capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.13 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.14 Employee Benefits

2.14.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.14.2 Short-Term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.15 Taxes

2.15.1 Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.15.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Note 3: Significant Accounting Judgements and Estimates

The preparation of the Company's financial statement requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

3.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Estimated Useful Life of Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimated useful life for plant and equipment is based on the Company's assessment of the expected usage of the asset and expect wear and tear of the asset. The depreciation is charged against the fixed assets to show utilisation of the assets. The estimation of depreciation and useful life requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of plant and equipment and depreciation expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis less residual value of 25% of cost over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant and equipment to be within 15 years. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at March 31, 2025 is US$38,701,953 (2024: US$41,925,207). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual lives of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Estimated Impairment of Property, Plant and Equipment

On March 31, 2025 the Company obtained from Aircraft Bluebook a valuation for its airplane (Aircraft G650) amounting to US$48,087,275. Based in this, no impairment has been recognised.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 4: Property, Plant and Equipment

	US$
	Aircraft
2025	
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	**64,465,088**
Accumulated Depreciation	
At beginning of year	22,539,881
Depreciation	3,223,254
At end of year	**25,763,135**
Carrying Amount	
At end of year	**38,701,953**
2024	
Cost	
At beginning and end of year	**64,465,088**
Accumulated Depreciation	
At beginning of year	19,316,627
Depreciation	3,223,254
At end of year	**22,539,881**
Carrying Amount	
At end of year	**41,925,207**

The Aircraft are held in trust by a bank not in individual capacity, but as owner trustee and registered with the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) in the United States of America.

Included in property, plant and equipment is an aircraft with carrying amount of US$38,701,953 (2024: US$41,925,207) in which a hypothecation has been agreed to secure a loan (Note 7).

Note 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents

		US$
	2025	**2024**
Cash at bank	579,960	717,982
Cash on hand	1	1
	579,961	**717,983**

Note 6: Other Payables

		US$
	2025	**2024**
Accruals	3,729	5,074
Sundry creditors	11,988	13,077
	15,717	**18,151**

Note 7: Loans

US$

	2025	2024
Principal		
Secured loan – LIBOR plus 3.5% *	14,026,733	14,026,733
Unsecured loan – LIBOR plus 4%	901,935	901,935
Unsecured loan – 2.1% **	65,000,000	65,000,000
	79,928,668	**79,928,668**
Accrued interest	24,480,357	20,928,451
	104,409,025	**100,857,119**

The loan amounts are repayable within 12 months. However, the lenders have agreed not to recall the loans during that period. These loans are from related parties (Note 13).

*The loan is secured by the pledge of shares of the Company held by the immediate holding company, PIEM International (HK) Limited.

**The Company has agreed on a hypothecation, which include a claim toward the said aircraft to secure the loan. The Company retains ownership of the aircraft, but the Lender has the right to seize ownership if the Company defaults (Note 4).

Note 8: Share Capital

	2025		2024	
	No. of shares	US$	No. of shares	US$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning and end of the year	1	1	1	1

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

Note 9: Other Income

US$

	2025	2024
Interest income	**2,446**	**3,711**

Note 10: Other Operating Expense

US$

	2025	2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	**3,223,254**	**3,223,254**

Note 11: Finance Cost

US$

	2025	2024
Interest on loans	**3,551,906**	**2,703,643**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 12: Taxation
Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

	2025	2024
		US$
Current year taxation	-	-

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follow:

	2025	2024
		US$
Loss before taxation	**(6,910,748**	**(6,074,663)**
Current tax expense on loss before tax at 17%	(1,174,827)	(1,032,693)
Adjustments:		
Non-deductible expenses	1,175,243	1,007,573
Non-taxable income	(416)	(631)
Unutilised tax losses	-	25,751
	-	-

Note 13: Significant Related Parties Transactions
Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its related parties are as follows:

	2025	2024
		US$
Related Parties		
Interest expense on loan from	**3,551,906**	**2,703,643**

Balances with related parties at the reporting date are set out in Note 7.

Related parties in the financial statements refer to companies within the group of the promoter company of the ultimate holding company.

Note 14: Financial Risk Management
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks which are executed by the management team. It is, and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purpose shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

14.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

Credit risk refers to the risk that counterparties may default on their contractual obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. As there are no trade receivable, the Company expose to credit risk is minimal.

14.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

To manage liquidity risk, the Company monitors its net operating cash flow and maintains an adequate level of cash and cash equivalent.

No maturity analysis is presented as all financial assets and liabilities are due within 12 months.

14.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

14.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

14.3.2 Foreign Currency Risk

The Company's foreign exchange risk results mainly from cash flows from transactions denominated in foreign currencies. At present, the Company does not have any formal policy for hedging against currency risk. The Company ensures that the net exposure is kept to an acceptable level by buying or selling foreign currencies at spot rates, where necessary, to address short-term imbalances.

The Company's exposure to foreign currency is minimal as all transaction are dealt with in local currency.

Note 15: Financial Instruments by Category

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

US$

	2025	2024
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Cash and cash equivalents	**579,961**	**717,983**
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Other payables	15,717	18,151
Loans	104,409,025	100,857,119
	104,424,742	**100,875,270**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Note 16: Fair Values

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Other Payables and Loans

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

Note 17: Capital Management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible and such policy has not been changed since the previous financial year.

The gearing ratios as at March 31, were as follows:

US$

	2025	2024
Total trade and other payables and bank borrowings	104,424,742	100,875,270
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(579,961)	(717,983)
Net debts	**103,844,781**	**100,157,287**
Total equity	**(65,142,828)**	**(58,232,080)**
Gearing ratio	-	-

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024.

Note 18: Other Matter

The Israel - Hamas war, the Ukraine - Russia conflict, inflation and natural disasters have resulted in significant impact to business activities and high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects. The Company has considered the impact of the various macroeconomic events and factors on the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the potential impact on going concern amongst other considerations. Management has reviewed the possible impact of the above on the following matters:

(1) Changes in economic and market conditions that affect the fair values of the Company's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

(2) Additional expected credit losses due to a decline in the repayment ability of debtors.

Management assessment requires the exercise of judgement and careful consideration of Company's specific facts and circumstances. The Company operates in business segments that have remain relatively stable or unaffected by the outbreak and the uncertainties as mentioned above and there may not be a significant increase in loss allowance as the Company's key customers are not in sectors severely affected by the outbreak, and they generally have good repayment history. The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

The accompanying notes do not form an integral part of the audited financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Board of Directors and stockholder of, United Overseas Holdings, Inc.

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of United Overseas Holdings, Inc. and its subsidiaries, (collectively referred to as "the Company") which comprise the consolidated balance sheets as of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, and the related consolidated statements of loss, changes in stockholder's equity and consolidated cash flows for the years then ended and the related notes to the consolidated financial statements, (hereinafter referred to as "consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion, the accompanying consolidated financial statements present fairly in all material respects, the consolidated balance sheets of the Company as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, and the consolidated statements of loss and its cash flows for the years then ended, in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audits in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the "Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements" section of our report. We are required to be independent of the Company and to meet our other ethical responsibilities, in accordance with the relevant ethical requirements relating to our audits. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion.

Responsibilities of management for the consolidated financial statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of these consolidated financial statements in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America and for the design, implementation, and maintenance of internal control relevant to the preparation and fair presentation of consolidated financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, management is required to evaluate whether there are conditions or events, considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a period of twelve months from the date the consolidated financial statements are issued.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the consolidated financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 absolute assurance and therefore is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control. Misstatements are considered material if there is a substantial likelihood that, individually or in the aggregate, they would influence the judgment made by a reasonable user based on the consolidated financial statements.

In performing an audit in accordance with generally accepted auditing standards, we:

- Exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit.
- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, and design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks. Such procedures include examining, on a test basis, evidence regarding the amounts and disclosures in the consolidated financial statements.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control. Accordingly, no such opinion is expressed.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of significant accounting estimates made by management, as well as evaluate the overall presentation of the consolidated financial statements.
- Conclude whether, in our judgment, there are conditions or events considered in the aggregate, that raise substantial doubt about the Company's ability to continue as a going concern for a reasonable period of time.

We are required to communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit, significant audit findings, and certain internal control—related matters that we identified during the audit.

Report on supplemental information

Our audit was conducted for the purpose of forming an opinion on the basic consolidated financial statements taken as a whole. The additional information contained in supplemental information is presented for purposes of additional analysis and is not a required part of the basic consolidated financial statements. Such information is the responsibility of management and was derived from and relates directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements. The information has been subjected to the auditing procedures applied in the audit of the consolidated financial statements and certain additional procedures, including comparing and reconciling such information directly to the underlying accounting and other records used to prepare the consolidated financial statements or to the consolidated financial statements themselves, and other additional procedures in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. In our opinion, the information is fairly stated in all material respects in relation to the consolidated financial statements as a whole.

Atlanta, Georgia
April 21, 2025

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
ASSETS		
Current assets		
Cash	572,840	1,968,790
Accounts receivable		
Guest ledger	258,363	348,815
City ledger	893,883	1,048,180
Inventories	394,615	394,649
Prepaid expenses	1,296,602	1,056,220
Other current assets	405,984	458
Total current assets	**3,822,287**	**4,817,112**
Property and equipment		
Investment in cooperative apartments	1,500,000	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	14,000,000
Building and improvements	162,018,852	158,891,720
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	38,956,466	36,349,634
Construction in progress	864,345	1,913,744
	217,339,663	**212,655,098**
Less: accumulated depreciation	(98,741,263)	(93,187,499)
Property and equipment, net	**118,598,400**	**119,467,599**
Other assets		
Deferred costs	60,000	60,000
Operating lease right-of-use asset	37,065,882	38,014,567
Security deposits	117,966	117,966
Due from related parties	-	96,844
Total assets	**159,664,535**	**162,574,088**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEETS

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
LIABILITIES AND STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY		
Current liabilities		
Accounts payable	2,667,083	3,298,335
Operating lease liability, current portion	3,238,374	3,238,374
Other taxes payable	489,922	337,478
Accrued expenses	7,293,277	7,725,475
Tenants' security deposits	182,500	182,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	6,390,630	6,612,196
Current portion of long-term debt	462,565	441,973
Note payable to related party	7,000,000	7,000,000
Due to related parties	184,309	121,619
Total current liabilities	**27,908,660**	**28,957,950**
Operating lease liability, net of current portion	33,905,524	34,858,110
Long-term debt, net of current maturities	5,144,217	5,606,782
Total liabilities	**66,958,401**	**69,422,842**
Stockholder’s equity		
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	100	100
Additional paid-in-capital	271,723,741	262,723,741
Accumulated deficit	(179,017,707)	(169,572,595)
Total stockholder’s equity	**92,706,134**	**93,151,246**
Total liabilities and stockholder’s equity	**159,664,535**	**162,574,088**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF LOSS

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
REVENUE		
Rooms	49,086,379	41,753,165
Food and beverages	31,923,934	25,286,749
Others	14,914,327	13,348,555
Total revenue	**95,924,640**	**80,388,469**
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES		
Room	26,053,817	23,926,474
Food and beverages	36,115,498	32,152,634
Others	1,892,270	1,743,413
Total departmental expenses	**64,061,585**	**57,822,521**
Profit before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**31,863,055**	**22,565,948**
UNALLOCATED OPERATING EXPENSES		
Administrative and general	12,222,158	11,604,884
Sales and marketing	4,524,289	4,418,245
Repairs and maintenance	7,053,136	6,784,878
Utilities expense	4,320,521	4,218,438
Total unallocated operating expenses	**28,120,104**	**27,026,445**
Profit (loss) before fixed charges	**3,742,951**	**(4,460,497)**
FIXED CHARGES		
Real estate and other taxes	809,271	797,650
Insurance	1,265,240	1,091,472
Rent and license fees	5,848,712	5,358,116
Depreciation	5,856,841	5,621,188
Interest and finance costs	514,101	579,114
Total fixed charges	**14,294,165**	**13,447,540**
Loss before other income	**(10,551,214)**	**(17,908,037)**
OTHER INCOME (EXPENSE)		
Sales & marketing, and management fees	1,195,550	1,228,308
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	(57,973)	-
Total other income	**1,137,577**	**1,228,308**
Loss before tax	**(9,413,637)**	**(16,679,729)**
Tax expense	31,475	57,322
Net loss	**(9,445,112)**	**(16,737,051)**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF STOCKHOLDER'S EQUITY

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, except number of shares or unless otherwise stated)

	Common stock				Additional paid-in capital	Accumulated deficit	Total stockholder's equity
	Authorized		Issued & outstanding				
	Shares	Value	Shares	Value			
Balance as of April 01, 2023	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**244,223,741**	**(152,835,544)**	**91,388,297**
Contribution from shareholder	-	-	-	-	18,500,000	-	18,500,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(16,737,051)	(16,737,051)
Balance as of March 31, 2024	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**262,723,741**	**(169,572,595)**	**93,151,246**
Balance as of April 01, 2024	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**262,723,741**	**(169,572,595)**	**93,151,246**
Contribution from shareholder	-	-	-	-	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
Net loss for the year	-	-	-	-	-	(9,445,112)	(9,445,112)
Balance as of March 31, 2025	**100**	**100**	**100**	**100**	**271,723,741**	**(179,017,707)**	**92,706,134**

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

CONSOLIDATED STATEMENTS OF CASH FLOWS

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Cash flows from operating activities		
Net loss	(9,445,112)	(16,737,051)
Adjustments to reconcile net loss to net cash used in operating activities:		
Depreciation and amortization	5,856,841	5,621,188
Loss on disposal of property and equipment	57,973	-
Changes in net operating assets and liabilities		
Accounts receivable	244,749	(146,358)
Inventories	34	121,442
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(645,908)	126,259
Operating lease right-of-use asset	948,684	894,765
Accounts payable	(631,251)	12,898
Other taxes payable	152,443	(510,404)
Accrued expenses	(432,200)	(171,766)
Operating lease liability	(952,585)	(898,665)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	(221,565)	2,079,892
Due to related parties, net	159,534	106,354
Net cash used in operating activities	**(4,908,363)**	**(9,501,446)**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(5,045,614)	(2,984,224)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(5,045,614)**	**(2,984,224)**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Additional paid-in capital	9,000,000	18,500,000
Line of credit	-	(4,000,000)
Repayment of debt	(441,973)	(421,573)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**8,558,027**	**14,078,427**
Net (decrease) increase in cash	(1,395,950)	1,592,757
Cash at the beginning of the year	1,968,790	376,033
Cash at the end of the year	**572,840**	**1,968,790**
Supplemental cash flow information		
Income tax paid	12,281	28,300
Interest paid	514,101	579,114

(The accompanying notes are an integral part of these consolidated financial statements)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Note A - Organization and Nature of Operations

United Overseas Holdings Inc. (the "Company") was incorporated in August 2015 under the laws of the State of Delaware as a wholly owned subsidiary of The International Hotel Management Services, Inc., ("The IHMS Inc.") which subsequently has become a wholly owned subsidiary of IHOCO B.V., a wholly owned subsidiary of The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("The IHCL") ("ultimate parent company"), a public listed company based in Mumbai, India. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of owning, operating & managing hotels, and palaces in the US markets.

United Overseas Holdings Inc. along with its subsidiaries The New York LLC, the IHMS (USA) LLC and the San Francisco LLC are collectively referred to herein as "Company".

The IHCL has agreed to provide financial support to the Company for working capital deficits.

Note B - Subsidiaries Operations

The New York LLC d/b/a The Pierre New York, ("Hotel Pierre") was formed in June 2005 under the laws of the State of Delaware, to acquire the lease with 795 Fifth Avenue Corporation ("795 Corp."), its affiliate 795 Fifth Avenue Limited Partnership ("795 Partnership"), Barney's New York ("Barney's"), and individual apartment owners (collectively "the Lessors"), which encompass the facilities of the Hotel Pierre located in New York. In July 2005, the New York LLC acquired the lease from affiliates of Four Seasons Hotel Limited.

The San Francisco LLC was formed in March 2007 under the laws of the State of Delaware. In April 2007, the San Francisco LLC acquired the Campton Place Hotel ("the San Francisco Hotel") located in San Francisco, California from an unrelated third party.

IHMS (USA) LLC is a non-operating entity.

The Pierre New York and the San Francisco Hotel are collectively referred to herein as the "Hotel Properties". The New York LLC, the IHMS (USA) LLC and the San Francisco LLC are collectively referred to herein as the "subsidiaries".

Note C - Significant Accounting Policies

The significant accounting policies are detailed below:

1. Basis of preparation

a. The accompanying consolidated financial statements are prepared on the accrual basis of accounting in accordance with the accounting and reporting requirements of generally accepted accounting principles in the United States of America ("US GAAP") to reflect the consolidated balance sheets, consolidated statements of loss and consolidated cash flows of the Company.

b. The consolidated financial statements are for the fiscal years ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

2. Principles of consolidation

The consolidated financial statements include the accounts of United Overseas Holdings, Inc., and its wholly owned subsidiaries, the IHMS (SF) LLC, the IHMS LLC & the IHMS (USA) LLC. Upon consolidation, all intercompany accounts and transactions are eliminated.

3. Going concern

The Company has prepared its consolidated financial statements assuming that the Company will continue as a going concern. As of March 31, 2025, current liabilities are $27,908,660 and current assets are $3,822,287. Given that the Company has historically generated recurring net losses it may be unable to meet its working capital requirements. Although, these events and condition cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, in view of the continued support from the ultimate parent company, the management considers that it is appropriate to prepare these financial statements on a going concern basis, which assumes that the Company will continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. The Company has received funding from parent company amounting to $9,000,000 during the current year in the form of contribution of additional paid in capital, to meet the cash flow requirements.

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

4. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in accordance with US GAAP requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the amounts reported in the financial statements. Significant items subject to such estimates and assumptions include the collectability of accounts receivable, the useful lives and recoverability of costs of property and equipment, the valuation allowance for deferred tax assets, litigations and other contingencies. Management believes that the estimates used in the preparation of the financial statements are reasonable. Accordingly, actual results could differ from these estimates. Any changes in estimates are adjusted prospectively in the financial statements.

5. Cash

Cash consists of bank balances and cash in hand. Cash balances in bank accounts are insured by Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation up to an aggregate of $250,000 per depositor at each financial institution.

6. Accounts receivable and allowances for expected credit loss

Accounts receivables are recorded at the invoiced amount and do not bear any interest. This primarily represents hotel properties guests who occupy rooms and utilize hotel amenities. The Company regularly reviews the adequacy of the allowance for expected credit loss based on a combination of factors. In establishing any required allowance, management considers historical losses adjusted for current market conditions, the current receivables aging, current payment terms and expectations of forward-looking loss estimates.

7. Inventories

Inventories which consist of food, beverages, chinaware, glassware, silverware and retail and guest supplies are valued at the lower of cost or net realizable value on a first-in, first-out basis.

8. Property and equipment, net

Property and equipment are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation. Cost of items of property, and equipment comprise cost of purchase and other costs necessarily incurred to bring it to the condition and location necessary for its intended use.

Major maintenance projects that extend the life of the related equipment are capitalized. Cost of maintenance and repairs are charged to expense when incurred.

The Company depreciates property and equipment over the estimated useful life using the straight-line method. Upon retirement or disposal of assets, the cost and accumulated depreciation are eliminated from the accounts and the resulting gain or loss is credited or charged to consolidated statement of loss.

The estimated useful life used to determine depreciation is:

Building improvements*	25-40 years
Co-operative apartments	30 years
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	5-10 years

*In case of Hotel Pierre, the building improvements are depreciated over the period of lease.

Deposits paid towards the acquisition of property and equipment outstanding as of each balance sheet date and the cost of property and equipment not ready for use before such date are disclosed under construction in progress. The amount of fully depreciated assets still in use by the Company are $29,304,700 as of March 31, 2025, and $29,590,001 as at March 31, 2024.

9. Impairment of long-lived assets

Long-lived assets be held and used are reviewed for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount of such assets may not be recoverable. Such assets are considered to be impaired if the carrying amount of the assets is higher than the future undiscounted net cash flows expected to be generated from the assets. The impairment amount to be recognized is measured by the amount by which the carrying value of the assets exceeds its fair value.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

10. Deferred costs

The deferred cost includes liquor license costs capitalized with indefinite life amounting to $60,000 for the San Francisco Hotel. Intangible assets with indefinite lives are tested at least annually for impairment and written down to the fair value as required.

11. Revenue recognition

The Company primarily derives revenue from the products and services provided to the customers and revenue is generally recognized when control of the product or service has been transferred to the customer. The customers include guests at the Hotel Properties. A summary of the revenue streams is as follows:

a. Owned & leased Hotel Properties revenues

The Company identifies following performance obligations in connection with the owned and leased Hotel Properties revenues, for which revenue is recognized as the respective performance obligations are satisfied, which results in recognizing the amount that the Company expects to be entitled for providing the goods or services.

Owned & leased Hotel Properties revenues primarily consist of hotel room sales, revenue from accommodations sold in conjunction with other services (e.g., package reservations), food and beverage sales and other ancillary goods and services (e.g., parking, laundry) related to owned Hotel Property. Revenue is recognized when rooms are occupied or goods and services have been delivered or rendered, respectively. Payment terms typically align with when the goods and services are provided.

Contract balances

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognized when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the Company performs services under the contract.

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognized for the earned consideration that is conditional.

b. Other revenues

Other revenues include revenues generated by the incidental support of hotel operations for leased and owned, Hotel Properties, and other operating income.

Other revenues from leased Hotel Properties represent amounts, in the nature of management fees that are contractually paid to the Company by property owners. The fees cover payment for services provided to the 795 Corp. owners pursuant to the management contract entered between the IHMS LLC and the 795 Corp. Revenue is recognized over time as services are rendered.

c. Taxes and fees collected on behalf of governmental agencies

The Company is required to collect certain taxes and fees from customers on behalf of governmental agencies and remit these back to the applicable governmental agencies on a periodic basis. The Company has a legal obligation to act as a collection agent. The Company does not retain these taxes and fees and, therefore, they are not included in the measurement of revenues from the Hotel Properties. The Company presents revenue, net of sales taxes, and other similar taxes. The Company records a liability when the amounts are collected and relieves the liability when payments are made to the applicable taxing authority or other appropriate governmental agency.

12. Operating leases

The Company is engaged in a significant amount of leasing activity, both from a lessor and a lessee perspective.

As lessees

The Company's lease asset primarily consists of lease for land and building. The lease is classified as operating lease, which are included in operating lease right-of-use asset and operating lease liability in the Company's balance sheet.

Right-of-use asset and lease liability are recognized based on the present value of the future minimum lease payments over the lease term at the commencement date for leases exceeding 12 months. ROU asset are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liability. The Company uses its incremental borrowing rate, adjusted for collateral, to determine the present value of future minimum lease payments. Minimum lease payments include only the fixed lease component of the agreement, as well as any variable rate payments that depend on an index, initially measured using the index (CPI) at the lease commencement date. Lease terms may include options to renew when it is reasonably certain that the Company will exercise that option.

Operating lease expense is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term and is included in rent and license fees expense under statement of loss. Leases with a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date that do not contain a purchase option are recognized as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

As lessors

The Company derives income from leasing of its hotel properties. For operating leases, lease income relating to fixed or minimum lease rentals are recognized as lease income over the lease term. Certain operating lease agreements provide for scheduled rent increases over the lease term. Rental income for such leases is recognized on a straight-line basis over the lease term under other income in the statement of loss.

13. Income taxes

The Company files income tax returns on a consolidated basis. The Company records income tax expense, if any, on an individual company basis in order to properly reflect its portion of consolidated income tax expense.

The Company recognizes deferred tax assets and liabilities based on the differences between the tax basis of assets and liabilities and their reported amounts in the consolidated financial statements that will result in taxable or deductible amounts in future years. The Company's temporary differences giving rise to deferred taxes result primarily from net loss carryforwards, employee related benefits and depreciation and amortization. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates in effect for the year in which the temporary differences are expected to be recovered or settled.

The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognized in the statement of income in the period of change. Based on management's judgment, the measurement of deferred tax assets is reduced, if necessary, by a valuation allowance for any tax benefits for which it is more likely than not that some portion or all of such benefits will not be realized.

The Company is also subject to various other taxation requirements imposed by the State and the City of New York.

14. Fair value measurements and financial instruments

Assets and liabilities recorded at fair value in the consolidated financial statements are categorized based upon the level of judgment associated with the inputs used to measure their fair value. Hierarchical levels which are directly related to the amount of subjectivity associated with the inputs to the valuation of these assets or liabilities are as follows:

Level 1 – unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access as of the measurement date.

Level 2 – inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are directly observable for the asset or liability or indirectly observable through corroboration with observable market data.

Level 3 – unobservable inputs for the asset or liability only used when there is little, if any, market activity for the asset or liability at the measurement date.

This hierarchy requires the Company to use observable market data, when available, and to minimize the use of unobservable inputs when determining fair value.

The Company's financial instruments consist of cash and, accounts receivable, accounts payable, related party balances, and accrued liabilities. The estimated fair value of cash, accounts receivable, accounts payable, borrowings, line of credit and accrued liabilities approximate their carrying amounts due to the nature of these instruments. None of these instruments are held for trading purposes.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

15. Commitments and contingencies

Liabilities for loss contingencies arising from claims, assessments, litigation, fines, and penalties and other sources are recorded when it is probable that a liability has been incurred and the amount can be reasonably estimated. Legal costs incurred in connection with loss contingencies are expensed as incurred. Contingent liabilities are not recognized but are disclosed in the notes. Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed in the consolidated financial statements.

Note D - Line of Credit

The Company have an approved credit facility limit of $16,500,000 as at March 31, 2025. Interest payments required on the credit facility are at a variable rate, equal to (a) the base rate, plus a margin offered by the bank, (b) a floating rate equal to the Eurodollar rate, plus a margin offered by the bank, or (c) a fixed rate offered by the bank and accepted by the Company. The average interest rate for the outstanding credit facility was approximately 5.81% and 7.10% for the year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively. The total interest expense for the year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, were $248,915 and $293,774 respectively.

Note E - Long-Term Debt

The following is a summary of the Company's borrowings as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024:

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	**March 31, 2024**
Loan from 795 Corp – non-current portion (b)	5,144,217	5,606,782
Loan from 795 Corp – current portion (b)	462,565	441,973
	5,606,782	**6,048,755**

Debt maturities

Year ending March 31,	Debt
2026	462,565
2027	484,116
2028	506,147
2029	530,254
2030	554,959
Thereafter	3,068,741
	5,606,782

The loan bears an interest rate equal to 4.5% per annum. The total interest paid amounted to $265,186 and $285,340 for the year ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The accrued interest outstanding amounted to $21,722 and $23,439 as at March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 respectively.

Note F - Operating Leases

As lessors

The Company, as lessors under various operating leases, will receive base rents over the next five years and thereafter as follows:

Year ending March 31,	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	Total
2026	55,973	525,294	581,267
2027	55,973	525,294	581,267
2028	55,973	525,294	581,267
2029	55,973	525,294	581,267
2030	55,973	525,294	581,267
	279,865	**2,626,470**	**2,906,335**

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

Certain of the Company's sub-leases contain provisions for additional rents and extension options. The Company recognized the rental income amounting to $581,267 and $569,586 for the years ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively, in other revenue in the consolidated statements of loss.

As lessees

Lease agreement with 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership

The Company's lease agreements with 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership are for certain facilities of the Hotel Property for the purpose of operating a hotel business.

The lease agreements provide for 795 Corp. and 795 Partnership to receive rental payments with respect to the Hotel Property's facilities. Rental payments consist of minimum rentals, and additional rentals measured by a formula based upon 795 Corp.'s and 795 Partnership's costs.

Pursuant to various amendments to the lease agreement, the lease is valid till June 30, 2035 with an extension option of additional 10 years. The Company has considered extension options for the purpose of recognition of lease. Among others there are various other contractual terms in the lease agreement such as spend by the lessor towards the property, sharing of costs for certain repairs etc.

The Company used the following policies and/or assumptions in evaluating the lease population:

Lease determination: The Company considers a contract to be or to contain a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of identified property, plant, or equipment (an identified asset) for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Discount rate: The lease contracts do not provide a readily determinable implicit rate. Hence, the Company uses the estimated incremental borrowing rate based on the existing borrowings of the entity.

Variable payments: The Company includes payments that are based on an index or rate within the calculation of right of use leased asset and lease liability, initially measured at the lease commencement date. There are for lease of the property and equipment and therefore are not treated as a part of lease payments. Other variable lease payments include, but are not limited to, maintenance, service, and supply costs. The costs are disclosed as components of total lease costs.

Extension options: The leases include an option to extend the lease at the end of the term for additional period of 10 years. The exercise of lease extension option is at the Company's sole discretion. The Company considers options to extend the lease in determining the lease term.

Residual value guarantees, restrictions, or covenants: The lease agreements do not contain any material residual value guarantees or material restrictive covenants.

Operating lease expense including the variable component of lease expense was $5,804,105 and $5,287,627 for the year ended March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively. The Company records operating lease expense in the Consolidated Statement of loss within rent and license fees.

Balance sheet information as of March 31, 2025, related to operating leases is shown below:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets		
Operating lease right-of-use asset	37,065,882	38,014,567
Total lease asset	**37,065,882**	**38,014,567**
Liabilities		
Current operating lease liability	3,238,374	3,238,374
Non-current operating lease liability	33,905,524	34,858,110
Total lease liability	**37,143,898**	**38,096,484**

Supplemental cash flow information related to operating was as follows:

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Cash paid for amounts included in measurement of lease liability	3,234,374	3,234,374

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The components of total lease cost are as follows:

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Total lease expense	3,234,374	3,234,374

Maturities of lease liability ending are as follow:

Year ended March 31	Amount
2026	3,238,374
2027	3,238,374
2028	3,238,374
2029	3,238,374
2030	3,238,374
2031 and onwards	48,575,615
Total minimum lease payments	**64,767,485**
Less: imputed interest	27,623,587
Total operating lease liability	**37,143,898**

Particulars	For year ended March 31, 2025	For year ended March 31, 2024
Weighted average remaining lease term (years) – operating lease	20 years	21 years
Weighted average – discount rate	6%	6%

Note G - Accounts Payable

The following table presents segregation of accounts payable:

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Trade	2,276,059	2,754,385
Others	391,024	543,950
	2,667,083	**3,298,335**

Note H - Accrued Expenses

The following table presents segregation of accrued expenses:

	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Payroll and related	1,125,074	1,069,614
Vacation, gratuities, and incentives	4,407,066	4,028,930
Interest	21,722	23,439
Utilities	274,815	374,810
Other	1,464,600	2,228,682
	7,293,277	**7,725,475**

Note I - Income Taxes

For the year ended March 31, 2025, the Company will file federal and state tax returns as per regulations applicable to Chapter C corporations in the United States.

The Company files combined state tax returns with affiliated group companies in certain states while in certain states, the Company files the tax returns at a separate entity level.

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The components of the provision for income taxes are as follows:

	For year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current taxes		
State	31,475	57,322
Total provision for income taxes	**31,475**	**57,322**

Deferred income taxes reflect the net tax effects of temporary differences between the carrying amount of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for income tax purposes. Significant components of the Company's net deferred income taxes are as follows:

	For year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Non-current deferred tax liabilities:		
Property & equipment	32,643	190,426
Total deferred tax liabilities	**32,643**	**190,426**
Non-current deferred tax assets:		
Net operating losses ('NOL's')	130,590,700	128,113,048
Advance deposits	39,277	-
Accrued employee compensation	1,351,551	1,350,015
Royalty payable	44,867	-
Guaranteed commission	21,867	-
163(j) Interest disallowances	1,403,046	1,262,740
Total deferred tax assets	**133,451,308**	**130,725,803**
Net deferred taxes	133,483,951	130,916,229
Less: deferred tax asset valuation allowance	(133,483,951)	(130,916,229)
Total	-	-

Realization of net deferred tax assets is dependent upon generation of sufficient taxable income in future years, benefit from the reversal of taxable temporary differences and tax planning strategies. Management assesses the available positive and negative evidence to estimate whether sufficient future taxable income will be generated to permit use of the existing deferred tax assets. The amount of net deferred tax assets considered realizable is subject to adjustment in future periods if estimates of future taxable income change.

Based on the history of losses and current year significant losses, the management believes that it is more likely than not that the deferred tax assets may not be realized during foreseeable future and accordingly, a valuation allowance of $133,483,951and $130,916,229 has been recognized as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively.

No deferred tax assets were recognized as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

The Company has federal NOLs of $446,250,494 and $438,177,812 as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively. The NOLs of $95,957,719 generated from fiscal year 2018-19 onwards will be carried forward indefinitely and can be carried back 5 years and NOLs prior to fiscal year 2018-19 will expire between tax year 2026 to 2037.

The Company has state net operating loss carryforwards of approximately $693,510,007 and $681,709,971 as of March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively, which if unutilized will expire based on the various state statutes.

Accounting for uncertain tax position

The Company recognizes the benefit of a tax position only after determining that the relevant tax authority would more likely than not sustain the position following an audit. For tax positions meeting the more-likely-than-not threshold, the amount recognized in the financial statements is the largest benefit that has a greater than 50% likelihood of being realized upon ultimate settlement with the relevant tax authority. The Company has no unrecognized tax positions as at March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024.

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

The tax years of 2021 through 2023 remain subject to examination by the taxing authorities.

Note J - Revenue from Contracts with Customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Rooms	49,086,379	41,753,165
Food & beverages	31,923,934	25,286,749
Others	14,914,327	13,348,555
Total revenue by product line	**95,924,640**	**80,388,469**

The following table presents revenue disaggregated by timing of recognition:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue transferred at a point in time	84,038,963	69,654,513
Revenue transferred over time	11,885,677	10,733,956
Total revenue by timing of revenue recognition	**95,924,640**	**80,388,469**

The entire revenue is attributable to the United States of America. No other geographies are involved.

The revenue generated by the entity is segregated into three streams via Rooms, Food & beverages and Others, wherein the Rooms revenue include the revenue earned by the letting out of rooms, Food & beverages income is generated through the sale of food & beverages through multiple outlets, in-room food & beverages services as well and the others includes the facility fees collected through the letting out of rooms, management fees which is recovery from 795 Corp and other miscellaneous receipts for various hotel services provided.

Contract balances

The following table provides information about contract assets and liability balances:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Accounts receivable		
Guest ledger	258,363	348,815
City ledger	893,883	1,048,180
Contract liability (Advance deposits)	6,390,630	6,612,196

Note K - Advertising and Marketing Expense

Advertising costs are presented as part of sales and marketing expenses in the consolidated statements of loss. Advertising costs are expensed as incurred. The amount of advertising and marketing cost incurred by the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, are $1,825,055 and $1,568,306 respectively.

Note L - Employee Benefits Plans

Multi-Employer Defined Benefit Plans

The New York LLC is a party to the Industrywide Collective Bargaining Agreement between the New York Hotel Trades Council ("Union") and the Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. The collective bargaining agreement provides for Union sponsored multi-employer defined benefit plans (the "Plans") which the New York LLC makes contributions for the benefit of its employees covered by the collective bargaining agreement. The New York LLC has not received information from the Plans' administrator to determine its share of unfunded benefit obligations, if any. The New York LLC has not undertaken to terminate, withdraw or partially withdraw from the Plans.

a. The risks of participating in the multi-employer plan are different from a single-employer plan in the following aspects: Assets contributed to the multi-employer plan by one employer may be used to provide benefits to employees of other participating employers.

b. If a participating employer stop contributing to the plan, the unfunded obligations of the plan may be borne by the remaining participating employers.

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

c. If an employer chooses to stop participating in some of its multi-employer plans, the employer may be required to pay those plans an amount based on the underfunded status of the plan, referred to as a withdrawal liability.

The New York LLC's participation in the Plans for the plan years ended December 31, 2024, and 2023 is outlined in the table below. The "EIN Number" column provides the Employer Identification Number (EIN). The most recent Pension Protection Act (PPA) zone status available is for the Plan's year-end at December 31, 2024, and 2023. The zone status is based on information that the New York LLC received from the Plan and is certified by the actuaries of the 1199 Plan. Among other factors, pension plans in the red zone are generally less than 65% funded, pension plans in the yellow zone are less than 80% funded, and pension plans in the green zone are at least 80% funded. The "FIP/RP Status Pending/Implemented" column indicates pension plans for which a financial improvement plan (FIP) or a rehabilitation plan (RP) is pending or has been implemented. The New York LLC's contributions to the Plans did not exceed more than 5% of the total contributions made to the Plans by all participating employers.

Pension fund	EIN number	Plan number	Pension Protection Act Zone Status		FIP/RP Status Pending/ Implemented	Contributions by the Company Amount in USD	
			2023-24	2022-23		2024-25	2023-24
Pension Fund (1)	13-1764242	001	Green	Green	Yes	3,842,294	3,571,877
Health Benefits Fund (2)	13-6126923	501	N/A	N/A	Yes	8,352,505	7,667,061
Prepaid Legal Services Fund (3)	13-3418414	508	N/A	N/A	Yes	74,355	68,311
						12,269,154	**11,307,249**

(1) New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Pension Fund

(2) New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Health Benefits Fund

(3) New York Hotel Trades Council and Hotel Association of New York City, Inc. Prepaid Legal Services Fund

Defined contribution 401(k) plan

The Company and the Subsidiaries have a defined contribution plan for the benefit of its eligible employees pursuant to Section 401(k) of the Internal Revenue Code. In addition to employee 401(k) contributions, the plan requires employer contributions of 3% of each eligible participants' plan compensation for each year. The employer may also make a profit-sharing contribution of a uniform percentage of eligible participants' plan compensation based on profits as defined. The employer contribution charged to the Company's and the subsidiaries' operations amounts to the following for the years ended March 31:

	2025	2024
The San Francisco LLC	78,357	77,954
The New York LLC	162,058	151,914
The Company	27,219	27,296
Total	**267,634**	**257,164**

Note M - Related Party Transactions

A. Group Parent Company

Tata Sons Private Limited - Company having Substantial Interest.

B. Ultimate parent company

The Indian Hotels Company Limited (owning 100% of common stock of the IHOCO B.V.)

C. Parent company

IHOCO B.V. (Owning 100% of common stock of United Overseas Holdings, Inc.)

NOTES TO CONSOLIDATED FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

(All amounts are stated in United States Dollars, unless otherwise stated)

D. Affiliate company

Taj International Hotels (HK) Limited

Amount due to related parties have no specified date of repayment.

The Company has following transactions with the related parties:

The Indian Hotels Company Limited ("The IHCL")

The Company has outstanding payable and receivable from the IHCL amounting to $40,826 and $96,844 as at March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Taj International Hotels (HK) Limited

The Company has obtained advances from TAJ International Hotels (HK) Limited amounting to $7,000,000 at 3.5% p.a. The aforesaid loan was converted into interest free advances effective November 01, 2019.

IHOCO B.V.

The Parent Company contributed additional paid-in capital amounting to $9,000,000 and $18,500,000 during the year ended March 31, 2025, and March 31, 2024, respectively.

Tata Sons Private Limited

The amount outstanding payable to Tata Sons Private Limited amounting to $143,483 and $121,619 as of March 31, 2025, and 2024, respectively.

Note N - Commitments & Contigencies

Contingent liabilities:

The Company is a party to claims that arise in the normal course of business.

Carlos Ramones v. IHMS LLC

On February 7, 2023, a lawsuit was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, by a former on-call banquet server Carlos Ramones (hereinafter "Plaintiffs"), alleging the violations of NY Labor Law on behalf of himself and a putative class of banquet service staff. Plaintiff claims that the IHMS LLC improperly retained a portion of Plaintiff's and putative class members' purported gratuities, specifically by failing to notify customers in written invoices, and contracts, which portions of a mandatory service charge were non-gratuities retained by management and which portions were gratuities distributed to the banquet service staff. Plaintiff has further alleged that the failed to provide Plaintiff and the putative class members with adequate wage notices under the New York Wage Theft Prevention Act.

The parties were able to settle in principle both the claims. Plaintiff alleged on behalf of himself and the putative class (the "Class Action Settlement") as well as his single retaliation claim (the "Ramones Retaliation Claim"). Accordingly, the Company provided for an estimated liability of $500,000 in the Company's consolidation financial statements during the year ended March 31, 2024. During the current fiscal year, IHMS LLC has paid the part amount of $200,000 as per the signed settlement and release agreement, The settlement agreement was approved by the supreme court of the state of New York on September 01, 2024, the balance amount to all opted in class members including the administration fees and lawyers' cost is expected be paid in the year ending March 31, 2026.

Stephen Asaro v. IHMS LLC

During the year ended March 31, 2018, a lawsuit was filed in the Supreme Court of the State of New York, New York County by certain employees (hereinafter "Plaintiffs"), alleging certain violations of N.Y. Labor Law.

Plaintiffs, claimed that IHMS LLC failed to notify customers in written invoices, contracts or agreements which portions of a mandatory service charge were non-gratuities retained by management and which portions were gratuities distributed to the banquet service staff, improperly retained a portion of Plaintiffs' gratuities, and improperly required them to share gratuities with managerial and other non-service employees. Plaintiff further alleged that IHMS LLC failed to provide them with adequate wage agreements under the New York Wage Theft Prevention Notification Act. For both causes of action, Plaintiffs seek compensatory damages, any available monetary damages, interest, costs, and attorney fees.

On behalf of IHMS LLC, the legal counsel filed an arbitration against the Union under the Hotel's collective bargaining agreement with the Union. The arbitrator concluded that the Pierre's language (i) IHMC LLC did not improperly retain the gratuities and (ii) the language in the banquet agreement was consistent with the law. While the arbitration award is not binding on the Court, the Company nonetheless hope it will be helpful to the Court in understanding the issues and persuasive in any settlement negotiations. The parties agreed to proceed to non-binding private mediation and it is schedule for May 1, 2025.

IHMS LLC denies all the material allegations made by the plaintiff and asserted several affirmative defenses. Accordingly, the Company does not expect this suit will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Ana Pavloska v. IHMS LLC

During the year ended March 31, 2025, one former employee, Ana Pavloska alleged that she had been sexually assaulted and harassed on Hotel premises, among other allegations. Ana Pavloska filed a lawsuit in federal court on September 11, 2024 and the suit is in process of discovery. IHMS LLC intends to vigorously defend the lawsuit and denies all the allegations made. Accordingly, the Company does not expect this suit will have a material impact on the Company's consolidated financial statements.

Capital commitments

Net capital commitments for the UOH Inc. as on March 31, 2025, amounted to $466,316.

Note O - Risk and Uncertainties

The Company's future results of operations involve several risks and uncertainties. Factors that could affect the Company's future operating results and cause actual results to vary materially from expectations include, competitive factors, including but not limited to pricing pressures; deterioration in general economic conditions; the Company's ability to effectively manage operating costs and increase operating efficiencies; declines in revenues; technological and market changes; the ability to attract and retain qualified employees and the Company's ability to execute on its business plan.

Note P - Subsequent Events

The Company evaluated all events or transactions that occurred after March 31, 2025, up to the date of the consolidated financial statements were issued. Based on this evaluation, the Company is not aware of any events or transactions that should require recognition or disclosure in the consolidated financial statements.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION

Consolidated balance sheets	As at March 31, 2025					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash	376,750	86,484	-	109,606	-	572,840
Accounts receivable						
Guest ledger	175,980	82,383	-	-	-	258,363
City ledger	91,882	802,001	-	-	-	893,883
Inventories	136,876	257,739	-	-	-	394,615
Prepaid expenses	541,321	755,281	-	-	-	1,296,602
Other current assets	155,127	250,857	-	-	-	405,984
Total current assets	**1,477,936**	**2,234,745**	**-**	**109,606**	**-**	**3,822,287**
Property and equipment						
Investment in cooperative apartments	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	-	-	-	-	14,000,000
Building and improvements	47,871,558	114,147,294	-	-	-	162,018,852
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	6,065,234	32,811,835	-	79,397	-	38,956,466
Construction in progress	-	864,345	-	-	-	864,345
	67,936,792	**149,323,474**	**-**	**79,397**	**-**	**217,339,663**
Less: accumulated depreciation	(24,200,490)	(74,465,512)	-	(75,261)	-	(98,741,263)
Property and equipment, net	**43,736,302**	**74,857,962**	**-**	**4,136**	**-**	**118,598,400**
Other assets						
Deferred costs, net	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Operating lease right-of-use asset	-	37,065,882	-	-	-	37,065,882
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	110,918,386	(110,918,386)	-
Security deposits	30,650	87,316	-	-	-	117,966
Due from related parties	14,798	660,338	8,334,941	143,490,796	(152,500,873)	-
Total assets	**45,319,686**	**114,906,243**	**8,334,941**	**254,522,924**	**(263,419,259)**	**159,664,535**
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable	44,180	2,622,903	-	-	-	2,667,083
Lease liabilities – Current	-	3,238,374	-	-	-	3,238,374
Other tax payable	164,412	325,510	-	-	-	489,922
Accrued expenses	846,929	6,261,724	-	184,624	-	7,293,277
Tenants' security deposits	-	182,500	-	-	-	182,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	140,356	6,231,827	-	18,447	-	6,390,630
Current portion of long-term debt	-	462,565	-	-	-	462,565
Notes payable to related parties	-	-	-	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
Due to related parties	4,911	55,142	-	124,256	-	184,309
Total current liabilities	**1,200,788**	**19,380,545**	**-**	**7,327,327**	**-**	**27,908,660**
Due to related parties	24,535,718	118,955,078	-	9,010,077	(152,500,873)	-
Lease liabilities – non-current	-	33,905,524	-	-	-	33,905,524
Long term debt	-	5,144,217	-	-	-	5,144,217
Total liabilities	**25,736,506**	**177,385,364**	**-**	**16,337,404**	**(152,500,873)**	**66,958,401**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated balance sheets	As at March 31, 2025					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Stockholder's equity (deficit)						
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	-	-	-	100	-	100
Additional paid-in-capital	53,741,941	236,803,509	-	271,723,741	(290,545,450)	271,723,741
Accumulated surplus (deficit)	(34,158,761)	(299,282,630)	8,334,941	(33,538,321)	179,627,064	(179,017,707)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	**19,583,180**	**(62,479,121)**	**8,334,941**	**238,185,520**	**(110,918,386)**	**92,706,134**
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	**45,319,686**	**114,906,243**	**8,334,941**	**254,522,924**	**(263,419,259)**	**159,664,535**

Consolidated balance sheets	As at March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
ASSETS						
Current assets						
Cash	682,081	764,559	-	522,150	-	1,968,790
Accounts receivable			-	-	-	
Guest ledger	94,738	254,077	-	-	-	348,815
City ledger	91,532	956,648	-	-	-	1,048,180
Inventories	131,185	263,464	-	-	-	394,649
Prepaid expenses	321,393	734,827	-	-	-	1,056,220
Other current assets	-	-	-	458	-	458
Total current assets	**1,320,929**	**2,973,575**	**-**	**522,608**	**-**	**4,817,112**
Property and equipment			-			
Investment in cooperative apartments	-	1,500,000	-	-	-	1,500,000
Land	14,000,000	-		-	-	14,000,000
Building and improvements	45,771,618	113,120,102	-	-	-	158,891,720
Furniture, fixtures, and equipment	4,289,792	31,980,445	-	79,397	-	36,349,634
Construction in progress	980,897	932,847	-	-	-	1,913,744
	65,042,307	**147,533,394**	**-**	**79,397**	**-**	**212,655,098**
Less: accumulated depreciation	(23,057,441)	(70,055,543)	-	(74,515)	-	(93,187,499)
Property and equipment, net	**41,984,866**	**77,477,851**	**-**	**4,882**	**-**	**119,467,599**
Other assets						
Deferred costs, net	60,000	-	-	-	-	60,000
Operating lease right-of-use asset	-	38,014,567	-	-	-	38,014,567
Investment in subsidiary	-	-	-	110,918,386	(110,918,386)	-
Security deposits	30,650	87,316	-	-	-	117,966
Due from related parties	13,894	658,044	8,334,941	134,713,155	(143,623,190)	96,844
Total assets	**43,410,339**	**119,211,353**	**8,334,941**	**246,159,031**	**(254,541,576)**	**162,574,088**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated balance sheets	As at March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Liabilities and Stockholder's Equity (Deficit)						
Current liabilities						
Accounts payable trade	67,426	3,230,909	-	-	-	3,298,335
Lease liabilities – Current	-	3,238,374	-	-	-	3,238,374
Other tax payable	114,744	222,734	-	-	-	337,478
Accrued expenses	978,175	6,498,477	-	248,823	-	7,725,475
Tenants' security deposits	-	182,500	-	-	-	182,500
Advance deposits and other credit balances	149,392	6,437,803	-	25,001	-	6,612,196
Current portion of long-term debt	-	441,973	-	-	-	441,973
Notes payable to related parties	-	-	-	7,000,000	-	7,000,000
Line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Due to related parties	-	-	-	121,619	-	121,619
Total current liabilities	**1,309,737**	**20,252,770**	**-**	**7,395,443**	**-**	**28,957,950**
Due to related parties	19,842,160	114,770,953	-	9,010,077	(143,623,190)	-
Lease liabilities – non-current	-	34,858,110	-	-	-	34,858,110
Long term debt	-	5,606,782	-	-	-	5,606,782
Total liabilities	**21,151,897**	**175,488,615**	**-**	**16,405,520**	**(143,623,190)**	**69,422,842**
Stockholder's equity (deficit)						
Common stock, par value $1 per share, 100 shares authorized, issued and outstanding	-	-	-	100	-	100
Additional paid-in-capital	53,741,941	236,803,509	-	262,723,741	(290,545,450)	262,723,741
Accumulated surplus (deficit)	(31,483,499)	(293,080,771)	8,334,941	(32,970,330)	179,627,064	(169,572,595)
Total stockholder's equity (deficit)	**22,258,442**	**(56,277,262)**	**8,334,941**	**229,753,511**	**(110,918,386)**	**93,151,246**
Total liabilities and stockholder's equity	**43,410,339**	**119,211,353**	**8,334,941**	**246,159,031**	**(254,541,576)**	**162,574,088**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated statements of loss	For the year ended March 31, 2025					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Revenue						
Rooms	7,671,791	41,414,588	-	-	-	49,086,379
Food and beverage	2,439,732	29,484,202	-	-	-	31,923,934
Other	949,137	13,965,190	-	-	-	14,914,327
Total revenue	**11,060,660**	**84,863,980**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**95,924,640**
Departmental Expenses						
Room	3,462,067	22,591,750	-	-	-	26,053,817
Food and beverages	3,097,160	33,018,338	-	-	-	36,115,498
Others	190,925	1,701,345	-	-	-	1,892,270
Total departmental expenses	**6,750,152**	**57,311,433**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**64,061,585**
Income before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**4,310,508**	**27,552,547**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,863,055**
Unallocated Operating Expenses						
Administrative and general	1,722,238	10,160,495	-	339,425	-	12,222,158
Sales and marketing	649,132	2,455,958	-	1,419,199	-	4,524,289
Repairs and maintenance	1,067,144	5,985,992	-	-	-	7,053,136
Utilities expense	712,148	3,608,373	-	-	-	4,320,521
Total unallocated operating expenses	**4,150,662**	**22,210,818**	**-**	**1,758,624**	**-**	**28,120,104**
Income (loss)before fixed charges	**159,846**	**5,341,729**	**-**	**(1,758,624)**	**-**	**3,742,951**
Fixed Charges						
Real estate and other taxes	809,271	-	-	-	-	809,271
Insurance	478,075	787,165	-	-	-	1,265,240
Rent and license fees	40,447	5,804,105	-	4,160	-	5,848,712
Depreciation	1,446,125	4,409,970	-	746	-	5,856,841
Interest and finance costs	-	514,101	-	-	-	514,101
Total fixed charges	**2,773,918**	**11,515,341**	**-**	**4,906**	**-**	**14,294,165**
Loss before other income	**(2,614,072)**	**(6,173,612)**	**-**	**(1,763,530)**	**-**	**(10,551,214)**
Other income						
Sales and marketing, and management fees	-	-	-	1,195,550	-	1,195,550
Other expense	(57,973)	-	-	-	-	(57,973)
Total other income	**(57,973)**	**-**	**-**	**1,195,550**	**-**	**1,137,577**
Loss before tax	**(2,672,045)**	**(6,173,612)**	**-**	**(567,980)**	**-**	**(9,413,637)**
Income tax expense	**3,229**	**28,246**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**31,475**
Net loss	**(2,675,274)**	**(6,201,858)**	**-**	**(567,980)**	**-**	**(9,445,112)**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated statements of loss	For the year ended March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
REVENUE						
Rooms	7,785,831	3,3967,334	-	-	-	41,753,165
Food and beverage	2,257,323	23,029,426	-	-	-	25,286,749
Other	854,481	12,494,074	-	-	-	13,348,555
Total revenue	**10,897,635**	**69,490,834**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**80,388,469**
DEPARTMENTAL EXPENSES						
Room	3,275,760	20,650,714	-	-	-	23,926,474
Food and beverages	2,828,547	29,324,087	-	-	-	32,152,634
Others	213,488	1,529,925	-	-	-	1,743,413
Total departmental expenses	**6,317,795**	**51,504,726**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**57,822,521**
Income before unallocated operating expenses & fixed charges	**4,579,840**	**17,986,108**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**22,565,948**
UNALLOCATED OPERATING EXPENSES						
Administrative and general	1,755,366	9,439,601	-	409,917	-	11,604,884
Sales and marketing	594,373	2,454,866	-	1,369,006	-	4,418,245
Repairs and maintenance	963,432	5,821,446	-	-	-	6,784,878
Utilities expense	587,759	3,630,679	-	-	-	4,218,438
Total unallocated operating expenses	**39,00,930**	**21,346,592**	**-**	**1,778,923**	**-**	**27,026,445**
Loss before fixed charges	**678,910**	**(3,360,484)**	**-**	**(1,778,923)**	**-**	**(4,460,497)**
FIXED CHARGES						
Real estate and other taxes	797,650	-	-	-	-	797,650
Insurance	426,963	664,509	-	-	-	1,091,472
Rent and license fees	39,849	5,287,626	-	30,641	-	5,358,116
Depreciation	1,315,357	4,305,041	-	790	-	5,621,188
Interest and finance costs	-	579,114	-	-	-	579,114
Total fixed charges	**2,579,819**	**10,836,290**	**-**	**31,431**	**-**	**13,447,540**
Loss before other income	**(1,900,909)**	**(14,196,774)**	**-**	**(1,810,354)**	**-**	**(17,908,037)**
Other income						
Sales and marketing, and management fees	-	-	-	1,228,308	-	1,228,308
Total other income	**-**	**-**	**-**	**1,228,308**	**-**	**1,228,308**
Loss before tax	**(1,900,909)**	**(14,196,774)**	**-**	**(582,046)**	**-**	**(16,679,729)**
Income tax expense	806	56,516	-	-	-	57,322
Net loss	**(1,901,715)**	**(14,253,290)**	**-**	**(582,046)**	**-**	**(16,737,051)**

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated statements of cash flows	For the year ended March 31, 2025					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net loss	(2,675,274)	(6,201,858)	-	(567,980)	-	(9,445,112)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	1,446,125	4,409,970	-	746	-	5,856,841
Amortization of debt initiation cost	57,973	-	-	-	-	57,973
Changes in certain other accounts			-		-	
Accounts receivable	(81,592)	326,341	-	-	-	244,749
Inventories	(5,691)	5,725	-	-	-	34
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(375,055)	(271,311)	-	458	-	(645,908)
Operating Lease ROU Asset	-	948,684	-	-	-	948,684
Accounts payable	(23,246)	(608,005)	-	-	-	(631,251)
Taxes payable, other than income	49,668	102,775	-	-	-	152,443
Accrued expenses	(131,247)	(236,752)	-	(64,201)	-	(432,200)
Operating lease liability	-	(952,585)	-	-	-	(952,585)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	(9,021)	(205,976)	-	(6,568)	-	(221,565)
Due to related parties, net	4,697,563	4,236,971	-	(8,775,000)	-	159,534
Net cash used in operating activities	**2,950,203**	**1,553,979**	**-**	**(9,412,545)**	**-**	**(4,908,363)**
Cash flows from investing activities						
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(3,255,533)	(1,790,081)	-	-	-	(5,045,614)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(3,255,533)**	**(1,790,081**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(5,045,614)**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	-	9,000,000	-	9,000,000
Repayment of line of credit	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loan repaid to 795 Corp	-	(441,973)	-	-	-	(441,973)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(441,973)**	**-**	**9,000,000**	**-**	**8,558,027**
Net change in cash	(305,331)	(678,075)	-	(412,544)	-	(1,395,950)
Cash at the beginning of year	682,081	764,559	-	522,150	-	1,968,790
Cash at the end of year	**376,750**	**86,484**	**-**	**109,606**	**-**	**572,840**
Supplemental cash flow information						
Income tax paid	1,280	11,001	-	-	-	12,281
Interest paid	-	514,101	-	-	-	514,101

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION (CONTD.)

Consolidated statements of cash flows	For the year ended March 31, 2024					
	IHMS (SF) LLC	IHMS LLC	IHMS (USA) LLC	United Overseas Holdings, Inc.	Eliminations	Consolidated
Cash flows from operating activities						
Net loss	(1,901,715)	(14,253,290)	-	(582,046)	-	(16,737,051)
Adjustments to reconcile net income (loss) to net cash (used in) provided by operating activities						
Depreciation and amortization	1,315,356	4,305,042	-	790	-	5,621,188
Changes in certain other accounts			-	-		
Accounts receivable	4,609	(150,967)	-	-	-	(146,358)
Inventories	34,343	87,099	-	-	-	121,442
Prepaid expenses and other receivables	(32,401)	157,560	-	1,100	-	126,259
Operating Lease ROU Asset	-	894,765	-	-	-	894,765
Accounts payable	(38,677)	51,575	-	-	-	12,898
Taxes payable, other than income	(32,056)	(478,348)	-	-	-	(510,404)
Accrued expenses	38,294	(158,971)	-	(51,089)	-	(171,766)
Operating lease liability	-	(898,665)	-	-	-	(898,665)
Advance deposits and other credit balances	366	2,084,525	-	(4,999)	-	2,079,892
Due to related parties, net	1,838,469	11,637,509	-	(13,369,624)	-	106,354
Net cash used in operating activities	**1,226,588**	**3,277,834**	**-**	**(14,005,868)**	**-**	**(9,501,446)**
Cash flows from investing activities				-		
Property, equipment, and construction in progress	(779,977)	(2,204,247)	-	-	-	(2,984,224)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(779,977)**	**(2,204,247)**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**(2,984,224)**
Cash flows from financing activities						
Additional paid-in capital	-	-	-	18,500,000	-	18,500,000
Repayment of line of credit	-	-	-	(4,000,000)	-	(4,000,000)
Loan repaid to 795 Corp	-	(421,573)	-	-	-	(421,573)
Net cash provided by financing activities	**-**	**(421,573)**	**-**	**14,500,000**	**-**	**14,078,427**
Net change in cash	446,611	652,016	-	494,132	-	1,592,757
Cash at the beginning of year	235,472	112,543	-	28,018	-	376,033
Cash at the end of year	**682,083**	**764,559**	**-**	**522,150**	**-**	**1,968,790**
Supplemental cash flow information						
Income tax paid	(800)	29,100	-	-	-	28,300
Interest paid	-	579,114	-	-	-	579,114

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss. The going-concern basis has been adopted in preparing the financial statements. Based on forecasts and available cash resources the directors have no reason to believe that the company will not be a going concern in the foreseeable future. The annual financial statements support the viability of the company.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year to 31 March 2026 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 8 to 26 have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and were signed on 10 April 2025 on their behalf by:

Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	Mark James Wernich

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025.

1. Review of financial results and activities

Main business and operations

The principal activity is investing in, managing and operating hotels.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

The annual financial statements have been prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The accounting policies have been applied consistently compared to the prior year.

Full details of the financial position, results of operations and cash flows of the company are set out in these annual financial statements.

2. Authorised and issued share capital

	2025	2024
Authorised	Number of shares	
Ordinary shares	250,000,000	250,000,000

	R	R	Number of shares	
	2025	**2024**	**2025**	**2024**
Issued				
Ordinary shares	173,479,916	173,479,916	173,479,916	173,479,916

No changes were approved or made to the authorised or issued share capital of the company during the year under review.

3. Dividend

No dividend was declared or paid to the shareholder during the current or prior year.

4. Events after reporting date

The directors are not aware of any material event which occurred after the reporting date and up to the date of this report.

5. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company incurred a loss for the year ended 31 March 2025 of R17 519 (2024: R13 349) and as at that date, the company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by R68 840 (2024: R51 140).

The non current assets of the company exceeds its non current liabilities by R163 468 610 (2024: R163 468 610). Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited which owes R163 468 610 made a profit in the current year.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors have satisfied themselves that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors are not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors are also not aware of any material non compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

6. Auditors

Morar Incorporated were the independent auditors for the year under review.

7. Secretary

No secretary has been formally appointed during the current financial year.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Shareholder of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited

Opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited set out on pages 8 to 26, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the annual financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the annual financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the year then ended in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing (ISAs). Our responsibilities under those standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with the Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited Annual Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025", which includes the Directors' Report, and the statement of Directors' Responsibilities and Approval as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, which we obtained prior to the date of this report. The other information does not include the annual financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the annual financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the annual financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Annual Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the annual financial statements in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the directors are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the directors either intend to liquidate the company or to cease operations, or have no realistic alternative but to do so.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with ISAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these annual financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with ISAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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 annual 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 annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Jennifer Reddy
Chief Executive Officer

Morar Incorporated
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors
Cape Town

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended 31 March, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Loans to group companies	4	163,468,610	163,468,610
Current assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	5	538	3,860
Total assets		**163,469,148**	**163,472,470**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	6	173,479,916	173,479,916
Accumulated loss		(10,470,985)	(10,062,626)
Total equity		**163,008,931**	**163,417,290**
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	460,217	55,180
Total equity and liabilities		**163,469,148**	**163,472,470**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended 31 March, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Bank charges	8	(17,519)	(13,349)
Loss from operating activities		**(17,519)**	**(13,349)**
Loss before tax		**(17,519)**	**(13,349)**
Income tax expense	10	(390,840)	-
Total comprehensive loss for the year		**(408,359)**	**(13,349)**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended 31 March, 2025

Figures in R

	Share capital	Accumulated loss	Total
Balance at 1 April 2023	173,479,916	(10,049,277)	163,430,639
Changes in equity			
Loss for the year	-	(13,349)	(13,349)
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	(13,349)	(13,349)
Balance at 31 March 2024	**173,479,916**	**(10,062,626)**	**163,417,290**
Balance at 1 April 2024	173,479,916	(10,062,626)	163,417,290
Changes in equity			
Loss for the year	-	(408,359)	(408,359)
Total comprehensive income for the year	**-**	**(408,359)**	**(408,359)**
Balance at 31 March 2025	**173,479,916**	**(10,470,985)**	**163,008,931**
Notes	6		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended 31 March, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Net cash flows from operations	11	387,518	1,651
Income taxes paid		(390,840)	-
Net cash flows (used in) / from operating activities		**(3,322)**	**1,651**
Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents		**(3,322)**	**1,651**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		3,860	2,209
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	5	**538**	**3,860**

Accounting Policies

1. General information

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information

Management did not make critical judgements in the application of accounting policies, apart from those involving estimations, which would significantly affect the financial statements.

The annual financial statements of IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited have been prepared in accordance with IFRS Accounting Standards as issued by the International Accounting Standards Board and the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The annual financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention, as modified by the revaluation of land and buildings, available-for-sale financial assets, and financial assets and financial liabilities (including derivative instruments) at fair value through profit or loss.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 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.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- cash;
- an equity instrument of another entity;
- a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of ISA32.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying');
- it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- it is settled at a future date.

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability that meets one of the following conditions:

- It meets the definition of held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument);
- upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 or 4.3.5
- it is designated either upon initial recognition or subsequently as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1

Classification and recognition

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

Financial assets classification

The company classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or in OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial liabilities classification

The company classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Recognition

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial measurement

Financial assets

When a financial asset is recognised initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost: assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments
  - Interest income is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss and presented in other gains / (losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.
  - Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loans to associates and directors included under other non-current financial assets.
- Fair value through OCI: assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments and for selling the financial assets
  - Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.
  - When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains / (losses).
  - Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains / (losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.
  - The company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains / (losses) in the period in which it arises.
  - The company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.
  - This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Equity instruments

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

- Fair value through OCI: elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI
  - There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.
  - Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.
  - Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.
- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - Changes in the fair value are recognised in other gains / (losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Financial liabilities

- Fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss
  - Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
  - This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.
  - Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
  - Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.
  - Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.
- Amortised cost: Loans and borrowings
  - After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
  - Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.
  - Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.
  - The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.
  - This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

A forward looking allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- For credit exposures with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month expected credit loss).
- For credit exposures with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime expected credit loss).

For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the low credit risk simplification is applied. At every reporting date, the company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. The internal credit rating of the debt instrument is reassessed during this evaluation. It is also considered whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) by the XXX Credit Rating Agency and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the company's policy to measure expected credit losses on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss. The company uses the ratings from the XXX Credit Rating Agency both to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate expected credit losses.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Loan to (from) group company

This can include loans between holding companies, fellow subsidiaries, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

The loan to group company is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost, and is initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The loan from group company is classified as a financial liabilities at amortised cost, and is initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.2 Tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences;
- the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
- the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. The amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods which exceeds the amount due for those periods, is recognised as an asset.

The benefit relating to a tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of a previous period is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are made to reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which it is expected, at the end of the reporting period, recovery or settlement if temporary differences will occur.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity within the group or different taxable entities within the group which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Tax expense (income)

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- a business combination other than the acquisition by an investment of a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss. Therefore, current tax and deferred tax that relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period:

- in other comprehensive income, will be recognised in other comprehensive income;
- directly in equity, will be recognised directly in equity.

2.3 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The company makes estimates and assumptions concerning the future. The resulting accounting estimates will, by definition, seldom equal the related actual results. The estimates and assumptions that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year are addressed below.

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

4. Loans to group companies

Loans to group companies incorporates the following balances:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	163,468,610	163,468,610
The loan is unsecured, interest free and will not be called for repayment in the foreseeable future.		

5. Cash and cash equivalents

5.1 Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Cash		
Balances with banks	538	3,860

5.2 Net cash and cash equivalents

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Current assets	538	3,860

6. Issued capital

Authorised and issued share capital

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Authorised		
250,000,000 Ordinary shares of R1 each	250,000,000	250,000,000
Issued		
Ordinary - 173,479,916 shares of no par value	173,479,916	173,479,916

7. Trade and other payables

Trade and other payables comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Trade payables	69,377	55,180
Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited	390,840	-

No interest has been charged on trade payables.

8. Loss from operating activities

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Other material items requiring separate disclosure		
Bank charges	408,360	13,349

9. Loans from group companies

Loans from group companies comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
The loan is unsecured, bears no interest and is payable on demand.	-	-

10. Income tax expense

10.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Current tax		
Prior year adjustment	390,840	-
Deferred tax		
Total income tax expense	**390,840**	**-**

10.2 Assessed tax loss

The company has not provided for income tax in prior years as there was an assessed loss recognised.

No deferred tax asset has been recognized on estimated accumulated tax losses as the company has been incurring losses in previous years and the likelihood of recovering the assessed loss is remote.

11. Cash flows from operating activities

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Loss for the year	**(408,359)**	**(13,349)**
Adjustments for:		
Income tax expense	390,840	-
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Adjustments for increase in trade accounts payable	14,197	15,000
Adjustments for increase in other operating payables	390,840	-
Net cash flows from operations	**387,518**	**1,651**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

12. Related parties

12.1 Group companies

12.1 Group companies	
Holding company	IHOCO BV
Ultimate holding company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited
Fellow subsidiaries	Tata Africa Holdings (SA) Proprietary Limited
	Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited
12.2 Related parties	IHCL
	IHOCO BV
	United Overseas Hotels Inc
	IHMS LLC
	IHMS SF LLC
	IHMS USA LLC
	Good Hope Palace Hotels
	Taj Intl Hotels (UK)
	Oriental Hotels Ltd (India)
	OHL Int (HK) Ltd
	Piem Hotels Ltd
	Piem Intl (HK) Ltd
	BAHC 5 (held for sale)
	St James Court Hotels (UK)
	Lanka Island Resorts (SL)
	Hirdaramanis / Others
	TAL Lanka Hotels (SL)
	TAL Hotels & Resorts
	CG Hospitality Holdings Inc
	TAL Land Holdings (Thailand) Ltd
	Local Thai Shareholders
	TAL Maldives Resorts
	Taj Safaris Ltd
12.3 Directors	Puneet Chhatwal
	Mark James Wernich
	Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger
	Mehrnavaz Averi
	Chandrasekhar Nagarajan
	Directors resignation initiated on CIPC on 27 September 2024 and is awaiting directors finalisation

12.4 Compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers

No emoluments were paid to the directors or any individuals holding a prescribed office during the year. These directors are remunerated at the parent level and non of their remuneration can be apportioned for this entity.

12.5 Related party transactions and balances

Figures in R

	Subsidiaries	Total
Year ended 31 March 2025		
Amounts owing to related parties		
Good Hope Palance Proprietary Limited	67,736	67,736
Good Hope Palance Proprietary Limited	390,840	390,840
Loans receivable from related parties		
Good Hope Palace Proprietary Limited	163,468,610	163,468,610
Year ended 31 March 2024		
Outstanding loan accounts		
Good Hope Palace Proprietary Limited	163,468,610	163,468,610

13. Financial assets

13.1 Carrying amount of financial assets by category

Figures in R

	At amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Loans to group companies (Note 4)	163,468,610	163,468,610	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	538	538	-
	163,469,148	**163,469,148**	**-**

Figures in R

	At amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended 31 March 2024			
Loans to group companies (Note 4)	163,468,610	163,468,610	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 5)	3,860	3,860	-
	163,472,470	**163,472,470**	**-**

14. Financial liabilities

Carrying amount of financial liabilities by category

Figures in R

	At amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended 31 March 2025			
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 7)	**460,217**	**460,217**	**-**

Figures in R

	At amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended 31 March 2024			
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 7)	55,180	55,180	-
	55,180	**55,180**	**-**

NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

15. Financial risk management

This note explains the company's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the company's future financial performance. Current year profit and loss information has been included where relevant to add further context.

15.1 Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, contractual cash flows of debt investments carried at amortised cost, at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), favourable derivative financial instruments and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to wholesale and retail customers, including outstanding receivables.

15.2 Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

The maturity profile of contractual cash flows of non derivative financial liabilities, and financial assets held to mitigate the risk, are presented in the following table. The cash flows are undiscounted contractual amounts.

16. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company incurred a loss for the year ended 31 March 2025 of R17 519 (2024: R13 349) and as at that date, the company's total current liabilities exceeded its total current assets by R68 840 (2024: R51 140).

The non current assets of the company exceeds its non current liabilities by R163 468 610 (2024: R163 468 610). Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited which owes R163 468 610 made a profit in the current year.

The directors believe that the company has adequate financial resources to continue in operation for the foreseeable future and accordingly the annual financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. The directors is satisfied is that the company is in a sound financial position and that it has access to sufficient borrowing facilities to meet its foreseeable cash requirements. The directors is not aware of any new material changes that may adversely impact the company. The directors is also not aware of any material non compliance with statutory or regulatory requirements or of any pending changes to legislation which may affect the company.

17. Events after the reporting date

No material events or circumstance which require adjustment to, or disclosure in, these financial statements have occuured subsequent to year end and up to the date of signature of the financial statements.

DIRECTORS' RESPONSIBILITIES AND APPROVAL

The directors are required in terms of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa to maintain adequate accounting records and are responsible for the content and integrity of the annual financial statements and related financial information included in this report. It is their responsibility to ensure that the annual financial statements fairly present the state of affairs of the company as at the end of the financial year and the results of its operations and cash flows for the period then ended, in conformity with International Financial Reporting Standards. The external auditors are engaged to express an independent opinion on the annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements are prepared in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and are based upon appropriate accounting policies consistently applied and supported by reasonable and prudent judgements and estimates.

The directors acknowledge that they are ultimately responsible for the system of internal financial control established by the company and place considerable importance on maintaining a strong control environment. To enable the directors to meet these responsibilities, the directors set standards for internal control aimed at reducing the risk of error or loss in a cost effective manner. The standards include the proper delegation of responsibilities within a clearly defined framework, effective accounting procedures and adequate segregation of duties to ensure an acceptable level of risk. These controls are monitored throughout the company and all employees are required to maintain the highest ethical standards in ensuring the company's business is conducted in a manner that in all reasonable circumstances is above reproach. The focus of risk management in the company is on identifying, assessing, managing and monitoring all known forms of risk across the company. While operating risk cannot be fully eliminated, the company endeavours to minimise it by ensuring that appropriate infrastructure, controls, systems and ethical behaviour are applied and managed within predetermined procedures and constraints.

The directors are of the opinion, based on the information and explanations given by management, that the system of internal control provides reasonable assurance that the financial records may be relied on for the preparation of the annual financial statements. However, any system of internal financial control can provide only reasonable, and not absolute, assurance against material misstatement or loss.

The directors have reviewed the company's cash flow forecast for the year ended March 31, 2026 and, in light of this review and the current financial position, they are satisfied that the company has or had access to adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. This is subject to continued support from the shareholder.

The external auditors are responsible for independently auditing and reporting on the company's annual financial statements.

The annual financial statements set out on pages 9 to 52 which have been prepared on the going concern basis, were approved by the directors and were signed on April 11, 2025 on their behalf by:

Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	Mark James Wernich

DIRECTORS' REPORT

The directors have pleasure in submitting their report on the annual financial statements of Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited for the year ended March 31, 2025.

1. Review of financial results and activities

Nature of business

Good Hope Palace Hotels Proprietary Limited was incorporated in South Africa with interests in the hotel industry. The company operates in South Africa.

There have been no material changes to the nature of the company's business from the prior year.

Main business and operations

The operating results and statement of financial position of the company are fully set out in the attached financial statements and do not in our opinion require any further comment.

2. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company made a profit (before tax) of R37 212 094 (2024: profit of R12 193 029).

As at March 31, 2025, the Company's total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R4 986 387 (2024: the total liabilities exceeded the total assets by R39 867 163). The Company's current assets exceed current liabilities by R44 958 489 (2024: R32 673 948).

The holding company will provide adequate funds from time to time as may be required to fully meet GHPH's debt service and operational requirements to enable GHPH to operate with full functionality and also as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from date of financial statements for the financial year 2026 or such extended period as may be required.

The forecasts prepared for the year ended March 31, 2026 indicates profitability.

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities will occur in the ordinary course of business.

3. Events after reporting date

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

4. Share capital

	2025	2024
Authorised	Number of shares	
Ordinary shares	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000

Issued	R	R	Number of shares	
	2025	2024	2025	2024
Ordinary shares	707,969,706	707,969,706	707,969,706	707,969,706

There have been no changes to the authorised or issued share capital during the year under review.

5. Dividends

No dividend was declared or paid to the shareholder during the current or prior year.

6. Directors

The directors of the company during the year and up to the date of this report are as follows:

Puneet Chhatwal

Mark James Wernich

Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger

Chandrasekhar Nagarajan

Mehrnavaz Averi

7. Secretary

No secretary has been formally appointed during the current financial year.

8. Shareholder

There have been no changes in ownership during the current financial year.

The shareholder and its interest at the end of the year is:

	Holding
IHOCO B.V	100%

9. Auditors

Morar Incorporated continued in office as auditors for the company for 2025.

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To the Shareholders of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd set out on pages 9 to 50, which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 March 2025 and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income; the statement of changes in equity; and the statement of cash flows for the then ended; and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the financial statements present fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd as at 31 March 2025, and its financial performance and cash flows for the then ended, in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the corresponding sections of the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' International Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (including International Independence Standards). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

We conducted our audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing. 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 Independent Regulatory Board for Auditors' Code of Professional Conduct for Registered Auditors (IRBA Code) and other independence requirements applicable to performing audits of financial statements in South Africa. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the IRBA Code and in accordance with other ethical requirements applicable to performing audits in South Africa. The IRBA Code is consistent with the International Ethics Standards Board for Accountants' Code of Ethics for Professional Accountants (Part A and B). We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

The directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the document titled "Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025", which includes the Directors' Report as required by the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa. The other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of the Directors for the Financial Statements

The directors are responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of the financial statements in accordance with International Financial Reporting Standards and the requirements of the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa, and for such internal control as the directors determine is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with International Standards on Auditing will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with International Standards on Auditing, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the directors.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of the directors' 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.

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In terms of the IRBA Rule published in Government Gazette Number 39475 dated 4 December 2015, we report that Morar Incorporated has been the auditor of Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd for 4 years.

Jennifer Reddy
Chief Executive Officer
Morar Incorporated
Chartered Accountants (SA)
Registered Auditors

Cape Town

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	291,841,396	278,854,286
Intangible assets	6	879,073	278,212
Right-of-use assets	5	6,591,423	9,963,513
Deferred tax assets	9	11,750,654	1,966,450
Total non-current assets		**311,062,546**	**291,062,461**
Current assets			
Inventories	7	8,369,426	8,752,838
Trade and other receivables	8	11,763,435	9,695,984
Cash and cash equivalents	11	67,807,373	36,733,590
Total current assets		**87,940,234**	**55,182,412**
Total assets		**399,002,780**	**346,244,873**
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Issued capital	12	707,969,706	707,969,706
Accumulated loss		(702,983,319)	(747,836,869)
Total equity		**4,986,387**	**(39,867,163)**
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Lease liabilities	14	3,616,805	6,148,929
Loans from group companies	15	347,417,843	351,143,103
Total non-current liabilities		**351,034,648**	**357,292,032**
Current liabilities			
Trade and other payables	13	32,310,571	17,424,532
Current tax liabilities	10	324,270	1,115,788
Lease liabilities	14	3,677,820	3,968,144
Provisions		6,669,084	6,311,540
Total current liabilities		**42,981,745**	**28,820,004**
Total liabilities		**394,016,393**	**386,112,036**
Total equity and liabilities		**399,002,780**	**346,244,873**

STATEMENT OF PROFIT OR LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Revenue	16	203,703,558	182,600,836
Cost of sales	17	(34,769,389)	(33,394,825)
Gross profit		**168,934,169**	**149,206,011**
Other income	18	(52,694)	109,729
Other operating expenses		(137,808,384)	(128,570,510)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss) unrealised		3,725,260	(9,389,746)
Foreign exhange gain/(loss) realised		(57,342)	(128,011)
Profit from operating activities	19	**34,741,009**	**11,227,473**
Investment income	20	3,478,482	1,278,228
Finance costs	21	(1,007,397)	(312,672)
Profit before tax		**37,212,094**	**12,193,029**
Income tax credit / (expense)	22	7,641,456	(1,274,170)
Profit for the year		**44,853,550**	**10,918,859**

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Figures in R

	Share capital	Accumulated loss	Total equity
Balance at April 1, 2023	707,969,706	(758,755,728)	(50,786,022)
Changes in equity			
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	10,918,859	10,918,859
Balance at March 31, 2024	**707,969,706**	**(747,836,869)**	**(39,867,163)**
Balance at April 1, 2024	707,969,706	(747,836,869)	(39,867,163)
Changes in equity			
Profit for the year	-	44,853,550	44,853,550
Total comprehensive income for the year	-	44,853,550	44,853,550
Balance at March 31, 2025	**707,969,706**	**(702,983,319)**	**4,986,387**
Notes	12		

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended March 31, 2025

Figures in R

	Notes	2025	2024
Net cash flows from operations	23	61,467,106	34,288,437
Interest paid		(723)	-
Interest received		3,478,482	1,278,228
Income taxes paid	24	(2,930,207)	-
Net cash flows from operating activities		**62,014,658**	**35,566,665**
Cash flows used in investing activities			
Proceeds from sales of property, plant and equipment		115,680	164,300
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and reclassification		(25,790,101)	(9,502,196)
Purchase of intangible assets		(1,046,492)	-
Movement in loans receivable		(390,840)	-
Cash flows used in investing activities		**(27,111,753)**	**(9,337,896)**
Cash flows used in financing activities			
Cash repayments on lease liabilities		(3,829,122)	(4,262,438)
Cash flows used in financing activities		**(3,829,122)**	**(4,262,438)**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents		**31,073,783**	**21,966,331**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year		36,733,590	14,767,259
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	11	**67,807,373**	**36,733,590**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Accounting Policies

1. General information

The prinicpal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below.

2. Basis of preparation and material accounting policy information

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the going concern basis in accordance with, and in compliance with, International Financial Reporting Standards ("IFRS") and International Financial Reporting Standards Interpretations Committee ("IFRS IC") interpretations issued and effective at the time of preparing these annual financial statements and the Companies Act 71 of 2008 of South Africa as amended.

The principal accounting policies applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements are set out below. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.1 Foreign currency translation

Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates prevailing at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation at year-end exchange rates of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are recognised in profit or loss.

Foreign exchange gains and losses that relate to borrowings and cash and cash equivalents are presented in profit or loss within 'finance income or costs'. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in profit or loss within 'other (losses)/gains – net'.

2.2 Property, plant and equipment

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is recognised as an asset when:

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Initial measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies for recognition as an asset is initially measured at its cost.

The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment includes:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates.
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.
- the initial estimate of the costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located, the obligation for which an entity incurs either when the item is acquired or as a consequence of having used the item during a particular period for purposes other than to produce inventories during that period.

Subsequent measurement - Cost model

After initial recognition, property, plant and equipment is measured at cost less any accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Depreciation

Depreciation of an asset commences when it is available for use, and ceases at the earlier of the date that the asset is classified as held for sale, or the date that the asset is derecognised.

Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

The depreciation charge for each period is recognised in profit or loss unless it is included in the carrying amount of another asset. The depreciable amount of an asset shall be allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. The depreciable amount of an asset is determined after deducting its residual value.

Residual values, useful lives and depreciation methods are reviewed at each financial year end. Where there are significant changes in the expected pattern of economic consumption of the benefits embodied in the asset, the relevant changes will be made to the residual values and depreciation rates, and the change will be accounted for as a change in accounting estimate.

The measurement base, useful life or depreciation rate as well as the depreciation method for all major classes of assets are as follows:

Asset class	Useful life / depreciation rate	Depreciation method
Land		
Buildings	65 years	Straight line
Plant and machinery	20 years	Straight line
Motor vehicles	5 years	Straight line
Soft refurb	5 years	Straight line
Fixtures and fittings	6 years	Straight line
Office furniture and equipment	6 years	Straight line
Computer equipment	4 years	Straight line
Hotel operating equipment	3 years	Straight line
Artwork	20 years	Straight line
Audio and video	6 years	Straight line

Derecognition

The carrying amount of an item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised when the asset is disposed of or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from the derecognition of an item of property, plant and equipment is included in profit or loss when the item is derecognised. Gains are classified as other gains on the face of the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income.

2.3 Intangible assets

Recognition

An intangible asset is recognised when:

- it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

An assessment of the probability of expected future economic benefits that will flow to the entity as a result of the use of an asset is made by management before the asset is recognised. This includes using reasonable and supportive assumptions that represent a best estimate of the set of economic conditions that will exist over the useful life of the asset.

Initial measurement

Intangible assets are initially measured at cost.

Separately acquired assets are initially measured at their purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, and any directly attributable cost of preparing the asset for its intended use.

The cost of assets acquired through an exchange of assets is measured at fair value at acquisition date unless the exchange lacks commercial substance, or the fair value of neither the asset received nor the asset given up is reliably measurable. The acquired asset is immediately measured in this way even if the asset given up cannot immediately be derecognised. If the acquired asset is not measured at fair value, its cost is measured using the carrying amount of the asset given up.

Internally generated brands, mastheads, publishing titles, customer lists and items similar in substance are not recognised as intangible assets.

Subsequent measurement - Cost model

After initial recognition, intangible assets are measured at cost less any accumulated amortisation and any accumulated impairment losses.

Amortisation

An intangible asset is regarded by the entity as having an indefinite useful life when, based on an analysis of all of the relevant factors, there is no foreseeable limit to the period over which the asset is expected to generate net cash inflows. Intangible assets with an indefinite useful life are not amortised, but is tested for impairment annually and whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The intangible asset's determination as having an indefinite useful life is also reviewed annually to determine whether events and circumstances continue to support the indefinite useful life assessment. Reassessing the useful life of an intangible asset as finite rather than indefinite is an indicator that the asset may be impaired.

For other intangible assets amortisation is allocated on a systematic basis over its useful life. Where an intangible asset has a residual value, the depreciable amount is determined after deducting its residual value.

The residual values of intangibles assets are assumed zero unless:

- there is a commitment by a third party to purchase the asset at the end of its useful life; or
- there is an active market for the asset and:
  - residual value can be determined by reference to that market; and
  - it is probable that such a market will exist at the end of the asset's useful life.

Residual values as well as the useful lives of all assets are reviewed annually. Changes in residual values are treated as a change in estimate and treated in accordance with the relevant accounting policies.

The classification of useful lives and amortisation methods for the various classes of assets are as follows:

Asset class	Useful life / amortisation rate	Amortisation method
Computer software	3 years	Straight line

2.4 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.

A financial asset is any asset that is:

- cash;
- an equity instrument of another entity;
- a contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset from another entity or to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially favourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to receive a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments; or
- a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

A financial liability is any liability that is:

- a contractual obligation to deliver cash or another financial asset to another entity to exchange financial assets or financial liabilities with another entity under conditions that are potentially unfavourable to the entity.
- a contract that will or may be settled in the entity's own equity instruments and is a non-derivative for which the entity is or may be obliged to deliver a variable number of the entity's own equity instruments or a derivative that will or may be settled other than by the exchange of a fixed amount of cash or another financial asset for a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments. For this purpose, rights, options or warrants to acquire a fixed number of the entity's own equity instruments for a fixed amount of any currency are equity instruments if the entity offers the rights, options or warrants pro rata to all of its existing owners of the same class of its own non-derivative equity instruments. Also, for these purposes the entity's own equity instruments do not include puttable financial instruments that are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16A and 16B, instruments that impose on the entity an obligation to deliver to another party a pro rata share of the net assets of the entity only on liquidation and are classified as equity instruments in accordance with paragraphs 16C and 16D, or instruments that are contracts for the future receipt or delivery of the entity's own equity instruments.

As an exception, an instrument that meets the definition of a financial liability is classified as an equity instrument if it has all the features and meets the conditions in paragraphs 16A and 16B or paragraphs 16C and 16D of ISA32.

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities.

A derivative is a financial instrument or other contract with all three of the following characteristics:

- its value changes in response to the change in a specified interest rate, financial instrument price, commodity price, foreign exchange rate, index of prices or rates, credit rating or credit index, or other variable, provided in the case of a non-financial variable that the variable is not specific to a party to the contract (sometimes called the 'underlying');
- it requires no initial net investment or an initial net investment that is smaller than would be required for other types of contracts that would be expected to have a similar response to changes in market factors; and
- it is settled at a future date.

A financial liability at fair value through profit or loss is a financial liability that meets one of the following conditions:

- It meets the definition of held for trading. A financial asset or financial liability is classified as held for trading if it is acquired or incurred principally for the purpose of selling or repurchasing it in the near term, on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that are managed together and for which there is evidence of a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking or it is a derivative (except for a derivative that is a financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument);
- upon initial recognition it is designated by the entity as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 4.2.2 or 4.3.5
- it is designated either upon initial recognition or subsequently as at fair value through profit or loss in accordance with paragraph 6.7.1.

Classification and recognition

Classification of a financial instrument, or its component parts takes place on initial recognition. Each instrument is classified as a financial liability, a financial asset or an equity instrument in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and the definitions of a financial liability, a financial asset and an equity instrument.

Financial assets classification

The company classifies financial assets into the following categories:

- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss
- Financial assets subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI)
- Financial assets subsequently measured at amortised cost

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recorded in profit or loss or in OCI. For investments in equity instruments that are not held for trading, this will depend on whether the company has made an irrevocable election at the time of initial recognition to account for the equity investment at fair value through other comprehensive income.

The company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes.

Financial liabilities classification

The company classifies financial liabilities into the following categories:

- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost
- Financial liabilities subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, payables, or as derivatives designated as hedging instruments in an effective hedge, as appropriate.

Recognition

Financial instruments are recognised initially when the company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the company commits to purchase or sell the asset.

Initial measurement

Financial assets

When a financial asset is recognised initially, it is measured at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Financial assets with embedded derivatives are considered in their entirety when determining whether their cash flows are solely payment of principal and interest.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, and derivative financial instruments.

Subsequent measurement

Financial assets

Debt instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and cash flow characteristics of the asset. Debt instruments are subsequently measured at:

- Amortised cost: assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments
  - Interest income is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss and presented in other gains / (losses) together with foreign exchange gains and losses.
  - Impairment losses are presented as a separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's financial assets at amortised cost includes trade receivables, and loans to associates and directors included under other non-current financial assets.

- Fair value through OCI: assets held only for collection of principal and interest payments and for selling the financial assets
  - Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest income and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit or loss.
  - When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains / (losses).
  - Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate method.
  - Foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in other gains / (losses) and impairment expenses are presented as separate line item in the statement of profit or loss.
  - The company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI includes investments in quoted debt instruments included under other non-current financial assets.
  - The company elected to classify irrevocably its non-listed equity investments under this category.
- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss and presented net within other gains / (losses) in the period in which it arises.
  - The company may make an irrevocable election at initial recognition for particular investments in equity instruments that would otherwise be measured at fair value through profit or loss to present subsequent changes in fair value in OCI.
  - This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are also recognised as other income in the statement of profit or loss when the right of payment has been established.

Equity instruments

All equity investments are subsequently measured at fair value.

- Fair value through OCI: elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in OCI
  - There is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss following the derecognition of the investment.
  - Dividends from such investments continue to be recognised in profit or loss as other income when the group's right to receive payments is established.
  - Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.
- Fair value through profit or loss: assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through OCI
  - Changes in the fair value are recognised in other gains / (losses) in the statement of profit or loss as applicable.

Financial liabilities

- Fair value through profit or loss: financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss
  - Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term.
  - This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Group that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationships as defined by IFRS 9.
  - Separated embedded derivatives are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.
  - Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit or loss.
  - Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IFRS 9 are satisfied. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

- Amortised cost: Loans and borrowings
  - After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.
  - Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the effective interest rate amortisation process.
  - Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate.
  - The effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit or loss.
  - This category generally applies to interest-bearing loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

Financial assets are derecognised when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or when it is transferred and the transfer qualifies for derecognition.

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

Impairment of financial assets

A forward looking allowance for expected credit losses is recognised for all debt instruments not held at fair value through profit or loss. Expected credit losses are based on the difference between contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk:

- For credit exposures with no significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, expected credit losses are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month expected credit loss).
- For credit exposures with significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime expected credit loss).

For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company's historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

For debt instruments at fair value through OCI, the low credit risk simplification is applied. At every reporting date, the company evaluates whether the debt instrument is considered to have low credit risk using all reasonable and supportable information that is available without undue cost or effort. The internal credit rating of the debt instrument is reassessed during this evaluation. It is also considered whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk when contractual payments are more than 30 days past due.

The company's debt instruments at fair value through OCI comprise solely of quoted bonds that are graded in the top investment category (Very Good and Good) and, therefore, are considered to be low credit risk investments. It is the company's policy to measure expected credit losses on such instruments on a 12-month basis. However, when there has been a significant increase in credit risk since origination, the allowance will be based on the lifetime expected credit loss. The company uses the ratings to determine whether the debt instrument has significantly increased in credit risk and to estimate expected credit losses.

The company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 90 days past due. However, in certain cases, the company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

Loans to (from) group companies

These can include loans between holding companies, fellow subsidiaries, subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates and are recognised initially at fair value plus direct transaction costs.

The loan to group company is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost, and is initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The loans from group companies are classified as financial liabilities at amortised cost, and are initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Loan to (from) shareholder

The loan to shareholder is classified as a financial asset at amortised cost, and is initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

The loan from shareholder is classified as a financial liabilities at amortised cost, and is initially measured at fair value including transaction costs and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Trade and other receivables

Trade receivables are measured at initial recognition at fair value plus transaction costs. They are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method, less allowance for expected credit losses. For trade receivables and contract assets, a simplified approach is applied in calculating expected credit losses. Instead of tracking changes in credit risk, a loss allowance is recognised based on lifetime expected credit losses at each reporting date. A provision matrix was established that is based on the company’s historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment.

Trade and other receivables are classified as debt instruments and loan commitments at amortised cost.

Up to March 31, 2025, trade receivables were recognised initially at the transaction price. They were subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment. A provision for impairment of trade receivables was established when there was objective evidence that the company would not be able to collect all amounts due according to the original terms of the receivables.

Trade and other receivables were classified as loans and receivables up to March 31, 2025.

Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand and demand deposits, and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. These are initially recorded at fair value and subsequently carried at amortised cost.

Trade and other payables

Trade payables are initially measured at fair value plus direct transaction costs, and are subsequently measured at amortised cost, using the effective interest rate method.

2.5 Inventories

Recognition

Inventories are recognised as an asset when

- it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the entity; and
- the cost of the inventories can be measured reliably.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Measurement

Inventories are measured at the lower of cost and net realisable value using either the first-in-first-out or weighted average cost formula. The same cost formula is used for all inventories having a similar nature and use.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

Current replacement cost is the cost the entity incurs to acquire the asset on the reporting date.

The cost of inventories comprise all costs of purchase, costs of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

The cost of inventories of items that are not ordinarily interchangeable and goods or services produced and segregated for specific projects are assigned by using specific identification of their individual costs.

Recognition as an expense

When inventories are sold, the carrying amount of those inventories are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related revenue is recognised, and the inventory is derecognised. The amount of any write-down of inventories to net realisable value and all losses of inventories are recognised as an expense in the period the write-down or loss occurs. The amount of any reversal of any write-down of inventories, arising from an increase in net realisable value, are recognised as a reduction in the amount of inventories recognised as an expense in the period in which the reversal occurs.

Redundant and slow-moving inventories are identified and written down from cost to net realisable value with regard to their estimated economic or realisable values and the write-down or reversal is recognised against the expense as indicated above. A provision is maintained for obsolete or damaged inventory. The level of the provision for obsolete inventory is equivalent to the value of the difference between the cost of the inventory and its net realisable value or current replacement cost at financial year-end. Movements in this provision are included in the expense recognised as indicated above.

2.6 Tax

Tax expense (tax income) is the aggregate amount included in the determination of profit or loss for the period in respect of current tax and deferred tax.

Current tax is the amount of income taxes payable (recoverable) in respect of the taxable profit (tax loss) for a period.

Deferred tax liabilities are the amounts of income taxes payable in future periods in respect of taxable temporary differences.

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- deductible temporary differences;
- the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
- the carry forward of unused tax credits.

Current tax assets and liabilities

Current tax for current and prior periods is, to the extent unpaid, recognised as a liability. The amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods which exceeds the amount due for those periods, is recognised as an asset.

The benefit relating to a tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of a previous period is recognised as an asset.

Current tax liabilities (assets) for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be paid to (recovered from) the taxation authorities, using the tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- there is an intention to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities

A deferred tax liability is recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arises from:

- the initial recognition of goodwill; or
- the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction which is not a business combination and at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, unless the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that:

- is not a business combination; and
- at the time of the transaction, affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

A deferred tax asset is recognised for the carry forward of unused tax losses and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates and tax laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

The measurement of deferred tax liabilities and deferred tax assets are made to reflect the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which it is expected, at the end of the reporting period, recovery or settlement if temporary differences will occur.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only where:

- there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- the deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on either the same entity within the group or different taxable entities within the group which intend either to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis, or to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously, in each future period in which significant amounts of deferred tax liabilities or assets are expected to be settled or recovered.

Tax expense (income)

Current and deferred tax is recognised as income or an expense and included in profit or loss for the period, except to the extent that the tax arises from:

- a transaction or event which is recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.
- a business combination other than the acquisition by an investment of a subsidiary that is required to be measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised outside profit or loss if the tax relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period, outside profit or loss. Therefore, current tax and deferred tax that relates to items that are recognised, in the same or a different period:

- in other comprehensive income, will be recognised in other comprehensive income;
- directly in equity, will be recognised directly in equity.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

2.7 Leases as lessee

Identification of a lease

At inception of a contract, it is assessed to determine whether the 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. If the terms and conditions of a contract are changed, it is reassessed to once again determine if the contract is still or now contains a lease.

Where a contract contains a lease, each lease component with the contract is accounted for separately from the non-lease components. The consideration is then allocated to each lease component on the basis of the relative stand-alone price of the lease component and the aggregate stand-alone price of the non-lease components. The relative stand-alone price of lease and non-lease components are determined on the basis of the price the lessor, or a similar supplier, would charge an entity for that component, or a similar component, separately. If an observable stand-alone price is not readily available, an estimate of the stand-alone price is made, maximising the use of observable information in each case. All non-lease components are accounted for in accordance with whatever other policy is applicable to them.

Lease term

The lease term of a lease is determined as the non-cancellable period of the lease, together with the periods covered by an option to extend the lease where there is reasonable certainty that the option will be exercised, and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if there is reasonable certainty that the option will not be exercised.

The assessment of the reasonable certainty of the exercising of options to extend the lease or not exercising of options to terminate the lease is reassessed upon the occurrence of either a significant event or a significant change in circumstances that is within the company’s control and it affects the reasonable certainty assumptions.

The assessment of the lease term is revised if there is a change in the non-cancellable lease period.

Recognition

At inception, a right-of-use asset and a lease liability is recognised. Right-of-use assets are included in the statement of financial performance within a classification relevant to the underlying asset, and not as a separate line item.

Measurement

Right-of-use assets are initially measured at cost, comprising the following:

- the amount of the initial measurement of the lease liability;
- any lease payments made at or before the commencement date, less any lease incentives received;
- any initial direct costs incurred; and
- an estimate of costs to be incurred in dismantling and removing the underlying asset, restoring the site on which it is located or restoring the underlying asset to the condition required by the terms and conditions of the lease, unless those costs are incurred to produce inventories. The obligation for those costs are incurred either at the commencement date or as a consequence of having used the underlying asset during a particular period.

Where a lease transfers ownership of the underlying asset by the end of the lease term or if the cost of the right-of-use asset reflects a purchase option will be exercised, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the end of the useful life of the underlying asset. Otherwise, the right-of-use asset is depreciated from the commencement date to the earlier of the end of the useful life of the right-of-use asset or the end of the lease term.

The company tests for impairment where there is an indication that a right-of-use asset may be impaired. An assessment of whether there is an indication of possible impairment is done at each reporting date. Where the carrying amount of a right- of- use asset is greater than the estimated recoverable amount, it is written down immediately to its recoverable amount. The resulting impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, except where the decrease reverses a previously recognised revaluation increase for the same asset the decrease is recognised in other comprehensive income to that extent and reduces the amount accumulated in equity under revaluation surplus, and future depreciation charges are adjusted in future periods to allocate the revised carrying amount, less its residual value, on a systematic basis over its remaining useful life.

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments that are not yet paid at the commencement date. Lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease, if the rate can be readily determined, else it is based on the company's incremental borrowing rate. The following lease payments are included where they are not paid at the commencement date:

- fixed payments, less any lease incentives receivable;
- variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date;
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees;
- the exercise price of a purchase option if there is reasonably certainty that the option will be exercised; and
- payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the exercising an option to terminate the lease.

Subsequently, the lease liability is measured by:

- increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability;
- reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made; and
- remeasuring the carrying amount to reflect any reassessment or lease modifications or to reflect revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Interest on the lease liability in each period during the lease term is the amount that produces a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the lease liability. The periodic rate of interest is the discount rate described above, or if applicable the revised discount rate described below.

Profit or loss for the year will include the interest expense on the lease liability, and the variable costs not included in the measurement of the lease liability are included in the year in which the event of condition that triggers the payment of the variable costs occurs.

2.8 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is a liability of uncertain timing or amount. A liability is a present obligation of the entity arising from past events, the settlement of which is expected to result in an outflow from the entity of resources embodying economic benefits.

A contingent liability is:

- a possible obligation that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity; or
- a present obligation that arises from past events but is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, or the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises from past events and whose existence will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the entity.

A provision is recognised when:

- there is a a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event;
- it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; and
- a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. Where the effect of the time value of money is material, the amount of a provision is the present value of the expenditures expected to be required to settle the obligation.

Where some or all of the expenditure required to settle a provision is expected to be reimbursed by another party, the reimbursement is recognised when it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received when the obligation is settled. The reimbursement is treated as a separate asset. The amount recognised for the reimbursement will not exceed the amount of the provision.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed.

A provision is used only for expenditures for which the provision was originally recognised.

Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

The present obligation under an onerous contract is recognised and measured as a provision.

A constructive obligation to restructure arises only when:

- there is a detailed formal plan for the restructuring identifying at least the business or part of a business concerned, the principal locations affected, the location, function, and approximate number of employees who will be compensated for terminating their services, the expenditures that will be undertaken and when the plan will be implemented; and
- there has been raised a valid expectation in those affected that the restructuring will be carried out by starting to implement that plan or announcing its main features to those affected by it.

After initial recognition and until the liability is settled, cancelled or expires, a contingent liability is recognised in a business combination at the higher of the amount that would be recognised as a provision, and the amount initially recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Contingent assets and liabilities are not recognised, but details are disclosed in the notes to the annual financial statements.

2.9 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue is income arising in the course of an entity’s ordinary activities.

A contract with a customer is recognised when all of the following criteria are met:

- the contract has been approved and all parties to the contract are committed to performing their respective obligations;
- each party’s rights regarding the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- payment terms for the goods or services to be transferred are identifiable;
- the contract has commercial substance; and
- it is probable that the consideration in exchange for the goods or services that will be transferred will be collected.

At the inception of a contract, the goods or services promised in the contract are assessed and a performance obligation is identified for each promise to transfer to the customer either:

- a good or service that is distinct; or
- a series of distinct goods or services that are substantially the same and that have the same pattern of transfer.

Revenue is is recognised when or as the performance obligation is satisfied by transferring a promised good or service to a customer. Assets are transferred when or as the customer obtains control of that asset.

Measurement

When a performance obligation is satisfied, revenue is recognised as the amount of the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation, but excluding estimates of variable consideration that are constrained and any amounts collected on behalf of third parties. The transaction price may include fixed amounts, variable amounts, or both.

The company allocates the transaction price to each performance obligation (or distinct good or service) in an amount that depicts the amount of consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised goods or services to the customer.

The company recognises as an asset the incremental costs of obtaining a contract with a customer if the company expects to recover those costs.

If the costs incurred in fulfilling a contract with a customer are not within the scope of another Standard (for example, IAS 2 Inventories, IAS 16 Property, Plant and Equipment or IAS 38 Intangible Assets), the company recognises an asset from the costs incurred to fulfil a contract only if those costs meet all of the following criteria:

- the costs relate directly to a contract or to an anticipated contract that the company can specifically identify (for example, costs relating to services to be provided under renewal of an existing contract or costs of designing an asset to be transferred under a specific contract that has not yet been approved);
- the costs generate or enhance resources of the company that will be used in satisfying (or in continuing to satisfy) performance obligations in the future; and
- the costs are expected to be recovered.

When either party to a contract has performed, the company presents the contract in the statement of financial position as a contract asset or a contract liability, depending on the relationship between the company's performance and the customer's payment. The company presents any unconditional rights to consideration separately as a receivable.

2.10 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

3. Critical accounting estimates and judgements

Estimates and judgements are continually evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances.

No significant estimates and adjustments have been applied in the preparation of these annual financial statements.

3.1 Critical accounting estimates and assumptions

The preparation of annual financial statements in conformity with IFRS requires management, from time to time, to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of policies and reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. These estimates and associated assumptions are based on experience and various other factors that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. Actual results may differ from these estimates. The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

3.1.1 Impairment testing

The company reviews and tests the carrying value of assets when events or changes in circumstances suggest that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. When such indicators exist, management determine the recoverable amount by performing value in use and fair value calculations. These calculations require the use of estimates and assumptions. When it is not possible to determine the recoverable amount for an individual asset, management assesses the recoverable amount for the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs.

3.1.2 Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management assess the appropriateness of the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. The useful lives of motor vehicles, furniture and computer equipment are determined based on company replacement policies for the various assets. Individual assets within these classes, which have a significant carrying amount are assessed separately to consider whether replacement will be necessary outside of normal replacement parameters.

3.1.3 Impairment of financial assets

The loss allowances 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 the company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period. Details of the key assumptions and inputs used are disclosed in the tables included in note 28.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

4. Property, plant and equipment

4.1

Figures in R

	Land	Buildings	Plant and machinery	Office furniture and equipment	Motor vehicles	Fixtures and fittings	Hotel operating equipment	Computer equipment	Soft refurb	Artwork	Audio and video	Capital work-in-progress	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2025													
Balance at April 1, 2024													
At cost	24,738,306	298,422,835	82,429,431	1,099,149	-	44,979,349	12,466,459	5,302,228	-	3,268,159	6,062,795	1,650,268	480,418,979
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84,295,337)	(61,194,740)	(1,003,588)	-	(33,969,484)	(9,922,614)	(3,254,004)	-	(2,264,026)	(5,660,900)	-	(201,564,693)
Carrying amount	**24,738,306**	**214,127,498**	**21,234,691**	**95,561**	**-**	**11,009,865**	**2,543,845**	**2,048,224**	**-**	**1,004,133**	**401,895**	**1,650,268**	**278,854,286**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2025													
Additions from acquisitions	-	5,756,125	1,420,775	220,170	755,711	9,370,885	978,410	598,607	925,581	-	275,011	5,029,294	25,330,569
Depreciation	-	(3,941,115)	(3,428,248)	(63,175)	(31,057)	(3,274,900)	(510,601)	(748,543)	(14,796)	(162,816)	(159,543)	-	(12,334,794)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(8,665)	-	-	-	-	-	-	(8,665)
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**24,738,306**	**215,942,508**	**19,227,218**	**252,556**	**724,654**	**17,097,185**	**3,011,654**	**1,898,288**	**910,785**	**841,317**	**517,363**	**6,679,562**	**291,841,396**
Closing balance at March 31, 2025													
At cost	24,738,306	304,095,621	83,529,430	1,254,080	755,711	53,409,181	11,936,979	5,079,064	925,581	3,268,159	6,337,806	6,679,562	502,009,480
Accumulated depreciation	-	(88,153,113)	(64,302,212)	(1,001,524)	(31,057)	(36,311,996)	(8,925,325)	(3,180,776)	(14,796)	(2,426,842)	(5,820,443)	-	(210,168,084)
Carrying amount	**24,738,306**	**215,942,508**	**19,227,218**	**252,556**	**724,654**	**17,097,185**	**3,011,654**	**1,898,288**	**910,785**	**841,317**	**517,363**	**6,679,562**	**291,841,396**
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2024													
Balance at April 1, 2023													
At cost	24,738,306	298,422,835	81,139,838	1,005,878	-	41,698,008	11,500,925	4,101,068	-	3,208,898	5,909,886	133,077	471,858,719
Accumulated depreciation	-	(80,392,460)	(58,098,197)	(1,002,131)	-	(33,419,781)	(9,789,491)	(3,504,076)	-	(2,103,381)	(5,547,454)	-	(193,856,971)
Carrying amount	**24,738,306**	**218,030,375**	**23,041,641**	**3,747**	**-**	**8,278,227**	**1,711,434**	**596,992**	**-**	**1,105,517**	**362,432**	**133,077**	**278,001,748**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2024													
Additions from acquisitions	-	-	1,458,128	121,904	-	4,780,119	1,181,363	1,949,547	-	59,262	152,910	1,650,268	11,353,501
Depreciation	-	(3,902,877)	(3,265,078)	(30,090)	-	(2,028,045)	(348,952)	(457,485)	-	(160,646)	(113,447)	-	(10,306,620)
Transfers	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	(133,077)	(133,077)
Disposals	-	-	-	-	-	(20,436)	-	(40,830)	-	-	-	-	(61,266)
Property, plant and equipment at the end of the year	**24,738,306**	**214,127,498**	**21,234,691**	**95,561**	**-**	**11,009,865**	**2,543,845**	**2,048,224**	**-**	**1,004,133**	**401,895**	**1,650,268**	**278,854,286**
Closing balance at March 31, 2024													
At cost	24,738,306	298,422,835	82,429,431	1,099,149	-	44,979,349	12,466,459	5,302,228	-	3,268,159	6,062,795	1,650,268	480,418,979
Accumulated depreciation	-	(84,295,337)	(61,194,740)	(1,003,588)	-	(33,969,484)	(9,922,614)	(3,254,004)	-	(2,264,026)	(5,660,900)	-	(201,564,693)
Carrying amount	**24,738,306**	**214,127,498**	**21,234,691**	**95,561**	**-**	**11,009,865**	**2,543,845**	**2,048,224**	**-**	**1,004,133**	**401,895**	**1,650,268**	**278,854,286**

4.2 Other disclosures

The land relates to Interest of section 150 (previously section 100) in Erf 169470 registered in the township of Cape Town with Title Deed Number ST8233/2013 forming part of a sectional title scheme known long term as "Taj Cape Town" with Sectional Plan Number D235/2012.

Registers with details of land and buildings are available for inspection by shareholders or their duly authorised representatives at the registered office of the company.

5. Right-of-use assets

Figures in R

	Leasehold buidling	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2025		
Balance at April 1, 2024		
At cost	10,549,601	10,549,601
Accumulated depreciation	(586,088)	(586,088)
Carrying amount	**9,963,513**	**9,963,513**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2025		
Additions	236,361	236,361
Depreciation	(3,608,451)	(3,608,451)
Right-of-use assets at the end of the year	**6,591,423**	**6,591,423**
Closing balance at March 31, 2025		
At cost	10,785,962	10,785,962
Accumulated depreciation	(4,194,539)	(4,194,539)
Carrying amount	**6,591,423**	**6,591,423**
Immature	6,591,423	6,591,423
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2024		
Balance at April 1, 2023		
At cost	13,123,286	13,123,286
Accumulated depreciation	(10,540,380)	(10,540,380)
Carrying amount	**2,582,906**	**2,582,906**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2024		
Additions	10,549,599	10,549,599
Depreciation	(3,168,992)	(3,168,992)
Right-of-use assets at the end of the year	**9,963,513**	**9,963,513**
Closing balance at March 31, 2024		
At cost	10,549,601	10,549,601
Accumulated depreciation	(586,088)	(586,088)
Carrying amount	**9,963,513**	**9,963,513**

The company has one lease as detailed below:

- The lease is a portion of a floor in the adjacent building. The initial lease expired in January 2024 and was renewed for a further 36 months as of February 1, 2024.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

6. Intangible assets

Reconciliation of changes in intangible assets

Figures in R

	Computer software	Total
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2025		
Balance at April 1, 2024		
At cost	3,495,507	3,495,507
Accumulated amortisation	(3,217,295)	(3,217,295)
Carrying amount	**278,212**	**278,212**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2025		
Acquisitions through internal development	1,046,492	1,046,492
Amortisation	(445,631)	(445,631)
Intangible assets at the end of the year	**879,073**	**879,073**
Closing balance at March 31, 2025		
At cost	4,541,999	4,541,999
Accumulated amortisation	(3,662,926)	(3,662,926)
Carrying amount	**879,073**	**879,073**
Reconciliation for the year ended March 31, 2024		
Balance at April 1, 2023		
At cost	3,229,877	3,229,877
Accumulated amortisation	(3,107,413)	(3,107,413)
Carrying amount	**122,464**	**122,464**
Movements for the year ended March 31, 2024		
Acquisitions	326,403	326,403
Amortisation	(170,655)	(170,655)
Intangible assets at the end of the year	**278,212**	**278,212**
Closing balance at March 31, 2024		
At cost	3,495,507	3,495,507
Accumulated amortisation	(3,217,295)	(3,217,295)
Carrying amount	**278,212**	**278,212**

7. Inventories

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Inventories comprise:		
Food and beverage	1,354,147	1,744,407
Other supplies	5,763,407	5,876,023
Health center supplies	1,251,872	1,132,408
	8,369,426	**8,752,838**

8. Trade and other receivables

8.1 Trade and other receivables comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Trade receivables	10,873,266	3,964,432
Trade receivables impairment	(2,622,582)	-
Trade receivables - net	**8,250,684**	**3,964,432**
Prepaid expenses	2,333,761	643,648
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	67,730	55,000
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	390,846	-
Other receivables	720,414	5,032,904
Total trade and other receivables	**11,763,435**	**9,695,984**

8.2 Items included in Trade and other receivables not classified as financial instruments

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Prepaid expenses	2,333,761	643,648
Total trade and other receivables excluding non-financial assets included in trade and other receivables	9,429,674	9,052,336

8.3 Exposure to credit risk

Trade receivables inherently expose the company to credit risk, being the risk that the company will incur financial loss if customers fail to make payments as they fall due.

A loss allowance is recognised for all trade receivables, in accordance with IFRS 9 Financial Instruments, and is monitored at the end of each reporting period. In addition to the loss allowance, trade receivables are written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovery, for example, when a debtor has been placed under liquidation. Trade receivables which have been written off are not subject to enforcement activities.

The company measures the loss allowance for trade receivables by applying the simplified approach which is prescribed by IFRS 9. In accordance with this approach, the loss allowance on trade receivables is determined as the lifetime expected credit losses on trade receivables. These lifetime expected credit losses are estimated using a provision matrix, which is presented below. The provision matrix has been developed by making use of past default experience of debtors but also incorporates forward looking information and general economic conditions of the industry as at the reporting date.

The company's historical credit loss experience does not show significantly different loss patterns for different customer segments. The provision for credit losses is therefore based on past due status without disaggregating into further risk profiles. The loss allowance provision is determined as follows:

Figures in R

	2025		2024	
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Loss allowance (Lifetime expected credit loss)	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Loss allowance (Lifetime expected credit loss)
Expected credit loss rate: 32%				
Less than 30 days past due: 48% (2024: 32%)	5,181,344	-	1,747,216	-
31 - 60 days past due: 27% (2024: 27%)	2,896,652	-	752,258	
61 - 90 days past due: 25% (2024: 41%)	2,795,270	(2,622,582)	3,789,105	-
Total	**10,873,266**	**(2,622,582)**	**6,288,579**	**-**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

9. Deferred tax

9.1 The analysis of deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities is as follows:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Deferred tax assets:		
- Deferred tax assets to be recovered after more than 12 months	12,597,001	2,187,172
	12,597,001	**2,187,172**
Deferred tax liabilities:		
- Deferred tax liability to be recovered within 12 months	(846,347)	(220,722)
	(846,347)	**(220,722)**
Net deferred tax assets	**11,750,654**	**1,966,450**
Deferred tax asset		
Provisions	2,331,726	1,704,143
Assessed loss	8,554,754	-
Income received in advance	1,710,521	483,029
Total deferred tax asset	**12,597,001**	**2,187,172**
Deferred tax liability		
Prepaid expenses	(630,115)	(173,785)
Lease	(212,219)	(42,924)
Intangible assets	(4,013)	(4,013)
Total deferred tax liability	**(846,347)**	**(220,722)**

9.2 Reconciliation of deferred tax movements

Figures in R

	Deferred tax	Total
Opening balance at April 1, 2024	1,966,450	1,966,450
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on income received in advance	1,227,499	1,227,499
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on prepaid expenses	(456,330)	(456,330)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on movement on right-of-use of assets	1,715,867	1,715,867
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on lease	(1,697,747)	(1,697,747)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on provisions	96,510	96,510
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on doubtful debt provisions	531,703	531,703
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on interest paid	(187,413)	(187,413)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on assessed loss	8,554,115	8,554,115
Closing balance at March 31, 2025	**11,750,654**	**11,750,654**
Opening balance at April 1, 2023	2,124,831	2,124,831
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on income received in advance	(192,454)	(192,454)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on prepaid expenses	6,068	6,068
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on movement on right-of-use of assets	(1,853,284)	(1,853,284)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on lease	1,931,899	1,931,899
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on provisions	457,876	457,876
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on doubtful debt provisions	(526,981)	(526,981)
Taxable / (deductible) temporary difference on interest paid	18,495	18,495
Closing balance at March 31, 2024	**1,966,450**	**1,966,450**

10. Current tax liabilities

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Current tax liabilities comprise the following balances		
Normal tax	(324,270)	(1,115,788)
Total current tax liability per the statement of financial position	**(324,270)**	**(1,115,788)**

11. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents included in current assets:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Cash		
Cash on hand	52,013	94,063
Bank balances	67,662,117	36,527,159
	67,714,130	**36,621,222**
Cash equivalents		
Cash float	47,300	52,300
Petty cash	45,943	60,068
	93,243	**112,368**
	67,807,373	**36,733,590**

12. Share capital

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Authorised and issued share capital		
Authorised		
1 000 000 000 Ordinary shares of no par value	1,000,000,000	1,000,000,000
Issued		
Ordinary shares of no par value	707,969,706	707,969,706

13. Trade and other payables

13.1 Trade and other payables comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Trade payables	14,591,377	7,371,910
Income received in advance	6,335,290	1,788,998
Accrued expenses	10,227,240	6,708,042
Due to IHCL	188,569	95,587
Value added tax	968,095	1,459,995
Total trade and other payables	**32,310,571**	**17,424,532**

13.2 Credit risk exposures

Trade and other payables classified as financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost and their carrying amount approximates their fair value. The average credit period is 30 days. No interest is charged on trade payables for the first 30 days from the date of the invoice. The company has financial risk management in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the credit timeframe.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

13.3 Items included in trade and other payables not classified as financial liabilities

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Income received in advance	6,335,290	1,788,998
Value added tax	968,095	-
Total non-financial liabilities included in trade and other payables	**7,303,385**	**1,788,998**
Total trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities included in trade and other payables	25,007,186	15,635,534
Total trade and other payables	**32,310,571**	**17,424,532**

14. Lease liabilities

14.1 Lease liabilities comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Lease obligation	7,294,625	10,117,073
Non-current liabilities	3,616,805	6,148,929
Current liabilities	3,677,820	3,968,144
	7,294,625	**10,117,073**

14.2 Amounts recognised in the statement of financial position

The maturity analysis of lease libailities is as follows:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Within one year	3,677,820	3,968,144
One to two years	3,616,805	1,988,395
Two to three years	-	4,160,534
	7,294,625	**10,117,073**
Roll forward of lease liabilities		
Opening balance	10,117,073	2,961,902
Repayments	-	(3,089,228)
New lease	-	10,549,601
Repayments	(3,829,122)	(617,753)
Interest	1,006,674	312,551
	7,294,625	**10,117,073**

It is company policy to lease certain buildings.

The average lease term is 3 years and the average effective borrowing rate is 11.75% (2024: 11.75%)

15. Loans from group companies

15.1 Loans from group companies comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	(163,468,610)	(163,468,610)
The loan is unsecured, interest free and the shareholder has undertaken to provide ongoing financial support.		
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited	(183,949,233)	(187,674,493)
The loan is unsecured, interest free and denominated in US$ 8 778 047 and ZAR 22 122 910. The maturity of the loan is April 1, 2026.		
	(347,417,843)	**(351,143,103)**

15.2 Roll forward of loan from group companies: IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Opening balance	(163,468,610)	(163,468,610)
Roll forward of loan from group companies: Taj International (H.K.) Limited		
Opening balance	(187,674,493)	(178,284,747)
Foreign exchange gain/(loss)	3,725,260	(9,389,746)
	(183,949,233)	**(187,674,493)**

16. Revenue

16.1 Revenue comprises:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Rendering of services over time	160,027,272	145,753,063
Sale of goods at a point in time	42,782,053	35,094,900
Miscellaneous other revenue	894,233	1,752,873
Total revenue	**203,703,558**	**182,600,836**

16.2 Disaggregation of revenue from contracts with customers

The company disaggregates revenue from customers as follows:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Revenue split		
Room income	149,051,648	135,139,147
Banqueting equipment hire	1,244,391	444,813
Banqueting room hire	1,170,322	1,565,074
Food and beverage income	41,887,820	35,094,900
Guest dry cleaning / laundry	787,395	914,923
Health club	5,841,021	5,662,947
Miscellaneous other revenue	894,233	1,752,873
Other income	20,893	24,312
Transport	2,805,835	2,001,847
	203,703,558	**182,600,836**

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

17. Cost of sales

Cost of sales comprise:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Sale of food	14,950,631	14,970,494
Sale of beverages	3,993,565	4,598,850
Other	15,825,193	13,825,481
Total cost of sales	**34,769,389**	**33,394,825**

18. Other income

Other income comprises:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Profit on disposal of fixed asset	(54,859)	93,973
Other income	2,165	109,728
Total other income	**(52,694)**	**203,701**

19. Operating profit (loss)

19.1 Operating (loss)/profit for the year is stated after charging (crediting) the following, amongt others:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Depreciation and amortisation		
Property plant and equipment		
- depreciation	12,334,794	10,306,620
Right-of-use of assets		
- depreciation	3,608,451	3,169,002
Intangible assets		
- amortisation	445,631	170,655
Employee costs		
Salaries, wages bonuses and other benefits	53,060,306	50,578,170
Auditors remuneration - external		
Auditors remuneration - Fees	226,500	200,000
19.2 Other expenses comprise:		
Advertising and publicity	5,663,812	5,186,595
Credit card commission	3,941,112	3,176,013
Electricity, water and sewage	13,509,208	12,296,510
Insurance	655,263	1,069,090
Municipal taxes	3,119,879	2,851,550
Other operating costs	17,256,136	17,408,719
Printing and stationery	1,204,845	1,124,330
Professional fees	2,429,104	2,729,251
Repairs and maintenance	6,075,634	5,474,072
Travel agent commission	13,665,634	12,200,726
TV channel subscription	612,075	629,207
Total other expenses	**137,808,384**	**128,570,510**

20. Investment income

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Investment income comprises:		
Interest received	**3,478,482**	**1,278,228**

21. Finance costs

Finance costs included in profit or loss:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Lease liabilities	1,006,674	312,551
Interest expense	723	121
Total finance costs	**1,007,397**	**312,672**

22. Income tax (credit) / expense

22.1 Income tax recognised in profit or loss:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Current tax		
Current year	2,138,689	1,115,788
Deferred tax		
Income received in advance	(1,227,499)	(483,029)
Intangible assets	4,013	4,013
Prepaid expenses	456,330	173,785
Lease	169,349	42,924
Provisions	(96,509)	(1,704,143)
Bad debt provision	(531,073)	158,382
Assessed loss	(8,554,756)	-
Total deferred tax	**(9,780,145)**	**(1,808,068)**
Total income tax (credit) / expense	**(7,641,456)**	**(692,280)**

22.2 The income tax for the year can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Accounting profit	37,212,094	12,193,029
Income tax calculated at 27.0%	10,047,265	3,292,118
Tax effect of adjustments on taxable income		
Charitable donations income	21,535	7,395
Deferred tax effect income	1,614,982	(2,256,818)
Exchange loss	(990,337)	2,569,794
Effect of tax loss brought forward	(8,554,756)	(4,463,151)
Tax charge	**2,138,689**	**(850,662)**

22.3 Assessed tax loss

Figures in R

	2025	2024
The accumulated assessed loss available for set-off against future assessed profits is as follows:	882,675,816	917,304,800

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

23. Cash flows from operating activities

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Profit for the year	**37,212,094**	**12,193,028**
Adjustments for:		
Finance income	(3,478,482)	(1,278,228)
Finance costs	1,007,397	312,672
Depreciation and amortisation expense	16,388,876	13,646,277
Gains and losses on foreign exchange realised in profit or loss	(3,667,919)	9,517,757
Gains and losses on disposal of non-current assets	54,859	(93,972)
Change in operating assets and liabilities:		
Adjustments for decrease / (increase) in inventories	383,410	(1,028,132)
Adjustments for increase in trade accounts receivable	(4,299,193)	(1,155,384)
Adjustments for increase in trade accounts payable	14,886,039	2,174,419
Adjustments for provisions	2,980,025	-
Net cash flows from operations	**61,467,106**	**34,288,437**

24. Income tax paid

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Income tax paid		
Amounts (payable) at the beginning of the year	(1,115,788)	(1,115,788)
Amounts payable at the end of the year	324,270	1,115,788
Taxation expense (credit)	7,641,456	-
Less deferred tax included in taxation expense	(9,780,145)	-
	(2,930,207)	**-**

25. Financial assets

25.1 Carrying amount of financial assets by category

Figures in R

	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Trade and other receivables excluding non-financial assets (Note 8)	11,256,294	11,256,294	
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	67,807,373	67,807,373	
	79,063,667	**79,063,667**	**-**

Figures in R

	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended March 31, 2024			
Trade and other receivables excluding non-financial assets (Note 8)	9,052,336	9,052,336	-
Cash and cash equivalents (Note 11)	36,733,589	36,733,589	-
	45,785,925	**45,785,925**	**-**

26. Financial liabilities

Carrying amount of financial liabilities by category

Figures in R

	Amortised cost	Total	Fair value
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	7,294,625	7,294,625	-
Loans from group companies (Note 15)	347,417,843	347,417,843	-
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	25,007,186	25,007,186	-
	379,719,654	**379,719,654**	**-**
Year ended March 31, 2024			
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	10,117,073	10,117,073	-
Loans from group companies (Note 15)	351,143,103	351,143,103	-
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	14,175,536	14,175,536	-
	375,435,712	**375,435,712**	**-**

27. Related parties

27.1 Relationships

Holding company	IHOCO B.V.
Ultimate holding company	The Indian Hotels Company Limited (IHCL)
Fellow subsidiaries	Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited
Related parties	IHCL IHOCO BV IHMS LLC IHMS SF LLC IHMS USA LLC IHMS Hotels (SA) United Overseas Hotel Inc Taj Intl Hotels (UK) Oriental Hotels Ltd (India) OHL Intl (HK) Ltd Piem Hotels Ltd Piem Intl (HK) Ltd BAHC 5 (held for sale) St James Court Hotels (UK) Lanka Island Resorts (SL) Hirdaramanis / Others TAL Lanka Hotels & Resorts CG Hospitality Holdings Inc TAL Land Holdings (Thailand) Ltd Local Thai Shareholders TAL Maldives Resorts Taj Safaris Ltd
Directors	Puneet Chhatwal Mark James Wernich Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger Mehrnavaz Averi Chandrasekhar Nagarajan (directors resignation initiated on CIPC September 27, 2024 and is awaiting directors finalisation)

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

27.2 Related party transactions and balances

Figures in R

	Parent	Holding and Ultimate Holding Company	Total
Year ended March 31, 2025			
Outstanding balances for related party transactions			
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited	-	183,949,233	183,949,233
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	-	163,468,610	163,468,610
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	-	188,569	188,569
Amounts receivable from related parties			
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	-	67,736	67,736
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	-	390,840	390,840
Year ended March 31, 2024			
Related party transactions			
Transactions with IHCL during the year	864,758	-	864,758
Amounts owing to related parties			
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited	-	187,674,493	187,674,493
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	-	163,468,610	163,468,610
The Indian Hotels Company Limited	-	95,587	95,587
Amounts receivable from related parties			
IHMS Hotels (SA) Proprietary Limited	-	55,000	55,000

27.3 Compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers

2025

Figures in R

Name	Emoluments	Bonus	Professional fees	Total remuneration
Puneet Chhatwal*	-	-	-	-
Mark James Wernich	2,848,296	987,269	-	3,835,565
Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	-	-	786,272	786,272
Chandrasekhar Nagarajan*	-	-	-	-
Mehrnavaz Averi*	-	-	-	-
Total compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers	**2,848,296**	**987,269**	**786,272**	**4,621,837**

2024

Figures in R

Name	Emoluments	Bonus	Professional fees	Total remuneration
Puneet Chhatwal*	-	-	-	-
Mark James Wernich	2,689,735	999,475	-	3,689,210
Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger	-	-	1,627,263	1,627,263
Chandrasekhar Nagarajan*	-	-	-	-
Mehrnavaz Averi*	-	-	-	-
Total compensation paid to directors and prescribed officers	**2,689,735**	**999,475**	**1,627,263**	**5,316,473**

* Directors did not receive any remuneration from Good Hope Palace Hotels (Pty) Ltd for being a director, they are being paid a nil directors remuneration for services being performed for this entity. These directors are remunerated at the parent level and none of their remuneration can be apportioned for this entity.

28. Financial risk management

This note explains the company's exposure to financial risks and how these risks could affect the company's future financial performance. Current year profit and loss information has been included where relevant to add further context.

28.1 Market risk

28.1.1 Foreign exchange risk

Exposure

The company's exposure to foreign currency risk at the end of the reporting period, expressed in South African Rand, was as follows:

	USD
March 31, 2025	
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited	**161,867,167**
Long-term loan: USD 8 778 047	

	US Dollar
March 31, 2024	
Taj International Hotels (H.K.) Limited	**163,447,235**
Long-term loan: USD 8 778 047	

Exchange rates

Figures in R

	2025	2024
US Dollar	18.44	18.62

Instruments used by the company

Management has set up a policy that requires group companies to manage their foreign exchange risk against their functional currency. The group companies are required to hedge their entire foreign exchange risk exposure with the company treasury. To manage their foreign exchange risk arising from future commercial transactions and recognise assets and liabilities, entities in the company use forward contracts, transacted with company treasury. Foreign exchange risk arises when future commercial transactions or recognised assets or liabilities are denominated in a currency that is not the entity's functional currency.

The US dollar denominated bank loans are expected to be repaid with receipts from US dollar denominated sales. The foreign currency exposure of these loans has therefore not been hedged.

Sensitivity

As shown in the table above, the group is primarily exposed to changes in US/CU exchange rates. The sensitivity of profit or loss to changes in the exchange rates arises mainly from US-dollar denominated financial instruments and the impact on other components of equity arises from foreign forward exchange contracts designated as cash flow hedges.

Figures in R

	Impact on post tax profit	
	2025	2024
US Dollar 8% (2024: 10%) increase	3,667,918	9,517,757
US Dollar 8% (2024: 10%) decrease	(3,667,918)	(9,517,757)

Profit is more sensitive to movements in the Oneland currency units/US dollar exchange rates in 2018 than 2017 because of the increased amount of US dollar denominated borrowings. Equity is more sensitive to movements in the Oneland currency units/US dollar exchange rates in 2018 than 2017 because of the increased amount of foreign currency forwards. The group's exposure to other foreign exchange movements is not material.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

28.1.2 Cash flow and fair value interest rate risk

Exposure

The company has no interest bearing financial instruments at the end of the reporting period.

28.2 Liquidity risk

The company is exposed to liquidity risk, which is the risk that the company will encounter difficulties in meeting its obligations as they become due.

The company manages its liquidity risk by effectively managing its working capital, capital expenditure and cash flows. The financing requirements are met through a mixture of cash generated from operations and long and short term borrowings. Committed borrowing facilities are available for meeting liquidity requirements and deposits are held at central banking institutions.

28.2.1 Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities, and net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant. For interest rate swaps the cash flows have been estimated using forward interest rates applicable at the end of the reporting period.

The group's trading portfolio of derivative instruments with a negative fair value has been included at their fair value of CU610,000 (2017 – CU621,000) within the less than 6 month time bucket. This is because the contractual maturities are not essential for an understanding of the timing of the cash flows. These contracts are managed on a net fair value basis rather than by maturity date.

Figures in R

Contractual maturities of financial liabilities	Between 6 months and 1 year	Between 1 and 2 years	Over 5 years	Total contractual cash flows	Carrying amount
Year ended March 31, 2025					
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	25,007,186	-	-	25,007,186	25,007,186
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	3,677,820	3,616,805	-	7,294,625	7,494,625
Loans from group companies (Note 15)	-	-	347,417,843	347,417,843	347,417,843
Total non-derivatives	**28,685,006**	**3,616,805**	**347,417,843**	**379,719,654**	**379,919,654**
Year ended March 31, 2024					
Non-derivatives					
Trade and other payables excluding non-financial liabilities (Note 13)	17,424,532	-	-	17,424,532	17,424,532
Lease liabilities (Note 14)	3,968,144	6,148,929	-	10,117,073	10,117,073
Loans from group companies (Note 15)	-	-	351,143,103	351,143,103	351,143,103
Total non-derivatives	**21,392,676**	**6,148,929**	**351,143,103**	**378,684,708**	**378,684,708**

29. Capital management

The company's objective when managing capital (which includes share capital, borrowings, working capital and cash and cash equivalents) is to maintain a flexible capital structure that reduces the cost of capital to an acceptable level of risk and to safeguard the company's ability to continue as a going concern while taking advantage of strategic opportunities in order to maximise stakeholder returns sustainably.

The company manages capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to the shareholder, return capital to the shareholder, repurchase shares currently issued, issue new shares, issue new debt, issue new debt to replace existing debt with different characteristics and/or sell assets to reduce debt.

The capital structure and gearing ratio of the company at the reporting date was as follows:

Figures in R

	2025	2024
Loans from group companies	347,417,843	351,143,103
Lease liabilities	7,294,625	10,117,073
Trade and other payables	32,310,571	17,424,532
Total borrowings	**387,023,039**	**378,684,708**
Cash and ash equivalents	(67,807,373)	(36,733,590)
Balances of managed capital	**319,215,666**	**341,951,118**
Equity	4,986,387	(39,867,266)
Gearing ratio	7762%	858%

30. Going concern

The annual financial statements have been prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realisation of assets and settlement of liabilities, contingent obligations and commitments will occur in the ordinary course of business.

The company made a profit (before tax) of R37 212 094 (2024: profit of R12 193 029).

As at March 31, 2025, the Company's total assets exceeded its total liabilities by R4 986 387 (2024: the total liabilities exceeded the total assets by R39 867 163). The Company's current assets exceed current liabilities by R44 958 489 (2024: R32 673 948).

The holding company will provide adequate funds from time to time as may be required to fully meet GHPH's debt service and operational requirements to enable GHPH to operate with full functionality and also as a going concern for a period of at least 12 months from date of financial statements for the financial year 2024-26 or such extended period as may be required.

The forecasts prepared for the year ended March 31, 2026 indicates profitability.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

Accordingly, the financial statements are prepared on the basis of accounting policies applicable to a going concern. This basis presumes that funds will be available to finance future operations and that the realization of assets and settlement of liabilities.

31. Events after the reporting date

The directors are not aware of any matter or circumstance arising since the end of the financial year to the date of this report that could have a material effect on the financial position of the company.

32. New and revised standards affecting amounts and disclosures reported in the financial statements

New amendments issued Janaury 1, 2025				
Standard / amendment	**When issued**	**Effective date**	**Standards / Interpreatation amended**	**Standards withdrawn**
IFRS 18 Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements	April 2024	January 1, 2027	IFRS 1, IFRS 3, IFRS 5, IFRS 6, IFRS 7,IFRS 8, IFRS 9, IFRS 12, IFRS 13, IFRS 14, IFRS 15, IFRS 16, IFRS 17, IAS 2, IAS 7, IAS 8, IAS 10, IAS 12, IAS 16, IAS 19, IAS 20, IAS 21, IAS 24, IAS 28, IAS 29, IAS 32, IAS 33, IAS 34, IAS 38, IAS 40, IAS 41, IFRIC 1, IFRIC 14, IFRIC 17, IFRIC 19, IFRIC 23, SIC-32	IAS 1
IFRS 19 Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures	May 2024	January 1, 2024	IFRS 1, IFRS 5, IFRS 13, IFRS 17, IFRS 18, IAS 32, IAS 34, IFRIC 14	
Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	May 2024	January 1, 2026	IFRS 1, IFRS 5, IFRS 13, IFRS 17, IFRS 18, IAS 32, IAS 34, IFRIC 14	
Annual Improvements to IFRS Accounting Standards - Volume 11	July 2024	January 1, 2026	IFRS 1, IFRS 7, IFRS 9, IFRS 10, IAS 7	
Contracts Referencing Nature-dependent Electricity Amendments to IFRS 9 and IFRS 7	December 2024	January 1, 2026	IFRS 7, IFRS 9	

DIRECTORS' STATEMENT

The directors are pleased to present their statement to the members together with the audited financial statements of Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd. (the Company) for the financial year ended December 31, 2024.

1 OPINION OF THE DIRECTORS

In the opinion of the directors,

(a) the financial statements of the Company are drawn up so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at December 31, 2024 and the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the financial year ended December 31, 2024.

(b) at the date of this statement, there are reasonable grounds to believe that the Company will be able to pay its debt as and when they fall due.

2 DIRECTORS

The directors of the Company in office at the date of this statement are:

Ivy Ong Lay Kuan

Nabakumar Shome

Piyush Mangal(Appointed on February 26, 2024)

3 ARRANGEMENTS TO ENABLE DIRECTORS TO ACQUIRE SHARES OR DEBENTURES

Neither at the end of nor at any time during the financial year was the Company a party to any arrangement whose objects are, or one of whose objects is, to enable the directors of the Company to acquire benefits by means of the acquisition of shares in, or debentures of the Company or any other body corporate.

4 DIRECTORS' INTERESTS IN SHARES OR DEBENTURES

According to the register of directors' shareholdings kept by the Company under section 164 of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 (the Act), the directors of the Company who held office at the end of the financial year had no interests in the shares or debentures of the Company and its related corporations.

5 SHARE OPTIONS

There were no options granted during the financial year to subscribe for unissued shares of the Company.

There were no shares have been issued during the financial year by virtue of the exercise of options to take up unissued shares of the Company.

There were no unissued shares of the Company under option at the end of the financial year.

6 AUDITOR

The auditor, Messrs. Rohan • Mah & Partners LLP, has expressed its willingness to accept re-appointment.

ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS

Nabakumar Shome
Director

Piyush Mangal
Director

Singapore,
April 22, 2025

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF DEMETER SPECIALITIES PTE. LTD.
(Incorporated in the Republic of Singapore)

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd. (the Company), which comprise the statement of financial position as at 31 December 2024, and the statement of profit or loss and other comprehensive income, statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements are properly drawn up in accordance with the provisions of the Singapore Companies Act, 1967 (the Act) and Financial Reporting Standards in Singapore (FRSs) so as to give a true and fair view of the financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of the financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with Singapore Standards on Auditing (SSAs). 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 Accounting and Corporate Regulatory Authority (ACRA) Code of Professional Conduct and Ethics for Public Accountants and Accounting Entities (ACRA Code) together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in Singapore, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ACRA Code. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Other Information

Management is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors' Statement set out on pages 1 to 2.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Directors for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of financial statements that give a true and fair view in accordance with the provisions of the Act and FRSs, and for devising and maintaining a system of internal accounting controls sufficient to provide a reasonable assurance that assets are safeguarded against loss from unauthorised use or disposition; and transactions are properly authorised and that they are recorded as necessary to permit the preparation of true and fair financial statements and to maintain accountability of assets.

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 directors' responsibilities include overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SSAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

As part of an audit in accordance with SSAs, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism throughout the audit. We also:

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

We communicate with the directors 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

In our opinion, the accounting and other records required by the Act to be kept by the Company have been properly kept in accordance with the provisions of the Act.

ROHAN • MAH & PARTNERS LLP
Public Accountants and
Chartered Accountants

Singapore
April 22, 2025
(RK/MA./SR/KL/ccy)

STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL POSITION
as at December 31, 2024

(S$)

	Note	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
ASSETS LESS LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Asset			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,471,123	2,222,569
Current Assets			
Inventories	4	59,152	92,364
Trade and other receivables	5	96,774	212,735
Cash and cash equivalents	6	127,852	72,508
		283,778	**377,607**
Current Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	7	42,089	212,372
Lease liabilities	8	239,976	227,929
		282,065	**440,301**
Net Current Assets / (Liabilities)		**1,713**	**(62,694)**
Non-Current Liabilities			
Lease liabilities	8	209,642	449,618
Net Assets		**1,263,194**	**1,710,257**
Capital and Reserves Attributable to Equity Holders of the Company			
Share capital	10	3,150,000	2,000,000
Accumulated losses		(1,886,806)	(289,743)
Total Equity		**1,263,194**	**1,710,257**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS AND OTHER COMPREHENSIVE INCOME

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(S$)

	Note	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Continuing operations			
Revenue	11	1,458,181	17,381
Cost of sales	13	(393,609)	(19,231)
Gross profit/(loss)		**1,064,572**	**(1,850)**
Other income	12	2,726	61
Administration expenses	16	(1,840,108)	(208,021)
Finance cost	15	(29,632)	(14,563)
Operating expenses	14	(794,621)	(65,370)
Loss before taxation		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**
Taxation	18	-	-
Loss from continuing operations		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**
Loss for the year/period		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**
Total comprehensive loss		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**
Loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**
Total comprehensive loss attributable to:			
Equity holders of the Company		**(1,597,063)**	**(289,743)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(S$)

	Share Capital	Accumulated Losses	Total
As at 26 May 2023 (Date of incorporation)	-	-	-
Issuance of share capital	2,000,000	-	2,000,000
Total comprehensive loss for the period	-	(289,743)	(289,743)
As at 31 December 2023	**2,000,000**	**(289,743)**	**1,710,257**
Issuance of share capital	1,150,000	-	1,150,000
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(1,597,063)	(1,597,063)
As at 31 December 2024	**3,150,000**	**(1,886,806)**	**1,263,194**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS

for the year ended December 31, 2024

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Loss before taxation	(1,597,063)	(289,743)
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation for property, plant and equipment	794,621	65,370
Interest expenses	29,632	14,563
Operating loss before working capital changes	**(772,810)**	**(209,810)**
Working capital changes, excluding changes related to cash		
Inventories	33,212	(92,364)
Trade and other receivables	117,114	(212,735)
Trade and other payables	(121,740)	163,787
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	**28,586**	**(141,312)**
Net cash used in operating activities	**(744,224)**	**(351,122)**
CASH FLOWS FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	(43,175)	(1,616,647)
Net cash used in investing activities	**(43,175)**	**(1,616,647)**
CASH FLOWS FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Issuance of shares	1,150,000	2,000,000
Payable to ultimate holding company - non-trade	(48,543)	48,585
Receivable from related company - non-trade	(1,153)	-
Payment of finance lease liabilities	(257,562)	(8,308)
Net cash flow generated from financing activities	**842,742**	**2,040,277**
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents	55,344	72,508
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of year/period	72,508	-
Cash and cash equivalents at end of year/period (Note 6)	**127,852**	**72,508**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these audited financial statements.

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

for the year ended December 31, 2024

These notes form an integral part of and should be read in conjunction with the accompanying financial statements.

NOTE 1: CORPORATE INFORMATION

Demeter Specialities Pte. Ltd. is a private company limited by shares incorporated in Singapore with its registered address at 7, Temasek Boulevard, #37-01A Suntec Tower One Singapore 038987. The principal place of the business is at 26 Beach Road, #B1-23/24/25, South Beach Avenue, Singapore 189768.The Company operates the restaurant chain of Bombay Brasserie.

The principal activities of the Company in the course of the financial period are to carry on the business of food and beverages sales (restaurant). There have been no significant changes in the nature of these principal activities during the financial period.

It’s immediate and ultimate holding company is IHOCO B.V. and The Indian Hotels Company Limited, which incorporated in Netherlands and India, respectively. Related companies in these financial statements refer to members of the holding corporation’s group of company.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 December 2024 were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Directors on 22 April 2025.

NOTE 2: MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICY INFORMATION

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The financial statements are prepared in accordance with Singapore Financial Reporting Standards (FRS). The financial statements, expressed in Singapore Dollar (SGD or S$), which is also the functional currency of the Company, are prepared based on the historical cost convention, except as disclosed in the accounting policies below.

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with FRS requires management to exercise its judgement in the process of applying the Company’s accounting policies. It also requires the use of accounting estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements, and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the financial year. Although these estimates are based on management’s best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results may ultimately differ from those estimates. There are no critical accounting estimates and assumptions used that are significant to the financial statements, and areas involving a higher degree of judgement or complexity except as disclosed in Note 23.

The accounting policies adopted are consistent with those of the previous financial year except in the current financial year, the Company has adopted all the new and revised standards which are relevant to the Company and are effective for annual financial periods beginning on or after January 1, 2024. The adoption of these standards did not have any material effect on the financial statements.

A number of new standards, amendments to standards and interpretations are issued but effective for annual periods beginning on or after January 1, 2025 and have not been applied in preparing these financial statements. The Company does not plan to early adopt these standards.

Description	Effective for annual periods beginning on or after
Amendments to FRS 21 *The Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates:* Lack of Exchangeability	1 January 2025
Amendments to FRS 109 *Financial Instruments* and FRS 107 *Financial Instruments: Disclosures:* Amendments to the Classification and Measurement of Financial Instruments	1 January 2026
Annual Improvement to FRSs Volume 11	1 January 2026
FRS 118 *Presentation and Disclosure in Financial Statements:*	1 January 2027
FRS 119 *Subsidiaries without Public Accountability: Disclosures*	1 January 2027
Amendments to FRS 110 *Consolidated Financial Statements* and FRS 28 *Investments in Associates and Joint Ventures:* Sale or Contribution of Assets between an Investor and its Associate or Joint Venture	Date to be determined

The directors expect that the adoption of the other standards above will have no material impact on the financial statements in the period of initial application.

2.2 Property, Plant and Equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to recognition, property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The cost of property, plant and equipment includes its purchase price and any cost directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management. Dismantlement, removal or restoration costs are included as part of the cost of property, plant and equipment if the obligation for dismantlement, removal or restoration is incurred as a consequence of acquiring or using the property, plant and equipment.

Depreciation is calculated using the straight-line method to allocate depreciation amounts over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful lives are as follows:

	Years
Furniture and fittings	3
Office equipment	3
Renovation	3
Leasehold	3

The residual value, useful lives and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on derecognition of the asset is included in profit or loss in the year the asset is derecognised.

2.3 Impairment of Non-Financial Assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, (or, where applicable, when an annual impairment testing for an asset is required), the Company makes an estimate of the asset's recoverable amount.

An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use and is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or cash-generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

Impairment losses are recognised in profit or loss.

A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the estimates use to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. If that is the case, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to its recoverable amount. That increase cannot exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised previously. Such reversal is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4 Financial Instrument

2.4.1 Financial Assets

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when the entity becomes party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

At initial recognition, the Company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at FVPL are expensed in profit or loss.

Trade receivables are measured at the amount of consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third party, if the trade receivables do not contain a significant financing component at initial recognition.

Subsequent Measurement

Investments in Debt Instruments

Subsequent measurement of debt instruments depends on the Company's business model for managing the asset and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the asset. The three measurement categories for classification of debt instruments are amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) and FVPL. The Company only has debt instruments at amortised cost.

Financial assets that are held for the collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. Financial assets are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less impairment. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the assets are derecognised or impaired, and through the amortisation process.

Investments in Equity Instruments

On initial recognition of an investment in equity instrument that is not held for trading, the Company may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in fair value in the other comprehensive income which will not be reclassified subsequently to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are to be recognised in profit or loss when the Company's right to receive payments is established. For investments in equity instruments which the Company has not elected to present subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income, changes in fair value are recognised in profit or loss.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognised where the contractual right to receive cash flows from the asset has expired. On derecognition of a financial asset in its entirely, the difference between the carrying amount and the sum of the consideration received and any cumulative gain or loss that had been recognised in other comprehensive income for debt instruments is recognised in profit or loss.

2.4.2 Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value plus in the case of financial liabilities not at FVPL, directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at FVPL are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. On derecognition, the difference between the carrying amounts and the consideration paid is recognised in profit or loss.

2.5 Impairment of Financial Assets

The Company recognises an allowance for expected credit losses (ECLs) for all debt instruments not held at FVPL. ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12- month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is recognised for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

For trade receivables, the Company applies a simplified approach in calculating ECLs. Therefore, the Company does not track changes in credit risk, but instead recognises a loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. The Company has established a provision matrix that is based on its historical credit loss experience, adjusted for forward-looking factors specific to the debtors and the economic environment which could affect debtors' ability to pay.

The Company considers a financial asset in default when contractual payments are 60 days past due. However, in certain cases, the Company may also consider a financial asset to be in default when internal or external information indicates that the Company is unlikely to receive the outstanding contractual amounts in full before taking into account any credit enhancements held by the Company. A financial asset is written off when there is no reasonable expectation of recovering the contractual cash flows.

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at banks and on hand which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Leases

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

2.7.1 As Lessee

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

Right-of-Use Assets

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

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset. The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. The accounting policy for impairment is disclosed in Note 2.3

The Company's right-of-use assets are presented within property, plant and equipment (Note 3).

Lease Liabilities

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

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

The Company's lease liabilities are included in Note 8.

Short-Term Leases and Leases of Low-Value Assets

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

2.8 Provisions

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is possible that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and the amount of the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. If it is no longer probable that an outflow of economic resources will be required to settle the obligation, the provision is reversed. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, where appropriate, the risks 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.

2.9 Share Capital

Proceeds from issuance of ordinary shares are recognised as share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of ordinary shares are deducted against share capital.

2.10 Related Parties

A related party is defined as follows:

(a) A person or a close member of that person's family is related to the Company if that person:

(i) Has control or joint control over the Company;

(ii) Has significant influence over the Company; or

(iii) Is a member of the key management personnel of the Company or of a parent of the Company.

(b) An entity is related to the Company if any of the following conditions applies:

(i) The entity and the Company are members of the same company (which means that each parent, subsidiary and fellow subsidiary is related to the others);

(ii) One entity is an associate or joint venture of the other entity (or and associate or joint venture of a member of a company of which the other entity is a member);

(iii) Both entities are joint ventures of the same third party;

(iv) One entity is a joint venture of a third entity and the other entity is an associate of the third entity;

(v) The entity is a post-employment benefit plan for the benefit of employees of either the Company or an entity related to the Company. If the Company is itself such a plan, the sponsoring employers are also related to the Company;

(vi) The entity is controlled or jointly controlled by a person identified in (a);

(vii) A person identified in (a)(i) has significant influence over the entity or is a member of the key management personnel of the entity (or of a parent of the entity); or

(viii) The entity, or any member of a company of which it is a part, provides key management personnel services to the reporting Company or to the parent of the reporting Company.

2.11 Foreign Currency Transactions and Balances

Transactions in foreign currencies are measured in the functional currency of the Company and are recorded on initial recognition in the functional currency at exchange rates approximating those ruling at the transaction dates. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the rate of exchange ruling at the reporting date. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at the end of the reporting period are recognised in profit or loss.

2.12 Revenue

Revenue is measured based on the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring promised goods or services to a customer, excluding amounts collected on behalf of third parties.

Revenue is recognised when the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service to the customer, which is when the customer obtains control of the good or service. A performance obligation may be satisfied at a point in time or over time. The amount of revenue recognised is the amount allocated to the satisfied performance obligation.

2.12.1 Food and Beverage

Revenue from food and beverage sale which is recognised once the food and beverage are sold, and services have been provided to the customer.

2.13 Employee Benefits

2.13.1 Defined Contribution Plans

The Company makes contributions to the Central Provident Fund scheme in Singapore, a defined contribution pension scheme. Contributions to defined contribution pension schemes are recognised as an expense in the period in which the related service is performed.

2.13.2 Short-term Employee Benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

2.14 Taxes

2.14.1 Current Income Tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities for the current and prior periods are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authority. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting period.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

Current income taxes are recognised in profit or loss except to the extent that the tax relates to items recognised outside profit or loss, either in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

2.14.2 Deferred Tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences at the end of the reporting date between thee tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable tight exist to set off current income tax assets against current income tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

2.14.3 Goods and Services Tax (GST)

Revenues, expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of GST except:

(a) where the GST incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case the GST is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item as applicable, and

(b) receivables and payables that are stated with the amount of GST included.

The net amount of GST recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the statement of financial position.

2.15 Government Grants

Government grants are recognised when there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attaching conditions will be complied with.

When the grant relates to an expense item, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis over the periods that the related costs, for which it is intended to compensate, are expensed. When the grant relates to an asset, the fair value is recognised as deferred income on the statement of financial position and is recognised as income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

When loans or similar assistance are provided by governments or related institutions with an interest rate below the current applicable market rate, the effect of this favourable interest is regarded as additional government grant.

NOTE 3: PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT

(S$)

December 31, 2024	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer	Renovation	Leasehold	Others	Total
Cost							
At beginning of year	677,269	7,299	15,304	-	897,119	690,948	2,287,939
Reclassification	-	-	-	225,827	(225,827)	-	-
Additions	17,688	14,880	8,100	-	-	2,507	43,175
At the end of year	**694,957**	**22,179**	**23,404**	**225,827**	**671,292**	**693,455**	**2,331,114**
Accumulated Depreciation							
At beginning of year	19,351	209	437	-	25,632	19,741	65,370
Reclassification	-	-	-	6,452	(6,452)	-	-
Depreciation	236,475	4,853	7,259	77,426	230,157	238,451	794,621
At end of year	**255,826**	**5,062**	**7,696**	**83,878**	**249,337**	**258,192**	**859,991**
Carrying Amount							
At end of year	**439,131**	**17,117**	**15,708**	**141,949**	**421,955**	**435,263**	**1,471,123**

Others category include Kitchen equipment and Restaurant equipment.

(S$)

December 31, 2023	Furniture and Fittings	Office Equipment	Computer	Leasehold	Others	Total
Cost						
At beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Additions	677,269	7,299	15,304	897,119	690,948	2,287,939
At the end of period	**6,77,269**	**7,299**	**15,304**	**897,119**	**690,948**	**2,287,939**
Accumulated Depreciation						
At beginning of period	-	-	-	-	-	-
Depreciation	19,351	209	437	25,632	19,741	65,370
At end of period	**19,351**	**209**	**437**	**25,632**	**19,741**	**65,370**
Carrying Amount						
At end of period	**657,918**	**7,090**	**14,867**	**871,487**	**671,207**	**2,222,569**

NOTE 4: INVENTORIES

S$

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Finished goods	59,152	92,364
Less: Allowance for obsolescence		
At beginning of period	-	-
Allowance written off during the year	-	-
At end of the year	-	-
	59,152	**92,364**

Inventories consist mainly of kitchen supplies for the restaurant and are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value.

The cost of inventories recognised as an expense and included in “Cost of sales” amounts to S$393,609 (2023: S$19,231).

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

NOTE 5: TRADE AND OTHER RECEIVABLES

S$

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Trade receivables^	10,175	2,485
Amount due from related party - non-trade*	1,153	-
Deposits	80,708	75,920
GST receivable	-	131,141
Prepayments	4,738	3,189
Other receivables	-	-
	96,774	**212,735**

^Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are immediate payment terms. They are recognised at their original invoice amounts, which represent their fair values on initial recognition.

*Amount due from related company - non-trade is unsecured, interest-free and repayable on demand.

NOTE 6: CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS

S$

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Cash at bank	125,574	70,834
Cast in hand	2,278	1,674
	127,852	**72,508**

NOTE 7: TRADE AND OTHER PAYABLES

S$

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Amounts due to ultimate holding company – non-trade*	42	48,585
Amount due to third parties – trade	1,877	48,207
Accruals	20,998	43,764
GST payable	13,096	-
Other payables	6,076	71,816
	42,089	**212,372**

*Amounts due to ultimate holding corporation are unsecured, interest free and repayable on demand.

Trade payables are normally settled on 60 days term while other payables have an average term of 30 days

NOTE 8 : LEASE LIABILITIES

S$

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Current	239,976	227,929
Non-current	209,642	449,618
	449,618	**677,547**

A reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities is as follows:

(S$)

			Non-cash changes		
	January 1, 2024	Cash flows	Accretion of Interest	Others	December 31, 2024
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities					
- Current	227,929	(257,561)	29,632	239,976	239,976
- Non-current	449,618	-	-	(239,976)	209,642
	677,547	**(257,561)**	**29,632**	**-**	**449,618**

			Non-cash changes		
	May 26, 2023	Cash flows	Accretion of Interest	Others	December 31, 2023
Liabilities					
Lease liabilities					
- Current	-	-	14,563	213,366	227,929
- Non-current	-	-	-	449,618	449,618
	-	**-**	**14,563**	**662,984**	**677,547**

NOTE 9: LEASES

Company as a lessee

The Company has lease contracts for premises. The Company's obligations under these leases are secured by the lessor's title to the leased assets. The Company is restricted from assigning and subleasing the leased assets.

Carrying Amount of Right-of-Use Asset Classified Within Property, Plant and Equipment

(S$)

	Restaurant premises	Total
Acquired at August 1, 2023	671,292	671,292
Depreciation	(19,180)	(19,180)
As at December 31, 2023	**652,112**	**652,112**
Depreciation	(230,157)	(230,157)
As at December 31, 2024	**421,955**	**421,955**

Lease Liabilities

The carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the year are disclosed in Note 8 and the maturity analysis of lease liabilities is disclosed in Note 20.

Amounts recognised in profit or loss

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	230,157	19,180
Finance lease interest (Note 15)	29,632	14,563
Total amount recognised in profit or loss	**259,789**	**33,743**

NOTE 10: SHARE CAPITAL

	2024		2023	
	No. of shares	S$	No. of shares	S$
Ordinary shares issued and fully paid:				
At beginning of the year/period	2,000,000	2,000,000	-	-
Allotment of shares*	1,150,000	1,150,000	2,000,000	2,000,000
At end of the year/period	**3,150,000**	**3,150,000**	**2,000,000**	**2,000,000**

During the year, the Company issued 2,000,000 shares at S$1.00 per share (2023: 1,150,000 shares at S$1.00 per share) to its ultimate holding company.

The holders of ordinary shares are entitled to receive dividends as and when declared by the Company. All ordinary shares carry one vote per share without restriction and have no par value.

*On January 8, April 22 and September 27, 2024, allotment of S$550,000, S$300,000 and S$300,000 comprising a total of 1,150,000 ordinary shares at a subscription price of S$1.00 per share has been allotted to ultimate holding company IHOCO B.V. to increase the paid-up capital.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

NOTE 11: REVENUE

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Beverage sales – alcoholic	189,741	746
Beverage sales – non-alcoholic	62,879	1,147
Food sales	1,205,561	15,288
	1,458,181	**17,381**

Revenue is recognised at point-in-time.

NOTE 12: OTHER INCOME

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Cash sales	153	9
Government grants	2,573	-
Foreign exchange gain - unrealised	-	52
	2,726	**61**

Government grants included corporate income tax rebate and senior employment credit provided by Singapore Government.

NOTE 13: COST OF SALES

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Beverages purchases	102,951	2,031
Food purchases	290,658	17,200
	393,609	**19,231**

NOTE 14: OPERATING EXPENSES

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Depreciation	**794,621**	**65,370**

NOTE 15 : FINANCE COST

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Finance lease interest	**29,632**	**14,563**

NOTE 16: ADMINISTRATION EXPENSES

Administration expenses include:

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Staff costs (Note 17)	**1,059,832**	**38,554**

NOTE 17: STAFF COSTS

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Defined contribution pension costs	69,848	6,091
Salaries, bonus, and allowances	989,984	32,463
	1,059,832	**38,554**

Staff costs include key management personnel remuneration (Note 19).

NOTE 18: TAXATION

Major components of income tax expense are as follows:

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Current year/period taxation	-	-
	-	-

A reconciliation between the tax expense and the product of accounting profit and loss multiplied by the applicable tax rate are as follows:

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Loss before taxation	(1,597,063)	(289,743)
Income tax using the Singapore tax rate of 17%	**(271,501)**	**(49,256)**
Adjustments:		
Tax exemption	-	-
Non-deductible expenses	140,123	-
Unutilised tax losses	131,378	-
Others	-	49,256
Tax expense	**-**	**-**

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

Unrecognised deferred tax assets:

Deferred tax assets in respect of the following items have not been recognised in the financial statements as the probability of future taxable profits being available to utilise such benefits cannot be reliably established:

(S$)

	2024	2023
Unutilised tax losses	**975,315**	**202,505**

The Company's unutilised tax losses are available for offset against future taxable profits subject to the agreement of the tax authorities and compliance with certain provisions of the Singapore Income Tax Act, Chapter 134. The tax losses have no expiry date.

NOTE 19: SIGNIFICANT RELATED PARTIES TRANSACTIONS

Significant related parties transactions on terms agreed between the Company and its holding company are as follows:

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Ultimate holding company		
Opening of restaurant expenses charged by	-	48,585
Reimbursements	24,076	-

Balances with related parties at the reporting date are set out in Note 5 and 7.

Key management personnel compensation for the financial year is as follows

(S$)

	January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024	May 26, 2023 to December 31, 2023
Director of the Company:		
Director's fees	5,000	3,014
Reimbursements	980	4,261
	5,980	**7,275**
Key Management Personnel		
Salary	98,286	-
Reimbursements	3,998	-
	102,284	**-**

Key Management Personnel included the Director of Food and Beverage.

NOTE 20: FINANCIAL RISK MANAGEMENT

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks from its operations. The key financial risks include credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk (including interest rate risk and foreign currency risk).

The directors review and agree policies and procedures for the management of these risks which are executed by the management team. It is and has been throughout the current and previous financial year, the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purpose shall be undertaken.

The following sections provide details regarding the Company's exposure to the above-mentioned financial risks and the objectives, policies and processes for the management of these risks.

There has been no change to the Company's exposure to these financial risks or the manner in which it manages and measures the risks.

20.1 Credit Risk

Credit risk refers to the risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in a loss to the Company. The Company's exposure to credit risk arises primarily from trade and other receivables. For other financial assets (including cash), the Company minimises credit risk by dealing exclusively high credit rating counterparties.

The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties. The Company performs ongoing credit evaluation of its counterparties' financial condition and generally do not require a collateral.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period.

The Company has determined the default event on a financial asset to be when internal and/or external information indicates that the financial asset is unlikely to be received, which could include default of contractual payments due for more than 60 days, default of interest due for more than 30 days or there is significant difficulty of the counterparty.

To minimise credit risk, the Company has developed and maintained the Company's credit risk gradings to categorise exposures according to their degree of risk of default. The credit rating information is supplied by publicly available financial information and the Company's own trading records to rate its major customers and other debtors. The Company considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information which includes the following indicators:

- Internal credit rating
- External credit rating
- Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are expected to cause a significant change to the debtor's ability to meet its obligations
- Actual or expected significant changes in the operating results of the debtor
- Significant increases in credit risk on other financial instruments of the same debtor
- Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the debtor, including changes in the payment status of debtors in the group and changes in the operating results of the debtor.

Regardless of the analysis above, a significant increase in credit risk is presumed if a debtor is more than 30 days past due in making contractual payment.

The Company determined that its financial assets are credit-impaired when:

- There is significant difficulty of the debtor
- A breach of contract, such as a default or past due event
- It is becoming probable that the debtor will enter bankruptcy or other financial reorganisation
- There is a disappearance of an active market for that financial asset because of financial difficulty.

The Company categorises a receivable for potential write-off when a debtor fails to make contractual payments more than 120 days past due. Financial assets are written off when there is evidence indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and the debtor has no realistic prospect of recovery.

The Company's current credit risk grading framework comprises the following categories:

Category	Definition of category	Basis for recognising expected credit loss (ECL)
I	Counterparty has a low risk of default and does not have any past-due amounts.	12-month ECL

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

The table below details the credit quality of the Company's financial assets, as well as maximum exposure to credit risk by credit risk rating categories:

(S$)

	Note	12-month or lifetime ECL	Gross carrying amount	Loss allowance	Net carrying amount
2024					
Trade receivables	5	12-month ECL	10,175	-	10,175
Other receivables	5	12-month ECL	81,861	-	81,861
2023					
Trade receivables	5	12-month ECL	2,485	-	2,485
Other receivables	5	12-month ECL	75,920	-	75,920

20.2 Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the Company will encounter difficulties in meeting its short-term obligations due to shortage of funds. The Company's exposure to liquidity risk arise primarily from mismatches of the maturities of financial assets and liabilities. It is managed by matching the payment and receipt cycles. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of standby credit facilities. The Company finances its working capital requirements through a combination of funds generated from operations. The directors are satisfied that funds are available to finance the operations of the Company.

Analysis of Financial Instruments by Remaining Contractual Maturities

S$

	Within 1 year	Within 2 to 5 years	Total
December 31, 2024			
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	92,036	-	92,036
Cash and cash equivalents	127,852	-	127,852
Total undiscounted financial assets	**219,888**	**-**	**219,888**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	28,993	-	28,993
Lease liabilities	239,976	209,642	449,618
Total undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**268,969**	**209,642**	**478,611**
Total net undiscounted financial assets/(liabilities)	**(49,081)**	**(209,642)**	**(258,723)**
December 31, 2023			
Financial Assets			
Trade and other receivables	78,405	-	78,405
Cash and cash equivalents	72,508	-	72,508
Total undiscounted financial assets	**150,913**	**-**	**150,913**
Financial Liabilities			
Trade and other payables	212,372	-	212,372
Lease liabilities	227,929	449,618	677,547
Total undiscounted financial liabilities	**440,301**	**449,618**	**889,919**
Total net undiscounted financial liabilities	**(289,388)**	**(449,618)**	**(739,006)**

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial assets and liabilities at the reporting date based on contractual undiscounted repayment obligations

20.3 Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices, such as interest rates and foreign exchange rates will affect the Company's income. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return on risk.

20.3.1 Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of the Company's financial instruments will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to interest rate risk arises primarily from their cash and cash equivalents and loan to penultimate holding company.

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as it does not have any financial instruments bearing variable interest rate as at the reporting date.

20.3.2 Foreign Currency Risk

Foreign exchange risk arises from change in foreign exchange rates that may have an adverse effect on the Company in the current reporting period and in the future years. The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is minimal as all transactions are dealt with in local currency.

NOTE 21: FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS BY CATEGORY

At the reporting date, the aggregate carrying amounts of financial assets at amortised cost and financial liabilities at amortised cost were as follows:

(S$)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Financial Assets		
Loans and receivables:		
Trade and other receivables	92,036	78,405
Cash and cash equivalents	127,852	72,508
	219,888	**150,913**
Financial Liabilities		
Financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:		
Trade and other payables	28,993	212,372
Lease liabilities	449,618	677,547
	478,611	**889,919**

NOTE 22: FAIR VALUES

Cash and Cash Equivalents, Trade and Other Receivables, and Other Payables

The carrying amounts of these balances approximate their fair values due to the short-term nature of these balances.

NOTE 23: SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING JUDGEMENTS AND ESTIMATES

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of each reporting period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in the future periods.

23.1 Key Sources of Estimation Uncertainty

Allowance for Inventories

The Company reviews the carrying value of its inventories to ensure that they are stated at the lower of cost and net realisable value. In assessing the net realisable value and making appropriate allowances or writing off of these inventories, management identifies inventories that are slow moving or obsolete, considers their physical conditions, market conditions and market price for similar items.

The carrying amount of inventories is disclosed in Note 4 to the financial statements.

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS (CONTD.)
for the year ended December 31, 2024

Estimated Useful Life for Property, Plant and Equipment

Estimated useful life for property, plant and equipment is based on the Company's assessment of the expected usage of the asset and expect wear and tear of the asset. The depreciation is charged against the fixed assets to show utilisation of the assets. The estimation of depreciation and useful life requires use of judgement and estimates. Where the expected outcome is different from the original estimate, such difference will impact carrying value of property, plant and equipment and depreciation expenses in the period in which such estimates has been changed.

Depreciation of Property, Plant and Equipment

Property, plant, and equipment are depreciated on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. Management estimates the useful lives of property, plant, and equipment to be 3 years. The carrying amount of the Company's property, plant and equipment as at 31 December 2024 is S$1,471,123 (2023: S$2,222,569). Changes in the expected level of usage and technological developments could impact the economic useful lives and the residual lives of these assets, therefore future depreciation charges could be revised.

Determination of Functional Currency

In determining the functional currency of the Company, judgement is used by the Company to determine the currency of the primary economic environment in which the Company operates. Consideration factors include the currency that mainly influences sales prices of goods and services and the currency of the country whose competitive forces and regulations mainly determines the sales prices of its goods and services.

NOTE 24: CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to provide returns for its shareholder and benefits for other stakeholders and to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

The Company monitors capital on the basis of the gearing ratio. This ratio is calculated as net debt divided by total capital. Net debt is calculated as total borrowings (including trade and other payables as shown in the statement of financial position) less cash and cash equivalents. Total capital is calculated as total equity, as shown in the statement of financial position, plus net debts.

No specific gearing ratio has been determined by management with the overall objective to keep the ratio as low as possible.

The gearing ratios at 31 December were as follows:

(S$)

	December 31, 2024	December 31, 2023
Total trade and other payables and lease liabilities	491,707	889,919
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(127,852)	(72,508)
Net debts	**363,855**	**817,411**
Total equity	1,263,194	1,710,257
Total capital	**1,627,049**	**2,527,668**
Gearing ratio	**0.22**	**0.32**

The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's overall strategy remains unchanged from 31 December 2023.

NOTE 25: COMPARATIVE FIGURES

The comparative figures presented in the financial statement are not entirely comparable as they cover a period from May 26, 2023 (date of incorporation) to December 31, 2023. The comparative figures were audited.

NOTE 26: OTHER MATTER

The Israel - Hamas war, the Ukraine - Russia conflict, inflation and natural disasters have resulted in significant impact to business activities and high level of uncertainty to global economic prospects. The Company has considered the impact of the various macroeconomic events and factors on the measurement and recognition of assets and liabilities, income and expenses, and the potential impact on going concern amongst other considerations. Management has reviewed the possible impact of the above on the following matters:

(1) Changes in economic and market conditions that affect the fair values of the Association's financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

(2) Additional expected credit losses due to a decline in the repayment ability of debtors.

Management assessment requires the exercise of judgement and careful consideration of Company's specific facts and circumstances. The Company operates in business segments that have remain relatively stable and are not significantly impacted by prevailing economic uncertainties. Hence, there may not be a significant increase in loss allowance, given that the Company's key customers are not concentrated in sectors currently experiencing significant financial distress and generally maintain a strong repayment history.

The Company will continue to monitor any material impact due to changes in future economic conditions.

NOTE 27: EVENT OCURRING AFTER THE FINANCIAL YEAR

On February 27, 2025, the Company issued additional 300,000 shares fully paid at S$1.00 per share and allotted to its ultimate holding company, IHOCO B.V. in pursuant to regulation 108 of the Company's constitution.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Audit opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 December 2024 and the income statement for the financial year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations and give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Company as at 31 December 2024 and of its results of operations for the financial year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements.

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the annual financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. accounting fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation) or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, they are responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless factual or legal circumstances dictate otherwise.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 on the annual financial statements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

During the audit, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism. In addition

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement 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 of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the legal representatives.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. We draw our conclusions on the basis of 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 be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

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."

3. Audit execution

3.1 Subject of the audit

As part of the engagement, we have audited the accounting records, the annual financial statements - consisting of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) to ensure that they comply with the relevant legal requirement.

The authoritative accounting principles for our audit of the annual financial statements were the provisions of §§ 242 to 256a and §§ 264 to 288 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the special provisions of the German Limited Liability Companies Act/Stock Corporation Act.

3.2 Method and scope of the audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements (Exhibit D.1 to ISA [DE] 200) promulgated by the German Institute of chartered accountants (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer - IDW)

The audit does not cover whether the continued existence of the audited company or the effectiveness and efficiency of the management can be assured.

The basis of our risk-oriented audit approach is the development of an audit strategy and a corresponding audit program with the aim of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce the audit risk to an acceptable low level. In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and other disclosures, we obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including the internal control system. We supplement these risk assessment procedures with data analyses. Based on this, we perform functional tests, if necessary, to assess the effectiveness of relevant controls. We have taken the findings from these audit procedures into account in determining the analytical audit procedures and the substantial tests, which are designed to identify material misstatements.

We applied the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and of any uncorrected misstatements on the financial statements.

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT (CONTD.)

Our audit program has included the following focus areas:

- Existence of assets under construction
- Proof and cut off of landlord contributions

The starting point for our audit was the previous year’s financial statements, which we audited and for which we issued an unqualified audit opinion on 28 March 2024; they were adopted on 18 April 2024.

In our substantive testing we took samples on the basis of professional judgement.

The assessment of the adequacy of the insurance cover, in particular whether all risks are considered and sufficiently insured, was not the subject of the assignment to the Annual financial statement audit.

We have obtained confirmations from third parties in such a way that we have obtained confirmations and notifications of all balances and business positions at the end of the financial year and of significant transactions during the financial year with regard to the bank accounts from the credit institutions.

All the explanations and evidence requested by us have been provided. The legal representatives have confirmed to us in writing that these explanations and supporting documents, as well as the accounting records, the annual financial statements and the management report, are complete.

3.3 Independence

In our audit of the financial statements, we have complied with the applicable provisions on independence.

4. Findings on accounting

4.1 Propriety of accounting

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the accounting records comply with the legal requirements. The information taken from other audited documents has led to a proper presentation in the accounting records, the annual financial statements and the management report.

As a summarized result of our audit, which is based on

- the compliance of the components of the financial statements and their derivation from the accounting records,
- the compliance of the components of the statements in the notes,
- compliance with the recognition, presentation and measurement requirements and
- compliance with all legal requirements applicable to financial reporting, including generally accepted accounting principles, and with all size-related, legal form-related or industry-specific regulations.

we have issued the auditor’s report reproduced in section 2.

4.2 Overall presentation of the annual financial statements

4.2.1 Bases of presentation and valuation

We provide the following information on the accounting policies applied and the factors relevant to the measurement of assets and liabilities, including any effects of changes in these policies:

Trade receivables

Receivables are evidenced by a list of balances and are stated at their nominal values, eventually less specific allowances for doubtful accounts.

Receivables/payables from/to affiliated companies

The portfolio is evidenced by balance reconciliations. Valuation is at nominal or settlement value.

Balances with banks

The amounts are evidenced by lists of balances, cash recording logs and account statements.

Provisions

Other accruals are stated in the amount required to settle the obligation according to prudent business judgment. They take into account all identifiable risks and uncertain obligations.

Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities are evidenced by lists of balances and comparable documents. They are stated at nominal or settlement value.

Prepaid expenses

Expenses and income are accrued for the fiscal year.

For further information, please refer to the explanations in the notes on additional measurement principles.

4.2.2 Fact-shaping measures

According to the results of our audit procedures, there were no reportable facts from measures that materially affect the overall presentation of the annual financial statements during the period under audit.

4.2.3 Summary assessment

Based on our audit, which we performed in accordance with professional standards, we have come to the conclusion in our audit opinion that the annual financial statements as a whole give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with German generally accepted accounting principles.

5. Concluding remarks

We render the foregoing report on our audit of the annual financial statements and the management report for the fiscal year from 1 January 2024 to 31 December 2024 of IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, in accordance with Section 321 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e. V., Düsseldorf (IDW PS 450).

Neuss, March 17, 2025

KBHT Steuer und Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Krohn
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

Thelen
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

BALANCE SHEET

as at December 31, 2024

Assets							Total Equity and Liabilities
		Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro			Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro
A.	Noncurrent assets	5.641.095,63	0,00	A.	Equity	110.952,99	18.766,67
B.	Current assets	144.293,77	24.766,67	B.	Provisions	9.112,85	6.000,00
				C.	Liabilities	28.629,97	0,00
					- of which remaining term up to 1 year Euro 28.629,97 (Euro 0,00)		
				D.	Deferred income	5.636.693,59	0,00
		5.785.389,40	**24.766,67**			**5.785.389,40**	**24.766,67**

IH Hospitality GmbH has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main and is registered with the Frankfurt am Main Local Court under the number HRB 132839.

Managing Directors:	Mr Puneet Chhatwal, Mumbai / India, businessman
	Ms Mehrnavaz Avari, London / United Kingdom, businesswoman (since 18 January 2024)
	Mr Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger, Wachtberg, businessman (since 18 January 2024)

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

for the fiscal year from January 1, 2024 to December 31, 2024

		Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro
1.	Sales	0,00	0,00
2.	Other expenses	107.813,68	6.233,33
3.	**Net loss**	**107.813,68**	**6.233,33**

Frankfurt am Main, March 17, 2025

Puneet Chhatwal **Mehrnavaz Avari** **Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger**

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main

Audit opinion

We have audited the annual financial statements of IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025 and the income statement for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025.

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the accompanying annual financial statements comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations and give a true and fair view of the net assets and financial position of the Company as at 31 March 2025 and of its results of operations for the financial year from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 in accordance with German principles of proper accounting and the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

Pursuant to Section 322 (3) sentence 1 HGB, we declare that our audit has not led to any reservations relating to the legal compliance of the annual financial statements.

Basis for the audit opinion

We conducted our audit of the annual financial statements in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW). Our responsibilities under those requirements and principles are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Annual Financial Statements" section of our auditor's report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the requirements of German commercial and professional law, and we have fulfilled our other German professional responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the annual financial statements.

Management's Responsibility for the Annual Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation of the annual financial statements that comply, in all material respects, with the requirements of German commercial law applicable to business corporations, and that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB. In addition, management is responsible for such internal control as they, in accordance with German Generally Accepted Accounting Principles, have determined necessary to enable the preparation of annual financial statements that are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud (i.e. accounting fraud or fraudulent misrepresentation) or error.

In preparing the annual financial statements, the legal representatives are responsible for assessing the company's ability to continue as a going concern. Furthermore, they are responsible for disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern. In addition, they are responsible for financial reporting based on the going concern basis of accounting unless factual or legal circumstances dictate otherwise.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the annual financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the annual 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 on the annual financial statements.

Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer [Institute of Public Auditors in Germany] (IDW) will always detect a material misstatement. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these financial statements.

During the audit, we exercise professional judgement and maintain professional scepticism. In addition

- We identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the annual financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than the risk of not detecting a material misstatement 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 of the annual financial statements in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used by the legal representatives and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the legal representatives.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in the auditor's report to the related disclosures in the annual financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. We draw our conclusions on the basis of 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 be able to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the annual financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the annual financial statements present the underlying transactions and events in a manner that the annual financial statements give a true and fair view of the assets, liabilities, financial position and financial performance of the Company in compliance with German Legally Required Accounting Principles and the utilisation of the exemption for micro-corporations pursuant to Section 264 (1) sentence 5 HGB.

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."

3. Audit execution

3.1 Subject of the audit

As part of the engagement, we have audited the accounting records, the annual financial statements - consisting of the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement accordance with Section 317 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) to ensure that they comply with the relevant legal requirement.

The authoritative accounting principles for our audit of the annual financial statements were the provisions of §§ 242 to 256a and §§ 264 to 288 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the special provisions of the German Limited Liability Companies Act/Stock Corporation Act.

3.2 Method and scope of the audit

We conducted our audit in accordance with § 317 HGB and German generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements (Exhibit D.1 to ISA [DE] 200) promulgated by the German Institute of chartered accountants (Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer - IDW)

The audit does not cover whether the continued existence of the audited company or the effectiveness and efficiency of the management can be assured.

The basis of our risk-oriented audit approach is the development of an audit strategy and a corresponding audit program with the aim of obtaining sufficient appropriate audit evidence to reduce the audit risk to an acceptable low level. In identifying and assessing the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements and other disclosures, we obtain an understanding of the entity and its environment, including the internal control system. We supplement these risk assessment procedures with data analyses. Based on this, we perform functional tests, if necessary, to assess the effectiveness of relevant controls. We have taken the findings from these audit procedures into account in determining the analytical audit procedures and the substantial tests, which are designed to identify material misstatements.

We applied the concept of materiality in planning and performing the audit and in evaluating the effect of identified misstatements on the audit and of any uncorrected misstatements on the financial statements.

Our audit program has included the following focus areas:

- Existence of assets under construction
- Proof and cut off of landlord contributions

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT (CONTD.)

The starting point for our audit was the previous year's financial statements, which we audited and for which we issued an unqualified audit opinion on 17 March 2025 ; they were adopted on 9 April 2025.

In our substantive testing we took samples on the basis of professional judgement.

In order to verify the assets and liabilities, we inspected the progress of the construction work, among other things.

The assessment of the adequacy of the insurance cover, in particular whether all risks are considered and sufficiently insured, was not the subject of the assignment to the Annual financial statement audit.

We have obtained confirmations from third parties in such a way that we have obtained confirmations and notifications of all balances and business positions at the end of the financial year and of significant transactions during the financial year with regard to the bank accounts from the credit institutions.

All the explanations and evidence requested by us have been provided. The legal representatives have confirmed to us in writing that these explanations and supporting documents, as well as the accounting records, the annual financial statements and the management report, are complete.

3.3 Independence

In our audit of the financial statements, we have complied with the applicable provisions on independence.

4. Findings on accounting

4.1 Propriety of accounting

In our opinion, based on the findings of our audit, the accounting records comply with the legal requirements. The information taken from other audited documents has led to a proper presentation in the accounting records, the annual financial statements and the management report.

As a summarized result of our audit, which is based on

- the compliance of the components of the financial statements and their derivation from the accounting records,
- the compliance of the components of the statements in the notes,
- compliance with the recognition, presentation and measurement requirements and
- compliance with all legal requirements applicable to financial reporting, including generally accepted accounting principles, and with all size-related, legal form-related or industry-specific regulations.

we have issued the auditor's report reproduced in section 2.

4.2 Overall presentation of the annual financial statements

4.2.1 Bases of presentation and valuation

We provide the following information on the accounting policies applied and the factors relevant to the measurement of assets and liabilities, including any effects of changes in these policies:

Trade receivables

Receivables are evidenced by a list of balances and are stated at their nominal values, eventually less specific allowances for doubtful accounts.

Receivables/payables from/to affiliated companies

The portfolio is evidenced by balance reconciliations. Valuation is at nominal or settlement value.

Balances with banks

The amounts are evidenced by lists of balances, cash recording logs and account statements.

Provisions

Other accruals are stated in the amount required to settle the obligation according to prudent business judgment. They take into account all identifiable risks and uncertain obligations.

Other assets and liabilities

Other assets and liabilities are evidenced by lists of balances and comparable documents. They are stated at nominal or settlement value.

Prepaid expenses

Expenses and income are accrued for the fiscal year.

For further information, please refer to the explanations in the notes on additional measurement principles.

4.2.2 Fact-shaping measures

According to the results of our audit procedures, there were no reportable facts from measures that materially affect the overall presentation of the annual financial statements during the period under audit.

4.2.3 Summary assessment

Based on our audit, which we performed in accordance with professional standards, we have come to the conclusion in our audit opinion that the annual financial statements as a whole give a true and fair view of the net assets, financial position and results of operations of the Company in accordance with German generally accepted accounting principles.

5. Concluding remarks

We render the foregoing report on our audit of the annual financial statements and the management report for the fiscal year from 1 January 2025 to 31 March 2025 of IH Hospitality GmbH, Frankfurt am Main, in accordance with Section 321 of the German Commercial Code (HGB) and the generally accepted standards for the audit of financial statements promulgated by the Institut der Wirtschaftsprüfer in Deutschland e. V., Düsseldorf (IDW PS 450).

Neuss, April 10, 2025

KBHT Steuer und Wirtschaftsberatung GmbH
Wirtschaftsprüfungsgesellschaft

Krohn
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

Thelen
Wirtschaftsprüfer
(German Chartered Accountant)
Digital signature

BALANCE SHEET

as at March 31, 2025

Assets		Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro	Total Equity and Liabilities		Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro
A.	**Noncurrent assets**			**A.**	**Equity**		
	I. Tangible fixed assets	8.353.137,40	5.641.095,63		I. Subscribed capital	25.000,00	25.000,00
B.	**Current assets**				II. Capital reserves	200.000,00	200.000,00
	I. Receivables and other assets	1.470,99	44.253,78		III. Accumulated losses brought forward	114.047,01	6.233,33
	II. Cash on hand, central bank balances, bank balances, and checks	106.298,90	100.039,99		IV. Net loss	49.698,95	107.813,68
					Total equity	**61.254,04**	**110.952,99**
				B.	**Provisions**	21.444,45	9.112,85
		107.769,89	**144.293,77**	**C.**	**Liabilities**	35.924,71	28.629,97
				D.	**Prepaid expenses**	8.342.284,09	5.636.693,59
		8.460.907,29	**5.785.389,40**			**8.460.907,29**	**5.785.389,40**

As in the previous year, the liabilities have a remaining term of less than one year. They consist of Euro 35,596.27 (previous year: Euro 0.00) owed to shareholders.

IH Hospitality GmbH has its registered office in Frankfurt am Main and is registered with the Frankfurt am Main Local Court under the number HRB 132839.

Managing Directors: Mr Puneet Chhatwal, Mumbai / India, businessman
Ms Mehrnavaz Avari, London / United Kingdom, businesswoman
Mr Johannes Jan Nico Oldenburger, Wachtberg, businessman

PROFIT AND LOSS STATEMENT

for the fiscal year from January 1, 2025 to March 31, 2025

		Financial Year Euro	Prior Year Euro
1.	Sales	0,00	0,00
2.	Other income	0,11	0.00
3.	Other expenses	49.699,06	107.813,68
4.	**Net loss**	**49.698,95**	**107.813,68**

Frankfurt am Main, April 10, 2025

THE INDIAN HOTELS COMPANY LIMITED

MANDLIK HOUSE, MANDLIK ROAD, MUMBAI - 400001

A TATA Enterprise

ihcltata.com

TAJ CLARIDGES COLLECTION SELEQTIONS GATEWAY VIVANTA GINGER TREE OF LIFE amã STAYS & TRAILS Qmin curated quality cuisine TAJ sats

Concept, content and design at stirrup | whatsup@stirrup.works