



R. A. KUVADIA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO
THE MEMBERS OF
SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company")**, which comprise of the Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2024, 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 for the year ended on that date and notes to the standalone financial statements, including a summary of 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 31st March, 2024, the Loss and total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of 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 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 ("ICAI") together with the independence 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 ICAI's Code of Ethics.

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

The reporting requirements relating to Key Audit Matters is not applicable to the Company.

Information Other than the Standalone financial statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained in 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 on the even date.

Responsibility of the Management and Board of Directors for the Standalone financial statements

The Company's management and 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 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, 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 standalone financial statements process.

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 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 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 relation to the standalone 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 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 the Management, 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 are of most significance in the audit of the standalone 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, 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 Standalone Balance Sheet, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Standalone Statement of change in Equity and the Standalone Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Rule 7 of the Companies (Account) Rules, 2014.

(e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the director is disqualified from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.

(f) The report of Internal Financial Controls under section 143 (3) (i) of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable to a Private Company as per circular issued by Ministry of Corporate Affairs vide Notification No G.S.R. 583(E) dated 13.06.2017 and accordingly we do not have any comments to offer.

(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 will have an impact on its financial position in its standalone financial statements.

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

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2024.

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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

c) Based on the audit procedures performed 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) of Rule 11(e) mentioned above contain any material mis-statement.

v. The Company has not declared or paid dividend during the current year and previous year and as such compliance with section 123 of the Act is not applicable.

h.)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, 2024 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. As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 01, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2024.

**For R. A. Kuvadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 105487W**



**R. A. Kuvadia
(Proprietor)**

M. No. 040087

UDIN: 24040087BKAHT5007

**Place: Mumbai
Date: 14.05.2024**

"Annexure A" to the Independent Auditors' Report of even date on the Standalone financial statements of SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading 'Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement' of our report of even date to the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2024:

1. a) A. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, detail and situation of property, plant & equipment. The Company does not have any property, plant & equipment at the year end.

B. The Company has maintained proper records showing full particular of intangible assets

b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management at reasonable intervals.

c) Based on our examination of records and according to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not own any immovable property.

d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records, the Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right of use assets) during the year.

e) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on 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.

2)a) The Company is engaged in providing Service activity and as such does not carry inventories.

b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not availed any working capital limit from any bank or financial institutions.

3)According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any investments, provided guarantee or security or granted any advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties during the year.

4) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not granted loans, investments and guarantees to any of its directors or to any other person in whom the director is interested as per the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act.

5) The Company has not accepted any deposits from the public 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 Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.

6) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed maintenance of Cost records per the provisions of Section 148 of The Companies Act, 2013.

7) a) According to information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and service tax, Income-Tax and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date on when they become payable.

c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no dues of income tax, Value added tax, service tax, custom duty, excise duty and any other statutory dues outstanding on account of any dispute as at March 31, 2024.

8) 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.

9)a) The Company has no loans outstanding and also not defaulted in repayment of the loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender during the year.

b) The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

c) The Company has not raised money by way of term loans during the year and accordingly clause 3 (ix) (c) of the Order is not applicable.

d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation given to us and on an overall examination of the Standalone financial statements of the Company, no funds raised on short-term basis have been applied for long term purpose.

e) 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 Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

f) We report that The Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

10) a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (x)(a) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.

b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares during the year.

11) a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, considering the principles of materiality outlined in the

SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140MH1993PTC075195
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2024	As at 31st March 2023
ASSETS:			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	-	2.98
Investment Property	3	4.01	4.01
Right of Use of assets	2	14.56	3.28
Intangible assets		-	-
Intangible asset under development		-	-
Financial assets		-	-
Investments		-	-
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	-
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	10	0.88	0.31
Other non-current assets	6	2.53	2.53
		<u>21.98</u>	<u>13.11</u>
Current Assets			
Financial assets			
Investments		-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7	17.37	15.13
Other bank balances		-	-
Loans		-	-
Other financial assets	5	-	0.10
Current Tax Assets			
Other current assets	6	1.59	0.80
		<u>18.97</u>	<u>16.02</u>
Total Assets		<u>40.95</u>	<u>29.13</u>
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES:			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	1.00	1.00
Other equity	9	(75.70)	(77.11)
		<u>(74.70)</u>	<u>(76.11)</u>
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Other financial liabilities		11.86	0.83
Provisions		-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	10	-	-
Other non-current liabilities	11	100.00	100.00
		<u>111.86</u>	<u>100.83</u>
Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings		-	-
Trade payables	12	0.38	0.35
Other financial liabilities		3.32	3.32
Other current liabilities		-	-
Provisions		-	-
Current Tax liabilities	11	0.09	0.74
		<u>3.78</u>	<u>4.41</u>
Total Liabilities		<u>40.95</u>	<u>29.13</u>

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.A. Kuvadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F. R. No. 105487W
M. No. 1040087
R.A. KUVADIA
Proprietor
M.No.40087
UDIN: 24040087BKAHIT5007

Mumbai
14th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dina Chetan Shah
DINA SHAH
Director
DIN : 00018975

Sandeep Nadkarni
SANDEEP NADKARNI
Director
DIN : 05112533

Mumbai
14th May 2024

SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140MH1993PTC075195
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

(₹ in lacs)

Particulars	Note No.	2023-2024	2022-2023
REVENUE:			
Other income	13	23.04	23.04
Total Revenue		23.04	23.04
EXPENSES:			
Finance costs	14	10.31	9.77
Other expenses	15	6.39	3.03
Depreciation		3.64	1.64
Total Expenses		20.35	14.45
Profit before tax		2.69	8.59
Tax expenses			
Current tax		1.34	2.79
Earlier years' tax		0.51	-
Deferred tax		(0.57)	(0.54)
Profit for the year		1.41	6.34
Other Comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
a. Remeasurements of defined benefit plans			
b. Gains on Investments in equity instruments classified as FVOCI			
c. Tax impacts on above			
Items that may be reclassified to profit or loss			
a. Exchange differences on foreign currency translation of foreign operations			
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		1.41	6.34
Basic and diluted earning per share	16	14.13	63.42
Face value per share		10.00	10.00

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.A. Kuvadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. No. 103487W
M. No. 040087
R.A. KUVADIA
Proprietor
M. No. 10087
UDIN: 24040087BKAHT5007

Mumbai
14th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dina Chetan Shah
DINA SHAH
Director
DIN : 00018975

Sandeep Nadekar
SANDEEP NADKARNI
Director
DIN : 05112533

Mumbai
14th May 2024

SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140MH1993PTC075195
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH 2024

Particulars	2023-2024	2022-2023	(₹ in lacs)
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES :			
Net profit before tax	2.69	8.59	
Adjustments for -			
Depreciation and amortization	3.64	1.64	
Asset Writtnen of property, plant & equipment	2.98		
Income Tax Expenses			
Dividend			
Reversal of impairment on receivables			
Interest income		8.99	
Finance Cost			
Operating profit before working capital changes	6.62	10.63	
Adjustments for -			
Trade and other receivables			
Other current and non-current assets	0.51	(2.55)	
Inventories			
Provisions			
Other current and non-current liabilities	10.38		
Trade and other payables	0.02	(1.52)	
Cash generated from operations	10.91	(4.07)	
Income Tax paid	(3.05)	(2.79)	3.78
NET CASH FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	17.17	12.36	
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES :			
Purchase of property, plant & equipment-ROU	(14.92)		
Sale of property, plant & equipment			
Dividend received			
Interest received			
Interest Paid			
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(14.92)		
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES :			
Proceeds from loans borrowed			
Repayments of borrowings			
Interest paid		(8.99)	
Dividend paid			
NET CASH USED IN FINANCING ACTIVITIES		(8.99)	
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents	2.25	3.37	
Cash and cash equivalents as at beginning of the year	15.13	11.75	
Cash and cash equivalents as at end of the year	17.37	15.13	

As per our report of even date

For R.A. KUVADIA & CO.
Chartered Accountants
F.R. No. 105387W
M. No. 040087
R.A. KUVADIA
Proprietor
M. No. 40087
UDIN: 24040087BKAHT5007

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

DINA SHAH
Director
DIN : 00018975

SANDEEP NADKARNI
Director
DIN: 05112533

Mumbai
14th May, 2024

Mumbai
14th May, 2024

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2024

1. Corporate Information

These statements comprise financial statements of Sharda Consultancy Services Private Limited (CIN: U74140MH1993PTC075195) ('the company') for the year ended March 31, 2024. The company is a private company domiciled in India and is incorporated on 14.07.1997 under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The Registered Office of the company is situated at Jeevan Udyog Bldg. 2nd Floor, 278, D. N. Road Fort Mumbai 400001

The Company is principally engaged in the activities pertaining to renting of immovable property.

2. Significant Accounting Policies,

2.1 Basis of preparation

The financial statements of the company have been prepared and presented in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards)(Amendment) Rules, 2015 and the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act").

These financial statements have been prepared and presented under the historical cost convention, on the accrual basis of accounting except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period as stated in the accounting policies. The accounting policies have been applied consistently over all the periods presented in these financial statements.

2.3 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions:

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management to make estimates, judgements and assumptions. These judgements and assumptions affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets and liabilities, the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the

financial statements and reported amount of revenues and expenses during the period. The application of accounting policies that require critical accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgements and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed below. Accounting estimates could change from period to period. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Changes in estimates are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

3. Current versus non – current classification:

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non – current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act. Based on the nature of the products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the company has ascertained its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of current and non – current classification of assets and liabilities.

4. Summary of significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and Equipment:

Measurement at recognition:

An item of property, plant and equipment that qualifies as an asset is measured in initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, items of property, plant and equipment are carried at its cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses.

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. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognized in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from its

previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance costs of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant and equipment which take substantial period to get ready for its intended use are also included to the extent they relate to the period till such assets are ready to be put to use.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

Costs of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

5. Capital Work in Progress and Capital Advances:

Cost of assets not ready for intended use, as on the balance sheet date, is shown as capital work-in-progress. Advances given towards acquisition of fixed assets outstanding at each balance sheet date are disclosed as Other Non-Current Assets.

6. Investment Property:

Investment properties are held to earn rentals and /or for capital appreciation. Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

An investment property is derecognized upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no further economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the Statement of profit and loss in the period in which property is derecognized.

7. Depreciation :

Depreciation is calculated on straight line basis using the useful lives estimated by the management, which are equal to those prescribed under Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. If the management's estimate of the useful life of a item of property, plant and equipment at the time of acquisition or the remaining useful life on a subsequent review is shorter than the envisaged in aforesaid schedule, depreciation review is higher rate based on the management's estimate of the useful remaining useful life.

The property, Plant and equipment acquired under is depreciated over the asset's useful life or over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term if there is no reasonable certainty that the company will obtain ownership at the end of the lease term.

The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset.

8. Intangible assets:

- (i) **Recognition and measurement:** An intangible asset is recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the Company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The useful life of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern or consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the assets are considered to modify the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates.
Intangible asset including goodwill is carried at its cost less any accumulated amortization and any accumulated impairment losses.
- (ii) **Amortisation:** Intangible assets are amortised on the straight line method over the useful life.

9. Leases

As a lessee

Lease in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognized in income on a straight line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

10. Impairment of Assets

Financial assets, other than those at FVTPL, are assessed for indicators of impairment at the end of each reporting period. The Company recognises a loss allowance for expected credit losses on financial asset. In case of trade receivables, the Company follows the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments for recognition of impairment loss allowance. The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. The Company calculates the expected credit losses on trade receivables using a provision matrix on the basis of its historical credit loss experience.

11. Borrowing Cost:

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowing

pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are Incurred.

12. Revenue Recognition:

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and revenue can be reliably measured, regardless of when the payment is being made. Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government. The company has concluded that it is the principle in all of its revenue arrangements since it is the primary obligor in all the revenue arrangements as it has pricing latitude and is also exposed to inventory and credit risks.

However, sales tax/value added tax (VAT) ,Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the company on its own account. Rather, it is tax-collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

The specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

Sale of services:

Income from services is recognized on the basis of time/work completed as per contract with the customers. The company collects Goods and Service Tax (GST) on behalf of the government and, therefore, it is not an economic benefit flowing to the company. Hence, it is excluded from revenue.

13. Other income:

Interest: interest income is recognized on a time proportion basis taking into account the amount outstanding and the rate is applicable.

Rent income is recognized on accrual basis when earned in accordance with the agreement

14. Dividend:

Income is recognized when company's right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when shareholders approve the dividend.

15. Income Tax **Current Tax**

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities.

Current income tax relating to items recognized outside profit and loss is recognized outside profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI 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.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting dates.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences except:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates, and interest in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary difference can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward to unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets including MAT credit are recognized to the extent that it is probable that the 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 utilized, except:

- In respect of deductible temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associate and interest in joint ventures, deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that the temporary differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable

profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

16. Earning per share

(i) Basic earning per share

Basic earnings per share calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividend, if any, and attributable taxes) by weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during period, adjusted for bonus elements in equity shares issued during the year.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

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

17. Cash and Cash Equivalents:

Cash and Cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprises cash at banks and on hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of the three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalent consists of cash and short term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash

management. Bank overdraft are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in Balance Sheet.

18. Trade Receivables:

Trade receivables are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less provision for impairment.

19. Financial Instruments

Investment and other financial assets

The company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories-

- (i) Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- (ii) Those measured at amortised cost.

The classification depends on the company's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

For assets measured at fair value, gain and losses will either be recorded in profit and loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend in 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.

Measurement:

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not a fair value through profit and loss, transaction cost that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

- (a) 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. Interest income from lease financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest method

- (b) Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI): Assets that 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, are measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI. Except for the recognition of impairment gain or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognized in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognized, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognized in other income. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.
- (c) Fair value through profit or loss: Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost of FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Derecognition

A financial asset is derecognized only when,

- (a) The company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
- (b) Retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligations to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Financial Liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit and 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 case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attribute 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.

Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and 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 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 Ind-AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/losses attributable to changes in own credit risks are recognized in OCI. These gains/losses are not subsequently transferred to P&L. 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 or loss. The company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit or loss.

Derecognition

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 as 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 recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

20. 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 a Company are recognized at the proceeds received.

21. Reclassification of financial assets and liabilities

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for

financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities.

For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent.

The company senior management determines changes in the business model as result of external or internal changes which are significant to the company operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to the operations.

If the company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The company does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

22. Rounding of amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

SHARDA CONSULTANCY PRIVATE LIMITED
U74140MH1993PTC075195
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2024

A. SHARE CAPITAL

Particulars	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
At the beginning of the year	1.00	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	1.00	1.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

Particulars	Other Comprehensive Income					Total
	General reserve	Retained earnings	Net gain/(loss) on fair value of equity instruments	Exchange differences on foreign currency translation of foreign operations	Net gain/(loss) on fair value of defined benefit plan	
As at 1st April, 2022	-	(83.45)	-	-	-	(83.45)
Profit for the year	-	6.34	-	-	-	6.34
Exchange differences on foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings to general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	-	(77)	-	-	-	(77)
Profit for the year	-	1.41	-	-	-	1.41
Exchange differences on foreign operations	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer from retained earnings to general reserve	-	-	-	-	-	-
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-	-	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	-	(75.70)	-	-	-	(75.70)

The accompanying notes are integral part of these financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For R.A. Kuvadia & Co.
Chartered Accountants
E. R. No. 105487W
M. No. 049087
R.A. KUVADIA
Proprietor
M. No. 40087
UDIN: 24040087BKAIT5007

Mumbai
14th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dina Chetan Shah
DINA SHAH
Director
DIN : 00018975

Sandeep Nadkarni
SANDEEP NADKARNI
Director
DIN : 05112533

Mumbai
14th May 2024

Note 2

Right of use assets

	(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
As at 31st March, 2022	5.38	5.38
Additions	-	-
Deletion	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	5.38	5.38
Additions	18.21	18.21
Disposals	(3.28)	(3.28)
As at 31st March, 2024	20.30	20.30
Accumulated depreciation		
As at 31st March, 2022	0.45	0.45
As at 31st March, 2023	1.64	1.64
Depreciation charged	-	-
Deletion	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	2.10	2.10
Depreciation charged	3.64	3.64
Disposals	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	5.74	5.74
Net carrying value		
As at 31st March, 2023	3.28	3.28
As at 31st March, 2024	14.56	14.56

Leases - Company as a lessee

(a) Set out below, are the amounts recognized in profit and loss:

	(₹ in lacs)	
Particulars	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Amortisation expense of right-of-use assets	3.64	1.64
Interest expense on lease liabilities	-	-
Lease expense- Short term and lease of low value assets	-	-
	3.64	1.64

Note 3

Intangible assets

	(₹ in lacs)		
Particulars	Design & Property Rights	Computer Software	Total
Gross carrying value			
As at 1st April, 2022	80.20	-	80.20
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	80.20	-	80.20
Additions	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	80.20	-	80.20
Accumulated depreciation			
As at 1st April, 2022	76.19	-	76.19
Depreciation charged	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2023	76.19	-	76.19
Depreciation charged	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	76.19	-	76.19
Net carrying value			
As at 31st March, 2023	4.01	-	4.01
As at 31st March, 2024	4.01	-	4.01

Note 4
Property, plant and equipment

[illegible]

Note 5

Other financial assets

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Interest receivables			-	0.10
Total other financial assets	-	-	0.00	0.10

Note 6

Other assets

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Security deposits	2.53	2.53		
Income tax assets (net)			1.52	0.31
Trade Advances to suppliers			-	0.46
Trade Receivable			-	-
(Refer Note 6.1)				
Prepaid expenses			-	0.02
Input credit receivables			0.07	-
Total other assets	2.53	2.53	1.59	0.80

Note 7

Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Balances with banks	17.29	15.08
Cash on hand	0.08	0.05
Total cash and cash equivalents	17.37	15.13

Note 8

Equity share capital

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Authorised		
50,000 (50,000) Equity Share of ₹ 10 each	5.00	5.00
	<u>5.00</u>	<u>5.00</u>
Issued, Subscribed and Paid up		
10,000 (10000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	1.00	1.00
Total equity share capital	<u>1.00</u>	<u>1.00</u>

a. Equity shares issued as fully paid-up bonus shares or otherwise than by cash during the preceding five years: Nil

b. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)			
	As on 31st March, 2024		As on 31st March, 2023	
	No. of shares		No. of shares	
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issue of equity shares during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

c. Shares held by promoters and promoter group :

Name of Shareholder	(₹ in lacs)				
	As on 31st March, 2024		As on 31st March, 2023		Change
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding	(%)
Ashapura Minechem Limited	10,000	100	10,000	100	-

d. Shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5 percent shares

Name of Shareholder	(₹ in lacs)				
	As on 31st March, 2024		As on 31st March, 2023		Change
	Nos.	% of holding	Nos.	% of holding	(%)
Ashapura Minechem Limited	10,000	100	10,000	100	

e. Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to shares

The company has one class of equity shares having a face value of ₹ 10 each ranking pari passu in all respect including voting rights and entitlement to dividend. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. Dividend proposed by the board of directors and approved by the shareholders in the annual general meeting is paid to the shareholders.

f. 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 numbers of equity shares held by shareholders. Dividends and tax thereon have not been recognised as liabilities in the year to which they pertain to and is recorded in the year in which they have been approved in the Annual General Meeting.

Note 9**Other equity**

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	31st March	31st March
	2024	2023
<u>Retained earnings</u>		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(77.11)	(83.45)
Profit for the year	1.41	6.34
Appropriations		
Transfer to general reserve	-	-
Final dividend, declared and paid during the year	-	-
Dividend distribution tax	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	(75.70)	(77.11)
<u>Other components of equity</u>		
Remeasurement of defined benefit plans (net of tax)	-	-
Exchange differences on foreign currency translation of foreign operations	-	-
Gains on investments in equity instruments	-	-
	-	-
Total other equity	(75.70)	(77.11)

Retained earnings: Retained earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till date, less transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

Note 10

Deferred tax liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)	
	31st March	31st March
	2024	2023
Deferred tax liabilities / (assets)		
On account of timing differences in		
Depreciation on property, plant & equipment	(0.88)	(0.31)
Provision for doubtful debts		
Disallowances u/s 40(a) and 43B of the Income Tax Act		
	<u>(0.88)</u>	<u>(0.31)</u>

Note 11

Other liabilities

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Advances from customers				
Statutory liabilities			0.09	0.32
Other liabilities	100.00	100.00	-	0
Total other liabilities	<u>100.00</u>	<u>100.00</u>	<u>0.09</u>	<u>0.74</u>

Note 12

Trade payables

Particulars	(₹ in lacs)			
	Non-current		Current	
	31st March	31st March	31st March	31st March
	2024	2023	2024	2023
Trade payables				
Total outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprises				
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than Micro and Small Enterprises			0.38	0.35
Total trade payables	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>0.38</u>	<u>0.35</u>

The Company has not received information from vendors regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 and hence, disclosures relating to the amounts unpaid as at the year end together with interest paid/payable under the Act have not been given.

12.1 Trade payables ageing schedule:

Particular	Not Due	Ageing for the following period from due date of pay				(₹ in lacs)
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	> 3 years	Total
31st March, 2024						
Outstanding dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
Total....	-	0.38	-	-	-	0.38
31st March, 2023						
Outstanding dues to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35
Total....	-	0.35	-	-	-	0.35

Note 13

Other income

Particulars	₹ in lacs	
	2023-2024	2022-2023
Lease rent receipts	23.04	23.04
Total Other Income	23.04	23.04

Note 14

Finance costs

Particulars	₹ in lacs	
	2023-2024	2022-2023
Interest		
Banks		
Others	8.99	9.07
Other Borrowing Costs	8.99	9.07
Other Finance Costs	1.32	0.71
Total finance costs	10.31	9.77

Note 15

Other expenses

Particulars	₹ in lacs	
	2023-2024	2022-2023
Administrative and Other Expenses		
Rent, Rates and Taxes	2.66	2.71
Fixed Asset Written off	2.98	-
Payments to Auditor	0.33	0.30
Professional Charges	0.24	-
General expenses	0.18	0.02
Total other expenses	6.39	3.03

Expenditure towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) activities

Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year

Amount spent in cash during the year

- Construction/acquisition of any asset
- On purposes other than (i) above

Payments to auditors

Audit fees		
Tax audit fees	0.33	0.30
Other Services		
Reimbursement of expenses		
	0.33	0.30

Note 16

Earning per share

Particulars	₹ in lacs	
	2023-2024	2022-2023
Profit for the year	1.41	6.34
Weighted average number of shares (Nos)	10,000	10,000
Earnings per share (Basic and Diluted)	14.13	63.42
Face value per share	10.00	10.00

Note 17

Disclosure of transactions with related parties required under Ind AS 24 on "Related Party Disclosures"

Sr No.	Particulars
-----------	-------------

(i) Holding Company

Ashapura Minechem Limited

(ii) Subsidiaries Companies

Ashapura International Limited

(iii) Other Associates & Firms (w.e.f. 23rd December 2020)

Bombay Minerals Ltd

Orient Abrasives Limited

Ashapura International Limited

Ashapura Perfoclay Limited

Ashapura Claytech Limited

Ashapura Aluminium Limited

Ashapura Consultancy Services Private Limited

Sharda Consultancy Pvt. Ltd.

Prashansha Ceramics Limited

Ashapura Arcadia Logistics Private Limited

Manico Minerals International Pvt. Ltd.

Manico Resources Pvt. Ltd.

Ambica Logistics Private Limited

Asim Minerals Corporation

Mineralco Resources International

Minotech Resources LLP

Ashapura Guinea Resources SARL

(iv) Directors / Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company

Mrs. Dina Shah - Director

Mr. Sandeep Nadkarni - Director

Mr. Chetan Shah - Relatives of Director

Mr. Manan Shah - Relatives of Director

Mrs. Chaitali Salot - Relatives of Director

Mrs. Himani Shah - Relatives of Director

18. Additional Regulatory Information

Additional Regulatory Information pursuant to clause 6L of General Instructions for preparation of Balance Sheet as given in Part I of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, are given hereunder to the extent relevant and other than those given elsewhere in any other notes to the financial Statement.

No.	Ratio	Current Year			Previous Year			Change in	Reason for variance, if more than 25%	(₹ in lacs)
		Numerator	Denominator	Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Ratio			
1	<u>Current Ratio</u>	19	4	501.29	16	4	363.06	-	Due to Increased in Current Asset	
2	<u>Return on Equity Ratio</u>	1.41	-75.40	-1.87	6.34	-79.28	-8.00	77%	Decrease in Profit due to Expenses	
3	<u>Net Capital Turnover Ratio</u>	23.04	15.18	151.72	23.04	11.61	198.43	24%		
4	<u>Net Profit Ratio</u>	1.41	23.04	6.13	6.34	23.04	27.53	78%	Decrease in Profit due to Expenses	
5	<u>Return on Capital Employed</u>	13.00	-74.70	-17.41	18.36	-76.11	-24.13	28%	Decrease in Net profit & Decrease in Capital Employed.	

- b. The Company does not have any immovable Property.(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 included under Property, Plant and Equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
 - c. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
 - d. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
 - e. The Company has not been declared as a wilful defaulter by any lender who has powers to declare a company as a wilful defaulter at any time during the financial year or after the end of reporting period but before the date when the financial statements are approved.
 - f. The Company does not have any transactions with struck-off companies.
 - g. The Company has not borrowed any money from banks for the specific purpose.
 - h. The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Companies (Restrictions on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
 - i. The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities(intermediaries), 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 Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries), or
 - ii. Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - j. 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;
 - 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.
 - k. The Company does not have any transactions which is not recorded in the books of accounts but 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).
 - L The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.
 - M The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
-

17A. Transactions (In Aggregate) with Related Parties

		(₹ in lacs)	
Nature of transaction	Relationship	Year ended 31st March 2024	Year ended 31st March 2023
<u>Subsidiary Companies and Associates</u>			
1. Rent received			
Ashapura International Limited		14.05	14.05
		14.05	14.05
<u>Outstanding balances:</u>			
1. Trade Payables			
Total...		0.00	0.00
2. Trade receivables			
Total...		0.00	0.00
Reimbursement of Exps			
Ashapura Minechem Ltd		0.41	-
<u>Key management personnel and relatives</u>			
1. Remuneration			
Total...		0.00	0.00
<u>Outstanding Balances:</u>			
1. Other current liabilities			
Ashapura International Limited		100.00	100.00
		100.00	100.00
2. Other advances			

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS:

1. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, the Current Assets, Loans & Advances are approximately of the value stated if realised in the ordinary course of business and that provision for all known liabilities have been made and is not in excess of the amount considered reasonably necessary.

2. Segment Reporting:

As the company's business activity, in the opinion of the management, falls within a single primary segment, which are subject to the same risks and returns, the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standard (AS) – 17 "Segment Reporting" issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are, in the opinion of the management, not applicable.

3. The right-of-use assets are initially recognized at cost,. Right-of-use assets are depreciated from the commencement date on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and useful life of the underlying asset.. The lease liability is initially measured at amortized cost at the present value of the future lease payments. The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease.. Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in the Balance Sheet.

4. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE:

a) List of Related Parties

Fellow Subsidiary

Ashapura International Limited

b) Transaction with related parties

		In Lacs
	2023-24	2022-23
Ashapura International Limited		
Rent	14.05	14.05
Municipal Taxes	2.64	2.64

The main object of the company inter alia provides for Renting of immovable property and earns income from other sources, there are no Key Managerial Personnel during the year under review and the decision are taken by the Board of Directors of the Company.

5. Earning Per Share :

	2023-24	2022-23
Profit after Tax (` In Lacs)	1.41	6.34
No. of Weighted average shares Outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Basic and Diluted Earning Per Share	14.13	63.42

6. Payments to Auditors

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
Audit Fees (Excluding GST)	0.33	0.30

7.

	31.03.2024	31.03.2023
<u>Expenditure in Foreign Currency</u>		
Value of Imports on CIF basis	-	-
<u>Earnings in Foreign Currency</u>	-	-

8. The balances of Debtors, Creditors, Loans, Advances and Deposits are subject to confirmation & reconciliation.
9. The cash on hand is as per the books and as verified by the management and relied upon by us.
10. Previous year's figures have been regrouped / recast wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification disclosure.

AS PER OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE ATTACHED

**For R. A. KUVADIA & CO.
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
F. R. No. 105487W**



**(R. A. KUVADIA)
PROPRIETOR
M. No. 040087
UDIN: 24040087BKAHIT5007**

For and on behalf of the Board

Dina Chetan Shah

**DINA SHAH
Director
DIN: 00018975**

Sandeep Nadkarni

**SANDEEP NADKARNI
Director
DIN: 05112533**

**PLACE: MUMBAI
DATE: 14.05.2024**