PATEL SHAH & JOSHI

Chartered Accountants

PARTNER :
JAYANT I. MEHTA, B. Com., FCA
YUTI SANGHVI, B. Com., ACA, ACS

CONSULTANT :
M. S. SHAH, B. A. (Econ.), FCA, A.T.I.I. (England)

Office No.: 1001, Avalon Paradise, Chincholi Bunder Road, Near Infant Jesus School, Malad (West), Mumbai-400 064.
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

TO THE MEMBERS OF YOCO STAYS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN No: U55209MH2022PTC395941

Report on the Audit of Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of YOCO STAYS PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2025, the statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of change in equity and the statement of cash flow for year ended on that date and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information. (Hereafter referred as '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 state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March, 2025 and the Profit, the total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis of opinion

We conducted our audit of standalone financial statement in accordance with standard on Auditing ("SA") specified under section 143 (10) of the Act. Our responsibility under those standards is further described in the auditors' responsibilities for the audit of standalone financial statement section of our report. we are independent of the company in accordance with the code of Ethics issued by institute of chartered Accountants('ICAI") together with the ethical requirement that are relevant to our audit of the standalone financial statement under provision of the act and the rules are 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 audit evidence obtained by us sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statement.

Key Audit Matters

The Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgement were of most significant in our audit of standalone financial statement of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the standalone financial statement as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide separate opinion on these matters.

Information other than the Standalone Ind AS 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 Management discussion and analyses, Board's Report including annexure to Board's Report, Business Responsibility and sustainability Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's information, but does not include the Consolidated Financial Statement, Standalone financial statement and our Auditor's report thereon.

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

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

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

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone 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 standalone 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 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 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, matter relating to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Director either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease the 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 Responsibility 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 error or fraud, 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 SA's will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these 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 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 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.

• 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 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.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatement in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable users of the Standalone financial statement may be influenced. We considered quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in

(I) Planning the scope of our Audit work and evaluating results of our work.

(II)To evaluate the effects of any identified misstatements in the standalone 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 matter communicated with those charged with governance, we determined those matters that were of most significance in the audit of standalone financial statement of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our Auditor's report unless law or regulations preclude 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 accepted to outweigh the public interest benefit of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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, statement of Cash flow and statement of change in equity 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 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 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 over financial reporting of the Company, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure A, our Report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and the operating effectiveness of the Company's Internal Financial Controls with reference to the Standalone Financial Statements.

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

   In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the remuneration paid by the company to its directors during the year, is in accordance with section 197 of the act.

   (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the 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 affect 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 required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company

      iv. (a) The Management represented to us that, to the best of their 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 recording 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 or any of such subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(b) The respective Management represented to us that, to the best of their 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 or any of such subsidiaries 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.

(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. As informed to us,

The Company has not declared any Dividend hence section 123 of the Act is not applicable

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 and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

2. *As required by Companies (Auditors Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by Central Government in terms of section 143 (11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B", a statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.*

For and on behalf of
Patel Shah & Joshi
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107768W

Jayant I Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 042630
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025
UDIN: 25042630BMKOZT4808

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
F.R.No. 107768W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Annexure- A to the Independent Auditor's Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements' section of our Report to the Member of YOCO Stays Pvt Ltd of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls of Standalone Financial Statement 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 Standalone Financial Statement of YOCO Stays Pvt Ltd ('the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone financial statements of the Company for the period ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Standalone Financial Statement 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 (ICAI) 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 with reference to the Standalone Financial Statement 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 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 standalone 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 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 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 Standalone Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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 Standalone Financial Statement 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 Standalone Financial Statements

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 with reference to Standalone Financial Statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control with reference to Standalone 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 explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system with reference to Standalone Financial Statement and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March, 2025 based on criteria for the internal Financial control with reference to Standalone 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For and on behalf of
Patel Shah & Joshi
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107768W

Jayant I Mehta
Partner
Membership No: 042630
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025
UDIN: 25042630BMKOZT4808

ANNEXURE 'B' TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the Members of YOCO Stays Private Limited of even date)

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

i. In respect of the Company's Property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

(a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, plant and equipment. Equipment which, in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature

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

(b) The Company has a program of physical verification of Property, plant and of its assets on reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) Based on our examination of the registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed / property tax receipts provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of Office Premises, 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.

(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.

ii. (a) The Company does not have any Inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable.

(b) 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 and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

iii. The Company has not made investments in companies and granted unsecured loans to other parties, during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable

iv. The Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act,2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.

v. The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) 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 bythe Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

vii. in respect of statutory dues:

(a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax,Cess, service tax and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax,Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Cess, Service tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) Details of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited as on March 31, 2025 on account of disputes are given below:

Nature of the statute	Nature ofdues	Forum where Dispute is Pending	Period to which the Amount Relates	Amount □
NOT APPLICABLE				

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 taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable

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

(c)The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order isnot applicable.

(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 year for long-term purposes by the Company.

(e) On an overall examination of the financial statements 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.

(f)The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f)of the Order is not applicable.

x. (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of theOrder is not applicable.

(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 underclause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi. (a) No fraud by the Company and no material 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 upto the date of this report.

(c)According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not received any whistle blower complaints during the year (and upto the date of this report), while determining the nature, timing and extent of our audit procedure.

xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause (xii) of the Order is not applicable.

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 standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv In our opinion the Company does not have internal audit system and hence not reported.

xv. 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) 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 clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) In our opinion, there is no core investment company within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

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 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 reportindicating 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 furtherstate 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) There are no unspent amounts towards Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) on other than ongoing projects requiring a transfer to a Fund specified in Schedule VII to the CompaniesAct in compliance with second proviso to sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the said Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(c) In respect of ongoing projects, the Company has No unspent Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) amount as at the end of the previous financial year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year

For PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 107768W

Jayant Mehta
Partner
Membership No.042630
UDIN: 25042630BMKOZT4808
Place: Mumbai
Date: 16th May 2025

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD
CIN: U55209MH2022PTC395941
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Note No	As on 31st March, 2025	As on 31st March, 2024
I. ASSETS			
A. Non-current assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment & Intangible assets	3	8.73	2.99
(b) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Others		-	-
(c)Deferred tax Asset (Net)		0.42	0.14
(d) Other non-current assets		-	-
Total Non-current assets		**9.15**	**3.13**
B.Current assets			
(a)Current Investments (Financial Assets)		-	-
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Financial Assets		-	-
(i) Trade receivables	4	54.89	65.77
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	5	61.78	8.26
(iii) Loans and Advances		-	-
(d) Other current assets	6	14.89	8.73
Total Current assets		**131.56**	**82.77**
TOTAL ASSETS		**140.71**	**85.90**
II.EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
A.Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	25.00	25.00
(b) Other Equity	8	83.72	25.24
Total Equity		**108.72**	**50.24**
LIABILITIES			
B.Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities		-	-
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Other financial liabilities		-	-
(b) Deferred tax liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Non-current liabilities		**-**	**-**
C.Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	-	13.74
(ii) Trade payables	10		
Dues of small enterprises and micro enterprises		-	-
Dues of creditors other than small enterprises and micro enterprises		3.82	4.84
(b) Other current liabilities	10.1	5.86	14.76
(c) Provisions	10.2	22.31	2.33
Total Current liabilities		**31.99**	**35.66**
Total liabilities		**31.99**	**35.66**
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		**140.71**	**85.90**

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements **1 to 15**

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

As per our report of even date attached

For Patel Shah & Joshi
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107768W

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI MUMBAI F.R.No. 107768W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Aditya Bhandari

Aditya Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07637316

Chithra V Ranjith
Director
DIN: 03222013

Jayant I Mehta
Membership No. 042630
Date : 16th May 2025
Place: Mumbai

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD
CIN: U55209MH2022PTC395941
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

PARTICULARS	Note No	For the Year ended 31 March, 2025	For the Year ended 31 March, 2024
Revenue from operations	11	119.14	85.12
Other income	11.1		
Total Revenue		**119.14**	**85.12**
Operational Expenses		-	-
Purchase of stock-in-trade		-	-
Changes in inventories of finished goods, work in progress and stock-in-trade		-	-
Employee benefit expense	12	25.98	24.43
Finance costs	13	0.39	0.63
Depreciation and amortisation expense	3	2.12	1.60
Other expense	14	13.41	20.38
Total Expenses		**41.90**	**47.04**
Profit/ (loss) before exceptional items and tax		**77.24**	**38.08**
Exceptional items			
Profit/ (loss) before tax		**77.24**	**38.08**
Tax expense			
a) Current tax		19.72	9.99
Less: MAT credit Entiitlement			
Prior period Tax		0.68	
b) Deferred tax expense/ (Income)		(0.28)	(0.14)
Profit/ (loss) for the period from continuing operations		**58.48**	**28.24**
Profit/ (loss) for the period		**58.48**	**28.24**
Other comprehensive income			
- Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Fair Value of equity Instruments thorugh other comprehensive income		-	-
(b) Remeasurement of defined benefits plan		-	-
Tax expense			
a) Current tax		-	-
b) Deferred tax		-	-
Net Amount		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the period		**58.48**	**28.24**
(Profit/ loss + other comprehensive income)			
Earnings per equity share			
a) Basic (₹)		**23.39**	**11.29**
b) Diluted (₹)		**23.39**	**11.29**

See accompanying notes to the financial statements

See accompanying notes forming part of financial statements **1 to 15**

As per our report of even date attached

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

Aditya Bhandari
Aditya Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07637316

Chithra R
Chithra V Ranjith
Director
DIN: 03222013

For Patel Shah & Joshi
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107768W

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
F.R.No. 107768W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jayant I Mehta
Membership No. 042630
Date : 16th May 2025
Place: Mumbai

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025		Year ended 31st March 2024	
		Rupees	Rupees	Rupees	Rupees
A)	**Cash Flow from Operating Activities**				
	Net Profit before Tax and Extraordinary Items	**77.24**		**38.08**	
	Adjustment for :				
	Interest Expense	0.39		**0.63**	
	Depreciation	2.12		1.60	
	Operating Profit Before Working		**79.75**		**40.32**
	Capital Changes				
	Trade receivables	10.88		(65.77)	
	Other Current Asssets	(6.16)		(8.73)	
	Short Term Borrowings	(13.74)		13.74	
	Trade payables	(1.02)		4.27	
	Other Current Liabilities	(8.90)		14.76	
	Provisions	19.98		1.42	
	Cash generated from operations	**80.80**		**0.00**	
	Direct Taxes	(19.72)		(9.99)	
	Taxes of earlier years	0.68		-	
	Net Cash From Operating Activities (A)		61.76		(9.98)
B)	**Cash Flow from Investing Activities**				
	Fixed assets Purchased	(7.86)		(4.59)	
	Net Cash used in Investing Activities (B)		(7.86)		(4.59)
C)	Cash Flow from Finance Activities				
	Interest Paid	(0.39)		(0.63)	
	Net Cash used in Financing Activities (C)		(0.39)		(0.63)
	Net Increase / (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)		53.51		(15.21)
	Opening Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		**8.26**		**23.47**
	Closing Balance of Cash & Cash Equivalents		**61.78**		**8.26**

Significant Accounting Policies & the Notes to accounts **1 to 15**

As Per Our report of even date

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

For Patel Shah & Joshi
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 107768W

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI MUMBAI F.R.No. 107768W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jayant I Mehta
Membership No. 042630
Date : 16th May 2025
Place: Mumbai

Aditya Bhandari
Director
DIN: 07637316

Chithra V Ranjith
Director
DIN: 03222013

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

A. Equity share capital

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1st April' 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Closing balance as at 31st March'2025
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	25.00	-	25.00
Total	**25.00**	**-**	**25.00**

B. Other Equity

Particulars	RESERVES AND SURPLUS				
	Capital Redemption Reserve	Securities Premium Reserve	General Reserve	Surplus In P&L account	Total
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	-	-	-	**25.24**	**25.24**
Profit for the period	-	-	-	58.48	58.48
Remeasurement Gain on Defined Benefit Plan (Post Notional Tax Effect)				-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year				-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	-	-	**83.72**	**83.72**
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-	-	**(3.00)**	**(3.00)**
Profit for the period		-	-	28.24	28.24
Remeasurement Gain on Defined Benefit Plan (Post Notional Tax Effect)				-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year				-	-
Dividend	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	-	-	-	**25.24**	**25.24**

Nature of reserves

i. Surplus in P & L Account represent the undistributed profits of the Company.

ii. Capital Redemption Reserve represents the Statutory Reserve.

iii. General reserve represents the statutory reserve, this is in accordance with Indian Corporate Law wherein a portion of profit is apportioned to general reserve.

iv. Securities Premium reserve represents the amount received in excess of par value of securities. Section 52 of Companies Act, 2013 specifies restriction and utilisation of security premium.

YOCO STAYS PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

Note 3: Property. Plant and Equipment & Intangible Assets

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Sr. No.	BLOCK HEAD	GROSS BLOCK				DEPRECIATION					NET BLOCK	
		AS ON 01/04/2024	ADDITION	DELETION	AS ON 31/03/2025	AS ON 01/04/2024	For the Period	Transfer to General Reserve	Reversal of depriciation	AS ON 31/03/2025	AS ON 31/03/2025	AS ON 31/03/2024
	Property. Plant and Equipment:											
1.	Office Equipments	1.09	1.09	-	2.18	0.32	0.44	-	-	0.75	1.43	0.77
2.	Computer		0.97	-	0.97	-	0.29	-	-	0.29	0.68	-
	Intangible Assets :											
3.	Software	3.50	-	-	3.50	1.28	1.40	-	-	2.68	0.82	2.22
4.	Intellectual Property rights	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Capital Work in Progress :	-	5.80	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-	5.80	-
					-					-	-	
	Grand Total >	**4.59**	**7.86**	**-**	**12.46**	**1.60**	**2.12**	**-**	**-**	**3.73**	**8.73**	**2.99**

Note 3A: Capital Work-in-Progress

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As on 31st March 2025					As on 31st March 2024				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Projects in progress	5.80	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	5.80	-	-	-	5.80	-	-	-	-	-

Note 3A.1: Capital Work-in-Progress whose completion is overdue or has exceeded its cost compared to its original plan

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	As on 31st March 2025					As on 31st March 2024				
	To be Completed In					To be Completed In				
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
F.R.No. 107768W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

Notes forming part of Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Note 7 (A):Share Capital

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2025		As on 31st March, 2024	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Authorised Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	2,50,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00
Issued Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	2,50,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00
Subscribed Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	2,50,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00
Paid-Up Share Capital				
Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	2,50,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00

Note 7 (B): Reconciliation of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2025		As on 31st March, 2024	
	Number	Rs.	Number	Rs.
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the period	2,50,000	25.00	-	-
Shares Issued during the period	-		2,50,000	25.00
Shares bought back during the period			-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the period	2,50,000	25.00	2,50,000	25.00

b. Terms / Rights

The Company has issued only one class of equity share having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share. Each share is entitled to equal dividend declared by the Company and approved by the shareholders of the Company.

In the event of liquidation, each share carry equal rights and will be entitled to receive equal amount per share out of the remaining amount available after making prefential payments.

Note 7 (C): Name of shareholders whose holding is more than 5%

Name of Shareholder	As on 31st March, 2025		As on 31st March, 2024	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Global Education Limited	2,50,000	100.00%	2,50,000	100.00%
Grand Total	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**

Note 7 (D): Details of Shareholding by the Promoter / Promoter Group

Name of the Promoter	As on 31st March, 2025		As on 31st March, 2024		% Change During the Year
	Number of shares	% holding	Number of shares	% holding	
Global Education Limited	2,50,000	100.00%	2,50,000	100.00%	0.00%
TOTAL	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**	**2,50,000**	**100.00%**	**0.00%**

SHAH & JOSHI MUMBAI

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

CIN: U55209MH2022PTC395941

Notes forming the part of the Financial Statements as at 31st March 2025

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Particulars	Year Ended 31st March 2025	Year Ended 31st March 2024
Note No - 4: Trade receivables		
Unsecured Considered Good		
Receivables outstanding for a period upto or less than six months from the date they are due for payment	47.67	65.77
Receivables outstanding for a period exceeding six months from the date they are due for payment	7.22	-
Total	**54.89**	**65.77**
Note No - 5: Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash in Hand	0.04	0.11
Bank Balance with ICICI bank	61.74	8.16
Total	**61.78**	**8.26**
Note No - 6: Other current assets		
Short Term Loans & Advances	-	
Balance with Govt. Authorities	14.89	8.73
Total	**14.89**	**8.73**
Note No - 8: Other Equity		
Share Premium Account		
Balance at the beginning of the period	-	-
Balance at the end of the period	-	-
Profit & Loss Account		
Balance at the beginning of the period	25.24	(3.00)
(a)Surplus/(Deficit) in Statement of Profit & Loss A/c.	58.48	28.24
Balance at the end of the period	**83.72**	**25.24**
Total	**83.72**	**25.24**
Note No - 9: Borrowings		
Secured		
From Non Banking Financial Company	-	-
Unsecured		
From Related Parties (Global Education Limited)	-	13.74
Total	**-**	**13.74**
Note No. 10 Trade Payables		
Trade Payables	3.82	4.84
Note No. 10.1 Other Current Liabilities		
Statutory Dues	5.86	14.76
Note No. 10.2 Provisions	22.31	2.33
Total	**31.99**	**21.93**

Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Note No - 11: Revenue From Operations		
Hostel Management	119.14	85.12
Total	**119.14**	**85.12**
Note No - 12: Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salary	25.98	24.43
Total	**25.98**	**24.43**
Note No - 13: Finance Cost		
Interest on Loan	0.39	0.63
Total	**0.39**	**0.63**
Note No - 14: Other Expenses		
Designing, Branding & Promotion	0.03	0.06
Professional Fees	0.14	0.31
Rent Charges	1.02	1.12
Legal Expenses	0.08	0.05
Office & General Expenses	0.07	0.31
Refreshment Expenses	0.28	0.08
Activities expense	10.34	1.40
Fees & Subscription Charges	-	0.03
Conveyance expenses	0.00	0.04
Printing and Stationery expenses	0.95	3.27
Tours & Travelling Expenses	0.19	0.31
Bank Charges & Commission	0.00	0.00
Round off	0.00	(0.00)
Professional Tax Co.	0.10	0.03
Statutory Audit Fees	0.20	0.18
Maintenance expenses	-	13.19
Total	**13.41**	**20.38**

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
F.R.No. 107708W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

YOCO STAYS PVT LTD

Notes forming part of the financial statements

For the year ended 31st March, 2025

NOTE 1: Corporate Information

YOCO Stays Pvt Ltd ("the Company") having CIN U55209MH2022PTC395941, is a Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013. It was incorporated on 26 December 2022. The Company is primarily engaged in the business of managing Hostel accommodation, Rental accommodation

These financial statements are presented in Lacs (Rs.)

NOTE 2: Statement on Material Accounting Policies

The material accounting policies applied by the company in the preparation of its financial statements are listed below. Such accounting policies have been applied consistently to all the periods presented in these financial statements, unless otherwise indicated.

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS') notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013. The financials statements have also been prepared in accordance with the relevant presentation requirement of Companies Act, 2013 and presentation requirements of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025, the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2025 and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'Standalone Financial Statements' or 'financial statements'). These financial statements are approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 16th May 2025.

The financial statements are based on the classification provisions contained in Ind AS - 1, 'Presentation of Financial Statements' and division II of schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013. Further, for the purpose of clarity, various items are aggregated in the statement of profit and loss and balance sheet. Nonetheless, these items are dis-aggregated separately in the notes to the financial statements, where applicable or required based on materiality of item being classified.

b) Basis of Measurement:

The separate financial statements of the company are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS), under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"), unless otherwise stated.

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
FR No. 107768W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

c) **Current and non-current classification**

Assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current as follows:

Assets-

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets (including deferred tax assets) are classified as non-current.

Liabilities –

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- It is expected to be settled in the company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting period; or
- The company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of non-current financial liabilities. All other liabilities (including deferred tax liabilities) are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle –

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle being a period of 12 months for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

d) **Foreign currency translations**

- **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'). The financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (Rs.), which is the Company's functional and presentation currency.

- **Transactions and balances**

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at period end exchange rates are generally recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI MUMBAI FRN 107768W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

e) Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard ('Ind AS'), which requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of financial statement and the result of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are made on reasonable and prudent basis based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates.

f) Investments

Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or profit and loss) or
- 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, gains and losses will either be recorded in profit or loss or other comprehensive income. For investments in debt instruments, this will depend on the business model in which the investment is held. For investments in equity instruments, 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 profit and loss. The Company reclassifies debt investments when and only when its business model for managing those assets changes classification.

g) Property, plant and equipment

i. Property, plant and equipment

Property, Plant & Equipment are stated at actual cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment as recognised in the financial statements on transition to Ind AS, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that as its deemed cost as at the date of transition.

ii. Capital work in progress

Asset that is still not completed and is in process of development is shown as capital work in progress. Capital work in progress is recognised on the basis of stage of its completion which adheres to the criteria of recognition that is a future benefit can be obtained at the current stage of completion. Cost incurred till date is capitalized and once the asset is ready to use it is shifted to the block of fixed assets with unique identity and depreciation is charged accordingly thereafter.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to acquisition of property, plant & equipment which take substantial period of time 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.

iii. Depreciation and amortization

Depreciation is provided on the written down value basis at the rates determined based on useful lives of assets, where applicable, prescribed under Schedule II to The Companies Act, 2013. Depreciation on assets acquired / sold during the year is provided on pro-rata basis with reference to the date of installation / put to use/ disposal.

The carrying cost of assets is reviewed at each balance sheet date to determine if there is any indication of impairment thereof based on external/internal factors. An impairment loss is recognized wherever the carrying amount of an asset exceeds their recoverable amounts in accordance with IND AS-36 – "Impairment of Assets" which represent the greater of the net selling price of assets & their 'value in use'.

Asset Description	Useful life as per schedule II of the companies Act, 2013	Useful life
Building	60 Years	60 Years
Plant and Machinery	8 – 40 years	8 – 20 years
Office equipment's	5– 10 years	5 years
Computers	3 years	3 years
Servers and network	6 years	6 years
Vehicles	8-10 years	8 years
Furniture and fixture	10 years	10 years
Electrical Installation	10 years	10 years

Leasehold improvements are amortized over the period of lease.

Derecognition

An item of PPE is de-recognised 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 Statement of Profit and Loss.

h) Intangible assets:

An intangible asset is recognized, where it is probable that future economic benefits attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and where the cost can be reliably ascertained. A prudent basis for recognition of intangible asset is always a key consideration. Intangible asset are stated at cost of acquisition less accumulated amortization and impairment loss, if any. Their technical feasibility and ability to generate future economic benefits is established in accordance with the requirements of IND AS-38, "Intangible Assets."

Derecognition

Intangible assets are derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are determined as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount.

The Company has elected to continue with carrying value of all its intangible assets recognised as on transition date, measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of transition date.

i) **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 when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount

j) **Inventories:**

Traded goods are stated at the lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost of traded goods comprises cost of purchases and all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Costs are assigned to individual items of inventory on the basis of weighted average method. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. 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.

k) **Revenue Recognition:**

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured. 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 specific recognition criteria described below must also be met before revenue is recognized.

i) **Recognition of revenue from Hostel Management**:

Revenue is recognized upon receipts of Admission fees on monthly basis for 11 month. the economic benefit is Probable the Company recognizes the revenue.

ii) **Interest income:**

Income is recognized on a time proportion basis by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable.

iii) Dividend:

Dividend from investment is recognized as revenue when right to receive the payment is established.

l) Employee benefits

I. Short term employee benefits:

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

II. Post-employment benefits:

i. Defined Contribution Plans:

A defined contribution plan is a post-employment benefit plan under which the company makes specified monthly contributions towards Provident Fund. The company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employees render the related service.

ii. Defined Benefit Plans:

Gratuity liability under the Payment of Gratuity Act is a defined benefit obligation and is provided for on the basis of an actuarial valuation on projected unit credit method made at the end of each financial year.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation denominated in NIL 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.

Re-measurement 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 profit or loss as past service cost.

m) Borrowing costs

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

n) Financial Instruments

Financial assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following categories:

i. Financial assets at 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. These are presented as current assets, except for those maturing later than 12 months after the reporting date which are presented as non-current assets. Financial assets are measured initially at fair value plus transaction costs and subsequently, if maturing after 12 months period, using the effective interest method, less any impairment loss. Debt instruments which do not meet the criteria of amortised cost are measured at fair value and classified as fair value through profit and loss or through other comprehensive income, as applicable. Financial assets at amortised cost are represented by trade receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents, Loans and other advances.

ii. Financial Assets at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)-

All equity investments are measured at fair values. Investments which are not held for trading purposes and where the Company has exercised the option to classify the investment as Fair Value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI'), all fair value changes on the investment are recognised in OCI. The accumulated gains or losses recognised in OCI are reclassified to retained earnings on sale of such investments.

iii. Financial assets at Fair Value through Profit and Loss (FVTPL) –

All equity investments are measured at fair values. Investments which are held for trading purposes and where the Company has exercised the option to classify the investment as Fair Value through Profit and Loss ('FVTPL'), all fair value changes on the investment are recognised in profit and loss. The accumulated gains or losses recognised in Profit and Loss.

Financial assets which are not classified in any of the categories above are fair valued through profit or loss (FVTPL).

iv. Impairment of financial assets –

The Company assesses expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and fair value based on Company's past history of recovery, credit-worthiness of the counter party and existing market conditions. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. For trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach for recognition of impairment allowance as provided in Ind AS 109, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and in case of loans and borrowings net of directly attributable costs. Financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying value approximates fair value due to short maturity of these instruments.

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.

Fair value measurement

The Company classifies the fair value of its financial instruments in the following hierarchy, based on the inputs used in their valuation:

i) Level 1 - The fair value of financial instruments quoted in active markets is based on their quoted closing price at the balance sheet date.

ii) Level 2 - The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques using observable market data. Such valuation techniques include discounted cash flows, standard valuation models based on market parameters for interest rates, yield curves or foreign exchange rates, dealer quotes for similar instruments and use of comparable arm's length transactions.

iii) Level 3 - The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of entity specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data.

o) Leases

Upon adoption of Ind AS - 116, the Company applied a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases that it is the lessee, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognized lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

As a lessee Ind AS - 116 will replace the existing leases Standard, Ind AS - 17 Leases, and related interpretations. The Standard sets out the principles for the recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosure of leases for both parties to a contract i.e., the lessee and the lessor. Ind AS - 116 introduces a single lessee accounting model and requires a lessee to recognize assets and liabilities for all leases with a term of more than 12 months, unless the underlying asset is of low value. Currently, operating lease expenses are charged to the statement of profit & loss.

The company considers that all its operating leases are of low value compared to its revenue and thereby accord to recognize all the lease expenses to the statement of profit and loss and the company has entered into lease contract which are not long term in nature.

At inception of a contract, the Company assesses whether a contract is or contains a lease. A contract is, or contains, a lease if a contract 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:

- the contract conveys the right to use an identified asset;
- the Company has the right to obtain substantially all the economic benefits from use of the asset throughout the period of use; and
-the Company has the right to direct the use of the identified asset.

At the date of commencement of a lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset ("ROU assets") and a corresponding lease liability for all leases, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For 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. Company has considered all leases where the value of an underlying asset does not individually exceed Rs. 0.50 Crores, or equivalent as a lease of low value assets.

Certain lease arrangements include the options to extend or terminate the lease before the end of the lease term. Lease payments to be made under such reasonably certain extension options are included in the measurement of ROU assets and lease liabilities.

Lease liability is measured by discounting the lease payments using the interest rate implication the lease or, if not readily determinable, using the incremental borrowing rates in the country of domicile of the leases. Lease liabilities are re measured with a corresponding adjustment to the related right of use asset if the Company changes its assessment of whether it will exercise an extension or a termination option. Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to statement of profit and loss over the lease periods as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

The ROU assets are initially recognised at cost, which comprises the initial amount of the lease liability adjusted for any lease payments made at or prior to the commencement date of the lease plus any initial direct costs less any lease incentives and restoration costs. They are subsequently measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. ROU assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the asset's useful life (refer 2. (f)) other lease whichever is shorter.

Impairment of ROU assets is in accordance with the Company's accounting policy for impairment of tangible and intangible assets.

The Company has entered into lease arrangements primarily for office premises and other facilities. All such lease agreements are either short-term in nature (i.e., lease term of 12 months or less) or include clauses that allow the Company to terminate the leases at its discretion without incurring significant penalties. Accordingly, these contracts do not result in the recognition of a right-of-use (ROU) asset or lease liability as per the recognition criteria under Ind AS 116 *Leases*.

Consequently, lease payments made under these arrangements are accounted for as an expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term and disclosed under "Other Expenses" in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Since no enforceable non-cancellable period exists, all such leases are classified as current in nature.

As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight – line basis over the lease term.

p) **Taxes on Income**

i. **Current tax**

The income tax expense or credit for the period is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate in India adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses. The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted in India at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

The actual tax expense or tax payments made to the tax authorities can differ significantly on the basis of the interpretations being made. The management tries to interpret the law under the normal business parlance and the business acumen of the common man.

ii. **Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the balance sheet approach on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date. Deferred tax 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 is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that to relate to items recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity. In this case, deferred tax is also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, as the case maybe.

iii. **Minimum Alternate Tax**

Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT) paid in a year is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss as current tax. The company recognizes MAT credit available as an asset only to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period, i.e., the period for which MAT Credit is allowed to be carried forward. In the year in which the Company recognizes MAT Credit as an asset in accordance with the Guidance Note on Accounting for Credit Available in respect of Minimum Alternate Tax under the Income Tax Act, 1961, the said asset is created by way of credit to the statement of Profit and Loss and shown as "MAT Credit Entitlement." The Company reviews the "MAT Credit Entitlement" asset at each reporting date and writes down the asset to the extent the company does not have convincing evidence that it will pay normal tax during the sufficient period.

q) **Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets**

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 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 consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.

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These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provision care discounted. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed 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. A present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle or reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent liabilities are appropriately disclosed unless the possibility of an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset 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. Contingent assets are not recognised till the realisation of the income is virtually certain. However, the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is possible.

A contingent asset is neither recognized nor disclosed in the financial statements considering strict adherence to prudence.

r) **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.

s) **Earnings per share**

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

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

t) **Cash and cash equivalents**

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash at bank and in hand and short-term investments with an original maturity of three months or less.

u) **Cash flow statement:**

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and 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. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

v) **Equity share capital:**

Issuance of ordinary shares are recognized as equity share capital in equity. Incremental costs directly attributable to the issuance of new equity shares are recognized as a deduction from equity, net of any tax effects.

w) Offsetting instruments

Assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount reported in the balance sheet when there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amount and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the company or the counter-party.

x) Key accounting estimates and judgments:

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

Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis.

There are no assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year.

Note 15: Additional information to the financial statements

(A) Auditors Remuneration :

As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
0.20 Lacs	0.15 Lacs

*excluding GST

(B) Contingent Liabilities:

As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Nil	Nil

(C) Capital Commitments:

As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Nil	Nil

(D) Leases

Operating Lease payments recognized in statement of profit and loss:

As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
1.02 Lacs	1.12 Lacs

The Company does have any outstanding non-cancellable operating leases

(E) Micro And Small Enterprises:

As per the records of the company & information given to us, the company has not entered into any agreement for purchase transaction with suppliers registered under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act) as at 31st March, 2025. The note has been identified on the basis of information available with the company.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Aging of Trade Payables	As on 31st March 2025				
Particulars	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Creditors	3.82	-	-	-	3.82
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-		-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Employee's benefits payable (undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Debit Balances in Trade Payables	-	–	–	–	-
Total	**3.82**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**3.82**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Aging of Trade Payables	As on 31st March 2024				
Particulars	< 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Other Creditors	4.84	-	-	-	4.84
(iii) Disputed Dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Dues – Others	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Employee's benefits payable (undisputed)	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Debit Balances in Trade Payables	-	–	–	–	-
Total	**4.84**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**4.84**

(F) Trade Receivables

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Aging of Trade Receivables	31st March 2025						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Secured - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unsecured - considered good	-	47.67	5.86	1.36	-	-	54.89
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Secured - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unsecured - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debtors	**-**	**47.67**	**5.86**	**1.36**	**-**	**-**	**54.89**
Less: Allowance for Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Credit Balances		-					-
Net Debtors	**-**	**47.67**	**5.86**	**1.36**	**-**	**-**	**54.89**

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

Aging of Trade Receivables	31st March 2024						
	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payments						
Particulars	Not Due	Less than 6 Months	6 Months - 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 Years	More Than 3 Years	Total
Undisputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Secured - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unsecured - considered good	-	65.77	-	-	-	-	65.77
Disputed Trade Receivables							
(i) Secured - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Unsecured - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Debtors	**-**	**65.77**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65.77**
Less: Allowance for Loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Less: Credit Balances		-					-
Net Debtors	**-**	**65.77**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**-**	**65.77**

(G) Related Party disclosure as required by IND AS 24:

A. Name of related parties and description of relationship:

Sr. No.	Name of related party	Nature of relationship
1	Global Education Limited	Holding Company
2	Global BIFS academy Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Holding Company
3	Global Sports Academy Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Holding Company
4	Ownprep Pvt Ltd	Subsidiary of Holding Company
5	Yola Stays Pvt Ltd	Associate of Holding Company
6	Rishiraj Infravision Pvt Ltd	Associate of Holding Company
7	Mr. Aditya Bhandari	Director
8	Mrs. Chithra V Ranjith	Director

B. The details of the related party transactions entered into by the Company for the year ended 31st March, 2025 (Previous year figures are mentioned in bracket)

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(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Nature of Transaction	a) Holding Company	b) Associate	c) By virtue of control	d) Key Management Personnel	e) Other Related Parties	Total
	Global Education Limited						
	Purchase of Goods and Services	2.15 (4.70)	0	0	0	0	2.15 (4.70)
	Loan Taken	0.00 (13.50)	0	0	0	0	0.00 (13.50)
	Interest on Loan Taken	0.39 (0.63)	0	0	0	0	0.39 (0.63)
	Yola Stays Limited						
	Sales of Goods and Services	0	0	0	0	61.12 (41.28)	61.12 (41.28)

C. The details of amounts due to or due from related parties as at 31st March, 2025 are as follows:

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	Nature of Transaction	A) Holding Company	B) Associate	C) By virtue of control	D) Key Management Personnel	E) Other Related Parties	Total
	Loan Taken	**0.00 (13.50)**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0**	**0.00 (13.50)**

(H) Loans & Advances granted to Promoters, Directors, KMPs & Related Parties

Particulars	Amount of loan or advance in the nature of loan outstanding	Percentage to the total Loans & Advance in the nature of loan
	31st March,2025	**31st March,2024**
Promoters	NA	NA
Directors	NA	NA
KMPs	NA	NA
Related Parties		
(a) Loan to joint venture company (*)- without specifying any terms or period of repayment	NA	NA
(b) Loan to body corporate controlled by KMP without specifying any terms or period of repayment	NA	NA

(I) Earnings per share is calculated as follows:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
1	Net Profit attributable to shareholders	58,48,188	28,23,714
2	Equity Shares outstanding as at the end of the year (in nos.)	250000	250000
3	Weighted average number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Basic Earnings Per Share	250000	250000
4	Add: Diluted number of Shares	0	0
5	Number of Equity Shares used as denominator for calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	250000	250000
6	Nominal Value per Equity Share (in Rs.)	10	10
	Earnings Per Share		
	Earnings Per Share (Basic) (in Rs.)	23.39	11.29
	Earnings Per Share (Diluted) (in Rs.)	23.39	11.29

(J) Expenditures and Earnings in Foreign Currencies :

Particulars	As on 31st March, 2025	As on 31st March, 2024
a) Expenditure in Foreign Currencies	NIL	NIL
b) Earnings in Foreign Currencies	NIL	NIL

(K) Employee Benefit Obligation:

Gratuity

Gratuity is computed as 15 days salary, for every completed year of service or part thereof and is payable on retirement/termination/resignation. The Gratuity plan for the company is a defined benefit scheme where annual contributions as per actuarial valuation are charged to other comprehensive income.

The Provident Fund is a defined contribution scheme whereby the company deposits an amount determined as a fixed percentage of basic pay with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner.

Since this is the 3rd year of operations the same is not applicable

(L) Financial Ratios are given as follows:

(Reason for variance more than 25% are provided)

Sr. No	Ratio	Current Period	Previous Period	% Variance	Reason for Variance/ Remarks
(a)	Current Ratio	4.11	2.32	77%	Revenue Growth has resulted in increase of working capital. Our current ratio is 4.11 which is above the industry benchmark of 2-2.5.
	(Current Assets / Current Liabilities)				
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio	NA	NA	NA	

	(Total Debt / Total Equity)				
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	NA	NA	NA	
	(EBITDA & Non Cash Items / Total Installment)				
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio	53.79%	56.21%	-4%	
	(Net Profit After Tax / Average Shareholders' Equity)				
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	-
	(COGS/ Average inventory)				
(f)	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	1.97	2.59	-24%	-
	(Net Sales/Average accounts receivable)				
(g)	Trade payables turnover ratio	9.10	16.56	-45%	An increase in turnover has driven up working capital needs, thereby reducing the ratio
	(Net Purchases/Average account payable)				
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	1.20	1.81	-34%	An increase in turnover has driven up working capital needs, thereby reducing the ratio
	(Net Sales / Working Capital)				
(i)	Net profit ratio	49%	33%	49%	Growth in turnover contributed to a better net profit margin
	(Profit After Tax / Net Sales)				
(j)	Return on Capital employed	57.18%	48.26%	18%	
	(EBIT / (Total Assets - Intangible Assets - Deferred Tax Asset - Current Liabilities)				
(k)	Return on investment	NA	NA	NA	-
	(Gain on Investment / Total Investment)				

(M)Financial Instrument - Fair value and Risk Measurement

Fair Value Measurement-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

FY – 2024-25	Carrying Value				Fair Value			
Particulars	**Amortized Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current Financial Assets								
Investments								
Quoted Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Equity Instruments *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	54.89	-	-	54.89	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	61.78	-	-	61.78				-

Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Financial Assets	**116.67**	-	-	**116.67**	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	3.82	-	-	3.82	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**3.82**	-	-	**3.82**	-	-	-	-

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

FY – 2023-24	Carrying Value				Fair Value			
Particulars	**Amortized Cost**	**FVTPL**	**FVTOCI**	**Total**	**Level 1**	**Level 2**	**Level 3**	**Total**
Non-Current Financial Assets								
Investments								
Quoted Equity Instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Equity Instruments *	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Unquoted Preference Shares	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Assets		-		-				-
Current Investments	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade Receivables	65.77	-	-	65.77	-	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8.26	-	-	8.26	-	-	-	-
Other Bank Balances	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-		-	-	-	-	-	
Total Financial Assets	**74.03**	-	-	**74.03**	-	-	-	-
Current Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings	13.74	-	-	13.74	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	4.84	-	-	4.84	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	0	-	-	0	-	-	-	-
Total	**18.58**	-	-	**18.58**	-	-	-	-

Measurement of fair values

The basis of measurement in respect to each class of financial asset and financial liability is disclosed in note 2(m) of the financial statement.

Financial Risk Management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Credit Risk
- liquidity risk
- Market risk.

Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk that the counterparty will not meet its obligations leading to a financial loss. Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, investments carried at amortised cost and deposits with banks and financial institutions, as well as credit exposures to customers including outstanding receivables and unbilled revenue.

i. Credit risk management

Credit risk has always been managed by the company 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. 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. To assess whether there is a significant increase in credit risk the group compares the risk of a default occurring on the asset as at the reporting date with the risk of default as at the date of initial recognition. It considers available reasonable and supportive forwarding-looking information.

In general, it is presumed that credit risk has significantly increased since initial recognition if the payments are more than 90 days past due.

A default on a financial asset is when the counter party fails to make contractual payments of when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

ii. Provision for expected credit losses

The company follows 'simplified approach', for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables or contract revenue receivables and unbilled revenue. As a practical expedient, the Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on portfolio of its trade receivables and unbilled revenue. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables and is adjusted for forward-looking estimates. At every reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

Financial instruments and cash deposits

The credit risk from balances / deposits with banks, other financial assets and current investments are managed in accordance with the company's approved policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counter-parties and within the limits assigned to each counter-parties. The limits are assigned to mitigate the concentration risks. These limits are actively monitored by the Company.

Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may encounter difficulty in meeting its obligations. The Company monitors rolling forecast of its liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company's approach is to ensure that it has sufficient liquidity or borrowing headroom to meet its obligations at all point in time. The Company has sufficient short-term fund-based lines, which provides healthy liquidity and these carry highest credit quality rating from reputed credit rating agency.

Market risk

SHAH & ... MUMBAI

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of the future cash flows will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices such as currency risk, interest rates risk and commodity price risk.

a. **Currency risk**
The Company operations are not exposed to foreign exchange risk

b. **Interest Rate Risk**
Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The interest rate risk can also impact the provision for retrial benefits. The Company does not have any outstanding borrowing and therefore not subject to interest rate risk, The Company is not exposed to significant interest rate risk as at the respective reporting dates.

c. **Price Risk**
The price risk is the risk arising from investments held by the Company and classified in the balance sheet either at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or at fair value through profit or loss.
The Company's equity investments are mainly strategic in nature and are generally held on a long-term basis. Further, the current investments are in units of liquid mutual fund and these are not exposed to significant price risk.

d. **Commodity Risk**
The Company is not exposed to the fluctuations in commodity prices. The Company manages these price fluctuations, if any by actively managing the sourcing, private purchases and alternate strategies.

(N) Capital Management

For the purpose of the company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

The company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. 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 debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings, trade and other payables, less other bank balances.

(Amount in ₹ Lacs)

	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Borrowings	-	13.74
Trade payables	3.82	4.84
Other payables	28.17	17.09
Less: Other bank balances	61.78	8.26
Net Debt (A)	**(29.79)**	**27.41**
Total Equity (Equity Capital and Other equity) **(B)**	108.72	50.24
Gearing ratio (%) (A/B)	**(0.27%)**	**0.55%**

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 borrowings that define capital structure requirements. The financial covenants relate to gearing ratio, ratio of net finance cost to EBITDA, fixed assets coverage ratio etc.

(O) As per the proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (Edit Log) facility has been complied by the company.

(P) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / re-arranged wherever necessary. Some of the balances are subject to confirmation.

Signatures to Notes 1 to 15
As per our report of even date

For Patel Shah & Joshi	**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**
Chartered Accountants	
FRN: 107768W	

PATEL SHAH & JOSHI
MUMBAI
F.R.No. 107768W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Jayant I Mehta
Partner
Membership No. 042630
UDIN: 25042630BMKOZT4808
Date: 16th May'2025
Mumbai

Aditya Bhandari	Chithra V Ranjith
Director	**Director**
DIN: 07637316	DIN: 03222013