

**A.M.GHELANI & COMPANY**  
**CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**

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**AJIT M. GHELANI**  
**B.Com (Hons), F.C.A., GRAD.C.W.A.**

**CHINTAN A. GHELANI**  
**B.Com (Hons), F.C.A., C.S.**

**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

**To**  
**The Members of Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**

**Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited ("the Company")**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023; the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023 and its profit, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

**Basis for Opinion**

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the



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standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

#### **Management's Responsibility for the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

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

#### **Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements**

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast



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

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

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

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

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

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

#### **Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements**

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit we report that:
  - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
  - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
  - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
  - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
  - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 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 operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



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

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration is paid by the Company to its directors during the year.

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

- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations as on the reporting date.
- ii. There were no material foreseeable losses in case of long-term contract, if any as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023. The Company does not have derivative contracts as on 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2023.
- iii. There were no amounts which are required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year.
- iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 24 to the financial statements);  
  
(b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries (Refer Note 24 to the financial statements); and  
  
(c) Based on such audit procedures that we considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. As proviso rule Rule 3(1) of the companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 (as amended) which provides for maintaining books of accounts in accounting software having a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in books of account along with the date when such changes were made and ensuring the audit trail cannot be disabled is applicable to the company only with effect from financial year beginning April 1, 2023, the reporting under clause (g) of Rule 11 of the companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended) is currently not applicable.



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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

**For A M. Ghelani & Company**  
**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 103173W

  
Chintan A. Ghelani

Partner

Membership No.: 104391



ICAI UDIN: 23104391BGWTC P8566

Place : Mumbai

Date : 20 MAY 2023

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### **Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report**

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited** (the "Company") as of March 31, 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

#### **Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls**

The Board of Directors of the Company is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective 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.

#### **Auditor's Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the 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 over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial Reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation



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of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

**Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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

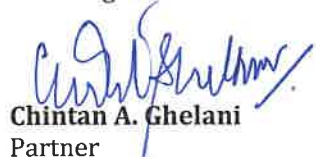
**Opinion**

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023, 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 ICAI.

**For A M. Ghelani & Company**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 103173W

  
**Chintan A. Ghelani**  
Partner

Membership No.: 104391



ICAI UDIN: 23104391BGWTCR8566

Place : Mumbai

Dated : 20 MAY 2023

**A.M.GHELANI & COMPANY**  
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**Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report**

**(Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading Report on other legal and regulatory requirements of our report 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 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.
- (B) The Company does not have any Intangible Assets.
- (b) The Property, Plant and Equipment of the Company have been physically verified by the Management during the year and no material discrepancies have been noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2023 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 any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. The Company has not made any investments, granted secured/ unsecured loans/advances in nature of loans, or stood guarantee, or provided security to any parties. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3 (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv. The Company has not granted any loans or made any investments or provided any guarantees or security to the parties covered under Sections 185 and 186. Therefore, the reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Sections 73, 74, 75 and 76 of the Act and the Rules framed there under to the extent notified. 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 subsection (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the 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, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.



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There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2023 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Wealth Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Goods and Services tax, Cess on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.
- 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.
- 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 or government 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 is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiary, associate or joint venture (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2023. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) 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 the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any private placement or preferential allotment of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year and hence reporting under clause 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) No whistle-blower complaints have been received during the year by the Company. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3(xi)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xii. As the Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it, the reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. 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 and based on our examination, the Company does not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act.



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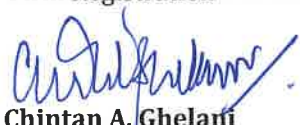
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- xv. In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. Hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- 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) Based on the information and explanations provided by the management of the Company, the Group does not have any CICs which are part of the Group. We have not, however, separately evaluated whether the information provided by the management is accurate and complete. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvii. The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. The provisions of Section 135 of the Companies Act is not applicable to the Company and accordingly the reporting under clause 3(xx) (a) and 3 (xx) (b) are not applicable to the Company.
- xxi. The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

**For A.M. Ghelani & Company**

**Chartered Accountants**

Firm Registration No.: 103173W

  
**Chintan A. Ghelani**

Partner

Membership No.: 104391

ICAI UDIN: 23104391BGWTCPE566



Place : Mumbai

Dated : 20 MAY 2023

**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Balance sheet as at 31st March ,2023**

( Rs.in Thousands)

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
<b>ASSETS</b>			
<b>Non-Current Assets</b>			
Property, Plant and Equipment	5	60.00	60.00
Deferred tax assets (net)	6	48.64	55.78
<b>Current assets</b>			
<b>Financial Asset</b>			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	12,372.39	12,262.26
Other Current Assets	8	93.12	91.59
Current Tax Assets (Net)	9	28.60	-
<b>TOTAL ASSETS</b>		<b>12,602.75</b>	<b>12,469.63</b>
<b>EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>EQUITY</b>			
Equity Share Capital	10	100.00	100.00
Other Equity	11	12,451.55	12,305.36
<b>Current Liabilities</b>			
<b>Financial Liability</b>			
Trade Payables	12	-	-
Dues to micro and small enterprises		-	-
Total outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises		51.20	20.40
Current Tax Liabilities (Net)	13	-	43.87
<b>TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>		<b>12,602.75</b>	<b>12,469.63</b>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

1 to 25

The accompanying Notes are an integral part of the financial statements

As per our Report of even date  
For **A. M. Ghelani & Company**  
Firm Registration No.: 103173W  
Chartered Accountants

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

**Chintan A. Ghelani**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 104391  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 20th May 2023



**Haresh Morajkar**  
Director  
(DIN-00074983)

**Varun Parwal**  
Director  
(DIN-07586435)



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31 ,2023**

( Rs.in Thousands)

Particulars	Notes	For the financial year ended March 31, 2023	For the financial year ended March 31, 2022
<b>Income:</b>			
Other Income	14	232.61	536.22
<b>Total Income</b>		<b>232.61</b>	<b>536.22</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Other Expenses	15	34.99	13.19
<b>Total Expenses</b>		<b>34.99</b>	<b>13.19</b>
<b>Profit Before Tax</b>		<b>197.62</b>	<b>523.03</b>
<b>Tax Expenses</b>			
Current tax		44.30	128.10
Deferred tax		7.14	0.29
<b>Profit / (Loss) after tax for the year</b>		<b>146.19</b>	<b>394.64</b>
<b>( A ) Profit/ (Loss) for the year</b>		<b>146.19</b>	<b>394.64</b>
<b>(B) Other Comprehensive Income</b>		<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year (A+B)</b>		<b>146.19</b>	<b>394.64</b>
<b>Earning Per Equity Share:</b> [Refer Note "22 "] Basic & Diluted EPS ( Face Value of Rs. 10/- each)		<b>14.62</b>	<b>39.46</b>

Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts

1 to 25

As per our Report of even date  
For **A. M. Ghelani & Company**  
Firm Registration No.: 103173W  
Chartered Accountants

**Chintan A. Ghelani**  
Partner  
Membership No.: 104391  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 20th May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*[Signature]*

**Haresh Morajkar**  
Director  
( DIN-00074983 )

*[Signature]*

**Varun Parwal**  
Director  
( DIN-07586435 )



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Cash Flow Statement for financial year ended March 31, 2023**

(Rs.in Thousands)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the financial year ended March 31, 2023	For the financial year ended March 31, 2022
<b>A</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Net Profit /(Loss) before Taxation	197.62	523.03
	<u>Adjusted for :</u>		
	Interest on Fixed Deposits	(232.61)	(536.22)
	Operating Profit/ (Loss) before Working Capital Changes	(34.99)	(13.19)
	<u>Changes in Working Capital :</u>		
	Trade and Other Payables	30.80	10.80
	Other Current Assets	(1.53)	2.16
		(5.72)	(0.23)
	Less: Taxes (Paid)/refunds received	(116.78)	(129.89)
	Net Cash generated from/(Used in) Operating Activities	(122.49)	(130.12)
<b>B</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
	Interest received on Fixed Deposits	232.61	536.22
	Net Cash generated from/(Used in) Investing Activities	232.61	536.22
<b>C</b>	<b>CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
		-	-
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents	110.12	406.10
	Opening Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,262.26	11,856.16
	Closing Balance of Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,372.39	12,262.26

**Notes:-**

a	Cash and Cash Equivalents include :		
	Balances with banks	12,366.74	12,256.61
	Cash on hand	5.65	5.65
	<b>Total</b>	<b>12,372.39</b>	<b>12,262.26</b>

As per our Separate Report of even date

**For A. M. Ghelani & Company**  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No.: 103173W

  
Chintan A. Ghelani  
Partner

Membership No.: 104391  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 20th May 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**



Haresh Morajkar  
Director  
( DIN-00074983 )



Varun Parwal  
Director  
( DIN-07586435 )



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited.**  
**Statement of changes in equity for year ended 31st March , 2023**

**Equity share capital**

( Rs.in Thousands)

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1st April, 2022	Changes in equity share capital during the half year	Closing balance as at 31st March, 2023
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000 ) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	100.00	-	100.00
	100.00	-	100.00

Particulars	Opening balance as at 1st April, 2021	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Closing balance as at 31st March, 2022
10,000 (P.Y. 10,000 ) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each	100.00	-	100.00
	100.00	-	100.00

**Other Equity**

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Total
Balances at 1st April, 2021	11,910.72	11,910.72
Profit/(Loss) For the year	394.64	394.64
Balances at 31st March, 2022	12,305.36	12,305.36
Profit/(Loss) For the Year	146.19	146.19
Balances at 31st March, 2023	12,451.55	12,451.55

For A. M. Ghelani & Company  
Firm Registration No.: 103173W  
Chartered Accountants

Chintan A. Ghelani  
Partner  
Membership No.: 104391  
Place : Mumbai  
Date : 20th May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Harsh Morajkar  
Director  
( DIN-00074983 )

Varun Parwal  
Director  
( DIN-07586435 )



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

**1) Corporate Information:**

The Company is a private limited company domiciled in India and is incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the company is located at the Gr Floor, R.R Hosiery Bldg., Shree Laxmi Woollen Mills Estate premises, Opp Shakti Mills Premises, Dr. E Moses, Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.

The Company is engaged in Investment Advisory, Mall Management and Project Development. The principal place of business is Gr. Floor, R.R Hosiery Bldg., Shree Laxmi Woollen Mills Estate premises, Opp Shakti Mills Premises, Dr. E Moses, Road, Mahalaxmi, Mumbai 400 011.

These financial statements were approved and adopted by the board of directors of the Company in their meeting dated 20<sup>th</sup> May 2023

**2) Basis of preparation of financial statements:**

The Financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

The significant accounting policies used in preparing financial statements are set out in Note 3 of the Notes to Financial Statements.

**3) Significant Accounting Policies:**

**a) Functional and presentation of currency:**

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency, and all amounts are rounded to the nearest rupees in thousands.

**b) Basis of measurement:**

The Financial Statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities are measured at fair value.

**c) Property, Plant and Equipment:**

All the items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Historical cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition of the items. Such cost includes the costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met.

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

*Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value.*

Depreciation is calculated using the Straight-Line Method to allocate their cost, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives as specified by Schedule II to the Companies Act; 2013. The residual



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

**d) Impairment of Non – Financial Asset:**

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. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a group of assets. Where 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.

In assessing the value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

**e) Financial Instrument:**

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instruments of another entity. Classifications of financial instruments are in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangement and as per the definitions of financial assets, financial liability and an equity instruments.

*Financial Assets and investments*

**i) Initial recognition and measurement:**

At initial recognition, the company measures a financial asset (other than a financial asset at fair value through profit or loss) at its fair value plus or minus, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the statement of profit & loss.

**ii) Subsequent recognition and measurement:**

Subsequent measurement of financial asset depends on the company's business model for managing the asset and the cash flow characteristics of the asset. For the purpose of subsequent recognition and measurement financial assets are classified in four categories:

• **Debt instrument 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. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate.

• **Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):**

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at fair value



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

through other comprehensive income (FVOCI). Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses and interest revenue which are recognised in the statement of profit & loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/(losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

- Debt instrument at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL):

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss and is not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in the statement of profit & loss and presented net in the statement of profit & loss within other gains/(losses) in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets is included in the other income.

- Equity instruments:

All equity instruments are initially measured at fair value. Any subsequent fair value gain /loss is recognised through profit or loss if such investments are held for trading purposes. The fair value gains or losses of all other equity investments are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

iii) Derecognition:

A financial asset is primarily derecognised i.e., removed from Company's financial statement when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its right to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under 'pass-through' arrangement and either.
  - a) The Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the assets,
  - b) The Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset but has transferred control of the asset.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the company could be required to repay.

iv) Trade receivables:

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



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

*Financial Liabilities:*

i) Initial recognition and measurement:

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables.

ii) Subsequent measurement:

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

**Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss [FVTPL]**

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

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in Ind AS 109 are satisfied.

iii) Trade and other payables:

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period.

iv) Derecognition:

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

**f) Impairment of Financial asset:**

The company assesses impairment based on expected credit losses (ECL) model to the following:

- Financial assets carried at amortised cost;
- Financial asset measured at FVOCI debt instruments.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables, if any.



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables. 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.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the company determines that whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in a subsequent period, credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the entity reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

For assessing increase in credit risk and impairment loss, the company combines financial instruments on the basis of shared credit risk characteristics with the objective of facilitating an analysis that is designed to enable significant increases in credit risk to be identified on a timely basis.

**g) Cash and cash equivalents:**

Cash and cash equivalents includes cash at bank which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

**h) Foreign currency transactions:**

The transactions denominated in foreign currency, if any, are recorded at the exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary items denominated in foreign currency at the end of year are translated using the closing rate of exchange. Non- monetary items that are to be carried at historical cost are recorded using exchange rate prevailing on the date of transaction. Non- monetary items that are to be carried at fair value are recorded using exchange rate prevailing on the date of fair value measured. Any income or expenses on account of exchange difference either on settlement or on translation is recognised in the statement of profit & loss.

**i) Classification of assets and liabilities as current and non – current:**

The Company presents assets and liabilities in Balance Sheet based on current/non-current classification.

An asset is classified as current when it is:

- a) Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle,
- b) Held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

A liability is classified as current when:

- a) It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle,
- b) It is held primarily for the purpose of trading,
- c) It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- d) There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

**j) Equity share capital:**

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

**k) Revenue Recognition:**

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the future economic benefits will flow to the entity and it 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.

*Interest income*

Interest income from debt instrument is recognised using effective interest rate method. The effective interest rate is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of financial asset to the gross carrying amount of financial asset. When calculating effective interest rate, the company expects cash flows by considering all contractual terms of financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses.

*Dividend income*

Dividend are recognized when the right to receive the payments is established.

**l) Income Taxes:**

*Current Income Tax:*

Current Income Tax liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be paid to the taxation authorities using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and creates provisions where appropriate.

The company offsets current tax assets & current tax liabilities, where it has legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts and where it intends either to settle on a net basis or to realize the assets & liabilities simultaneously.

*Deferred Tax:*

Deferred Tax, if any, is provided, using the Balance sheet approach, on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. Deferred



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

Tax is determined using the tax rates and tax laws that are enacted or subsequently enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred Tax liabilities are recognised for all temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilize those temporary differences and losses.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in the statement of profit & loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

**m) Provisions and contingencies:**

Provisions are recognised when the company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using the government securities' interest rate for the equivalent period. Unwinding of the discount is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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 or 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 a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Information on contingent liability is disclosed in the notes to the financial statements. Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when the realisation of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is no longer a contingent asset, but it is recognised as an asset.

**n) Earning per share:**

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss (after tax) for the year attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

**4. Use of significant accounting estimates, judgments and assumptions**

The preparation of the financial statements requires management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities as on the date of financial statements and reported amounts of income and expenses during the period. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

In the process of applying the Company's accounting policies, management has made the following estimates and judgments, which have significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements:

**(a) Depreciation and useful lives of Property, Plant and Equipment:-**

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.

**(b) Recoverability of trade receivables:-**

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on its trade receivables, if any. 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.

At the reporting date the company does not have any trade receivables.

**(c) Provisions:-**

Provisions and liabilities are recognized in the period when it becomes probable that there will be a future outflow of funds resulting from past operations or events and the amount of cash outflow can be reliably estimated. The timing of recognition and quantification of the liability require the application of judgment to existing facts and circumstances, which can be subject to change. Since the cash outflows can take place many years in the future, the carrying amounts of provisions and liabilities are reviewed regularly and adjusted to take account of changing facts and circumstances.

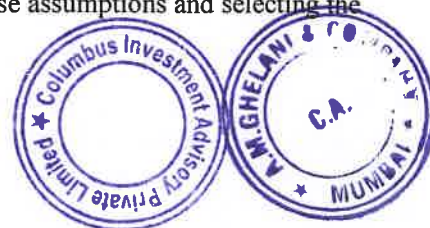
**(d) Impairment of non-financial assets:-**

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

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

**(e) Impairment of financial assets:-**

The impairment provisions for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected cash loss rates. The Company uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

inputs to the impairment calculation, based on Company's past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

Estimates and judgments are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that may have a financial impact on the Company and that are believed to be reasonable under the circumstances. They are continuously evaluated.

**(f) Fair Value measurement:**

The Company measures financial instrument such as certain investments, at fair value at each balance sheet date.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability.

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

The Company uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

All assets and liabilities for which fair value is measured or disclosed in the financial statements are categorised within the fair value hierarchy, described as follows, based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole:

- Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.



**COLUMBUS INVESTMENT ADVISORY PRIVATE LIMITED**  
**NOTES ON FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2023**

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

Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA), on March 31, 2023, through the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)) Amendment Rules, 2023 amended certain existing Ind ASs on miscellaneous issues with effect from 1st April 2023. Following are few key amendments relevant to the Company:

- i. Ind AS 1 – Presentation of Financial Statements & Ind AS 34 – Interim Financial Reporting –  
Material accounting policy information (including focus on how an entity applied the requirements of Ind AS) shall be disclosed instead of significant accounting policies as part of financial statements.
- ii. Ind AS 107 – Financial Instruments: Disclosures – Information about the measurement basis for financial instruments shall be disclosed as part of material accounting policy information.
- iii. Ind AS 8 – Accounting policies, changes in accounting estimate and errors-Clarification on what constitutes an accounting estimate provided.
- iv. Ind AS 12 – Income Taxes –  
This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences.

The Company does not expect the effect of this on the financial statements to be material, based on preliminary evaluation.



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**

## Notes to the Financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

## Note 5: Property, Plant and Equipment

		Gross Block		Accumulated Depreciation		Net Block	
		As at 1 April 2022	Additions/ (Disposals)	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 1 April 2022	Charged for the year	As at 31st March, 2023
	<b>Fixed Assets</b>						
	<b>Property, Plant and Equipment</b>						
	Furniture & Fixtures	1,200.00	-	1,200.00	1,140.00	-	60.00
	<b>Total</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>1,200.00</b>	<b>1,140.00</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>60.00</b>
	Previous year	1,200.00	-	1,200.00	1,140.00	-	60.00
							-



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for year ended March 31 ,2023**

( Rs.In Thousands)						
Notes	Particulars		As at 31/03/2023		As at 31/03/2022	
6	Deferred tax assets (net)		48.64		55.78	
			48.64		55.78	
7	Cash & Cash Equivalents					
	a. Balances with banks:					
	In current account		12,366.74		12,256.61	
	b. Cash on hand		5.65		5.65	
			12,372.39		12,262.26	
8	Other Current Assets					
	Balance with Government Authorities		93.12		91.59	
			93.12		91.59	
9	Current Tax Assets (Net)					
	Taxes Paid ( Net of Tax Provisions )		28.60		-	
			28.60		-	
10	Equity Share Capital					
	Authorised					
	10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each		100.00		100.00	
	Issued, subscribed and fully paid up					
	10,000 (P.Y.10,000) Equity Shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid up		100.00		100.00	
			100.00		100.00	
	a] Reconciliation of the Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period					
	Equity Shares					
	Shares outstanding at the beginning the year		10,000.00		10,000.00	
	Shares Issued during the year					
	Shares bought back during the year					
	Shares outstanding at the end of the year		10,000.00		10,000.00	
	b] Shares held by holding company/ultimate holding company and /or their subsidiaries/associates					
	Associates					
	Phlox Developers Private Ltd.					
	Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid		5,000.00		5,000.00	
	Market City Resources Private Ltd.					
	Equity shares of Rs 10 each fully paid		5,000.00		5,000.00	
	c] Details of shareholders holding more than 5% Shares In the company		March 31, 2023		March 31, 2022	
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid		Number of shares	% of Holdings	Number of shares	% of Holdings
	Phlox Developers Private Ltd.		5,000.00	50.00	5,000.00	50.00
	Market City Resources Private Ltd.		5,000.00	50.00	5,000.00	50.00



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for year ended March 31 ,2023**

(Rs.in Thousands)

<b>d) Shares held by promoters as at 31st March 2023</b>				
<b>Name of Promoter</b>	<b>No of Shares</b>	<b>% of total shares</b>	<b>No of Shares</b>	<b>% of total shares</b>
Market City Resources Private Ltd.	5,000.00	50.00	5,000.00	50.00
Phlox Developers Private Ltd.	5,000.00	50.00	5,000.00	50.00
e) The company has only one class of Equity shares having a face value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.				
<b>11 Other Equity</b>				
<b>Retained Earning</b>				
<b>Surplus/(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss</b>				
As at the Beginning of the year			12,305.36	11,910.72
(+) Net Profit/(Net Loss) for the year			146.19	394.64
As at the End of the period			12,451.55	12,305.36
			12,451.55	12,305.36
<b>Nature and Purpose of Reserve</b>				
<b>Retained Earning :-</b>				
Retained earnings are the profits that the company has earned till date, less any transfers to general reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.				
<b>12 Trade Payables</b>				
Dues to micro and small enterprises #				
Total outstanding dues of other than Micro and Small Enterprises			51.20	20.40
			51.20	20.40
# There are no Micro and Small Enterprises, to whom the company owes dues, for more than 45days during the year as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022. The above information regarding Micro and Small Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.				
The disclosure pursuant to the said Act is as under				
a. Principal amount due to Supplier under MSMED Act, 2006			-	-
b. Interest accrued and due on the above amount,unpaid			-	-
c. Payment made beyond the appointed day during the year			-	-
d. Interest paid			-	-
e. Interest due and payable for the period of delay			-	-
f. Interest remaining due and payable in succeeding year			-	-
<b>13 Current Tax Liabilities (Net)</b>				
Tax Provisions (Net of Taxes Paid)			-	43.87
			-	43.87



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited**  
**Notes to financial statements for year ended March 31,2023**

( Rs.in Thousands)

Notes	Particulars	For the financial year ended March 31, 2023	For the financial year ended March 31, 2022
14	<b>Other Income</b>		
	Interest on Fixed Deposit	232.61	536.22
		<b>232.61</b>	<b>536.22</b>
15	<b>Other Expenses</b>		
	<u>Payment to the Auditors</u>		
	Audit Fees	10.80	10.80
	Bank Charges	0.39	0.23
	Professional Fees	18.50	-
	Rates and Taxes	5.30	2.16
		<b>34.99</b>	<b>13.19</b>



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited.**  
**Notes on Financial Statements for year ended March 31, 2023**

**16 Fair Value of Financial assets and Liabilities:**

Set out below is the comparison by class of carrying amounts and fair value of Company's financial instruments that are recognised in the financial statements.

Particulars	(Rs. In Thousands)			
	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Carrying Value	Fair Value	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial assets designated at amortised cost				
Cash and Cash Equivalents	12,372.39	12,372.39	12,262.26	12,262.26
<b>Total</b>	<b>12,372.39</b>	<b>12,372.39</b>	<b>12,262.26</b>	<b>12,262.26</b>
Financial liabilities designated at amortised cost				
Other Financial Liabilities	51.20	51.20	20.40	20.40
<b>Total</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>51.20</b>	<b>20.40</b>	<b>20.40</b>

**Fair valuation techniques:**

The Company maintains policies and procedures to value financial assets or financial liabilities using the best and most relevant data available. The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values

- 1 Fair value of cash and deposits, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
- 2 Long-term variable-rate borrowings are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates, credit risk and other risk characteristics. Fair value of variable interest rate borrowings approximates their carrying values. Risk of non-performance for the company is considered to be insignificant in valuation.

**Fair Value hierarchy:**

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of Company's asset and liabilities, grouped into Level 1 to Level 3 as described below:

Level 1: Quoted prices / published NVA (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities. It includes fair value of financial instruments traded in active markets and are based on quoted market prices at the balance sheet date.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (that is, as prices) or indirectly (that is, derived from prices). It includes fair value of the financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. These valuation techniques maximise the use of observable market data where it is available and rely as little as possible on the company specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable then instrument is included in level 2

Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (that is, unobservable inputs). If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

**17 Financial risk Management:**

The Company's financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of managing financial liabilities is to manage finances for the Company's operations. The Company has loan and other receivables, trade and other receivables, and cash and short-term deposits that arise directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management has established a risk management policy to identify and analyse the risks, to set appropriate risk limits and controls, and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policy is reviewed periodically to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. It is the Company's policy not to acquire or issue derivative financial instrument for trading or speculative purposes. The Company's senior management reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

• **Market risk:**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market prices comprise three types of risk: currency rate risk, interest rate risk and other price risks, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and investments in securities.

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates.

The Company is exposed to foreign exchange risk through purchases of goods or services from overseas supplier in foreign currency. The Company generally transacts in US dollar. The foreign exchange rate exposure is balanced by purchasing of goods or services in the respective currency.

The Company is exposed to insignificant foreign exchange risk as at the respective reporting dates.

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 Company is not exposed to interest rate risk as the Company has fixed rate of borrowings as at the respective reporting dates.

Commodity and Other price risk

The Company is not exposed to the commodity and other price risk.

• **Credit Risk**

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company that a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its obligations. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, mutual funds and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Trade and other receivables:

The Company extends credit to customers in normal course of business. The Company considers factors such as credit track record in the market and past dealings for extension of credit to customers.



**Columbus Investment Advisory Private Limited.**  
**Notes on Financial Statements for year ended March 31, 2023**

Cash and cash equivalents and other investments

The Company is exposed to counter party risk relating to medium term deposits with banks

The Company considers factors such as track record, size of the Institution, market reputation and service standards to select the banks with which balances and deposits are maintained. Generally, the balances are maintained with the institutions with which the Company has also availed borrowings. The Company does not maintain significant cash and deposit balances other than those required for its day to day operations.

Exposure to credit risk

The gross carrying amount of financial assets, net of impairment losses recognised represents the maximum credit exposure. The maximum exposure to credit risk as at March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022 is as follows:

	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
<u>Financial assets for which loss allowances is measured using 12 months Expected Credit Losses (ECL):</u>		
Cash and cash equivalents	12,372.39	12,262.26

Cash and Cash equivalent, other Investment, Loans and other financial assets are neither past due nor impaired. Management is of view that these financial assets are considered good and 12 months ECL is not provided.

• **Liquidity risk**

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company may not be able to meet its present and future cash and collateral obligations without incurring unacceptable losses.

The Company's objective is to at all times maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital infusion and excess operating cash flows to meet its needs for funds. The current borrowings are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

The Company is required to maintain ratios (such as debt service coverage ratio and secured coverage ratio) as mentioned in the loan agreements at specified levels. In the event of failure to meet any of these ratios these loans become callable to the extent of failure at the option of lenders, except where exemption is provided by lender.

As at March 31, 2023						
Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6- 12 months	>1 years	Total
Trade Payables	51.20	51.20	-	-	-	51.20

As at March 31, 2022						
Particulars	Carrying Amount	On Demand	Less than 6 months	6- 12 months	>1 years	Total
Trade Payables	20.40	20.40	-	-	-	20.40

**Capital management**

The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximize the shareholder value. The Company's primary objective when managing capital is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios and safeguard the Company's ability to continue as a going concern in order to support its business and provide maximum returns for shareholders. The Company also proposes to maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes during the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022.

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued capital, share premium and all other equity reserves. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and short term deposits.

Particulars	As At 31-03-2023	As At 31-03-2022
Loans and Borrowings	12,372.39	12,262.26
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(12,372.39)	(12,262.26)
Net Debt	12,551.55	12,405.36
Total Capital	179.16	143.09
Capital+Net Debt	-	-
Gearing Ratio	-	-



18 Taxation

		(Rs.in Thousands)	
Sr. No.	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
	Income tax related to Items charged or credited to profit or loss during the year:		
	Statement of Profit or Loss		
1	Current Income Tax	44.30	128.10
		44.30	128.10
2	Deferred Tax expenses/ (benefits): Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	7.14	0.29
		7.14	0.29
	Total Income tax Expenses (1 to 2)	51.44	128.39
	Reconciliation of Current Tax expenses:		
	Profit/(Loss) from Continuing operations	197.62	523.03
	Applicable Tax Rate	0.26	0.26
	Computed tax expenses	51.00	136.00
	Additional allowances for tax purpose	(6.70)	(7.90)
		44.30	128.10
	Deferred Tax Recognised In statement of profit and Loss relates to the following:		
	Difference between books & tax WDV	7.14	0.29
	Expenses allowable on payment basis	-	-
	Deferred Tax Asset	7.14	0.29

		(Rs.in Thousands)	
Reconciliation of deferred tax asset/(liabilities)		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
Balance at the beginning of the year		56.78	56.06
(Tax Expenses)/Income during the year		(7.14)	(0.29)
Balance at the closing of the year		48.64	56.78

19 Related party Disclosure:

In accordance with the requirements of IND AS 24, on related party disclosures, name of the related party, related party relationship, transactions and outstanding balances including commitments where control exists and with whom transactions have taken place during reported periods, are given as under :-

a) Related Party with whom transactions have taken place and relationships:

	Name of the party	Relationship
1	Phlox Developers Private Limited	Associate
2	Market City Resources Private Limited.	Associate

b) Transactions during the year:

(Rs.in Thousands)			
	Name of Related parties	Financial Year	Nature of Transaction
1	Market City Resources Private Limited.	2022-23	Professional Fees
		2021-22	10.00

c) The closing balances of Related parties at reporting date :

(Rs.in Thousands)			
	Name of Related parties	As At	Trade payable
1	Market City Resources Private Limited.	31/03/2023	10.00
		31/03/2022	-

20 Segment reporting:

The Company is mainly engaged in Investment advisory, Mall Management & Project Development. Considering the nature of the company's business and operations, there are no separate reportable segments (business and/or geographical) in accordance with the requirements of Indian Accounting Standard (IND AS) 108 --'Segment Reporting'

21 Financial Ratios:

(Rs.in Thousands)							
Sr No	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	2022-23	2021-22	Variation	Remarks
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	243.47	281.59	-14%	
2	Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Total Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA		
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Net Operating Income	Total Debt Service	NA	NA		
4	Return on Equity Ratio	Net Income	Average Shareholder's Equity	1.17%	0.01%	17746%	Due to reduction in losses during the year
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	NA	NA		
6	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Credit Sales	Average Trade Receivables	NA	NA		
7	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA		
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net Annual Sales	Average Working Capital	NA	NA		
9	Net Profit Ratio	Net Profit before tax	Net Sales	NA	NA		
10	Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Capital Employed	1.57%	4.21%	-63%	Due to reduction in other income
11	Return on Investment	Other Income	Average Cash, Cash and Cash Equivalent and Marketable	1.85%	0.00%	40920%	Due to reduction in other income



**22. Earning per share:**

		(Rs. in Thousands)	
	Particulars	2022-23	2021-22
i)	Net profit after tax as per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders	146.19	394.64
ii)	Weighted Average number of equity shares used as denominator for calculating EPS	10,000	10,000
iii)	Basic and Diluted Earning per share (Rs.)	14.62	39.46
iv)	Face value per equity share (Rs.)	10.00	10.00

**23** The balances in respect of Trade Payables, loans and advances, as appearing in the books of accounts are subject to confirmations by the respective parties and adjustments/reconciliation arising there from, if any.

**24 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III**

**Details of benami property held -**

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

**Borrowing secured against current assets**

The company does not have borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets.

**Willful defaulter**

Company have not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

**Relationship with struck off companies**

The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

**Compliance with number of layers of companies**

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

**Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements**

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

**Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium**

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

- directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
- provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

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

- 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

**Undisclosed Income**

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

**Details of crypto currency or virtual currency**

The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

**Valuation of PP&E, Intangible asset and Investment property**


The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

**25** The previous year figures have been regrouped, reworked, rearranged and reclassified, whenever necessary and are to be read in relation to the amounts and other disclosures relation to the current year.

**Significant Accounting Policies and Notes to Accounts**

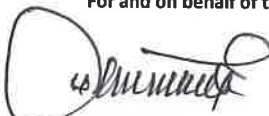
**1 to 25**

As per our Report of even date  
**For A. M. Ghelani & Company**  
 Firm Registration No.: 103173W  
 Chartered Accountants

  
**Chintan A. Ghelani**  
 Partner  
 Members ( DIN-00074983 )  
 Place : Mumbai  
 Date : 20th May 2023



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors**

  
**Haresh Morajkar**  
 Director  
 ( DIN-00074983 )

  
**Varun Parwal**  
 Director  
 ( DIN-07586435 )

