

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of G Varadan Limited

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the standalone financial statements of G Varadan Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), statement of changes in equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone Ind AS financial statements").

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

Basis for Opinion

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

Responsibility of Management for Standalone Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these standalone Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued thereunder. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the



Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2016 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the Annexure A a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.



P C Ghadiali AND Co LLP

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 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 B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132W/W-100037



Pannkaj Ghadiali
Managing Partner
Membership Number: 031745
UDIN No. 23031745BGXVMK2679



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 24, 2023

Annexure - A to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the standalone Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2022, we report that:

- i. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any property, plant & equipment or any intangible assets. Accordingly, para 3(i) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company does not have any inventory. Accordingly, para 3(ii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any investments, provided any guarantees or securities or granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or other parties as covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act. Accordingly, para 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to loans, investments and guarantees made.
- v. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not accepted any deposit within the meaning of Section 73 to 76 of the Act, and the rules framed thereunder. Accordingly, para 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi. To the best of our knowledge and as explained, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, para 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- vii.
 - a. According to the records of the Company and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has generally been regularly depositing with the appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income tax, Sales-Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues applicable to it. There are no undisputed statutory dues as referred to above as at 31st March, 2023 outstanding for a period of more than six months from the date, they become payable.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no dues in respect of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Duty of Customs, Excise Duty, GST and Service Tax are pending.
- viii. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there were no such transactions which were not recorded in the books of accounts and have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in tax assessment under the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- ix. 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 availed any credit facilities from any lenders. Accordingly, para 3(ix) of the Order is not applicable.



- x.
- a. The Company did not raise any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, para 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b. The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, para 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year. Accordingly, we have nothing to report under para 3(xi) of the Order.
- xii. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, para 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- xiv. The Company is not required to maintain an internal audit system as specified in Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, para 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, para 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, para 3(xvi) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not incurred any cash losses for the period under consideration. Accordingly, para 3(xvii) is not applicable.
- xviii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, there has been no resignation by the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Hence we have nothing to report under this clause.
- xix. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, based on the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, the knowledge of the Board of Directors and the managements plans, in our opinion there exists no material uncertainty regarding the fulfilment of Company's financial liability. Hence we have nothing to report under this clause.



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- xx. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the provisions of the section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, para 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.
- xxi. According to the information, explanations and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the company does not have any subsidiaries as on the balance sheet date. Accordingly, para 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable.

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132W/W-100037

Pannkaj Ghadiali
Managing Partner
Membership Number: 031745
UDIN No. 23031745BGXVMK2679



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 24, 2023

Annexure - B to the Independent Auditor's Report

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of G Vardan Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 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 Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an internal financial controls with reference to financial statements as at 31st March, 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 Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 103132WW-100037

Pannkaj Ghadiali

Managing Partner

Membership Number: 031745

UDIN No. 23031745BGXVMK2679



Place: Mumbai

Date: May 24, 2023

G VARADAN LIMITED

CIN: U29299MH1960PLC011656

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	As at	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
A ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
(a) Investment property	2	0.04	0.04
(b) Financial assets			
- Non-current Investments	3a	63.97	60.62
		64.02	60.67
2 Current assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
- Current investments	3b	11.16	4.07
- Cash and cash equivalents	4	0.86	2.19
(b) Current Tax Assets	5	1.70	2.79
		13.71	9.05
TOTAL		77.73	69.72
B EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	6	5.00	5.00
(b) Other Equity	7	70.11	61.24
		75.11	66.24
2 Non-Current liabilities			
(a) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	8	0.73	0.29
		0.73	0.29
3 Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
- Trade Payables			
-Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	0.21	0.06
-Total outstanding dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	9	-	-
(b) Other current liabilities	10	0.11	0.07
(c) Current Tax Liabilities	11	1.58	3.06
		1.89	3.19
TOTAL		77.73	69.72
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements (1 to 22)			

As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 103132W/W-100037


Pannkaj C. Ghadiali

Managing Partner

Membership Number: 031745



Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Umesh R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00361216

Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023



Ujwal R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00360785

G VARADAN LIMITED

CIN: U29299MH1960PLC011656

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended	
		March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
		(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
1 Income			
(a) Revenue from operations		-	-
(b) Other income	12	9.60	14.71
(c) Unrealized Gain/(Loss) (net)		1.74	1.15
Total income		11.34	15.86
2 Expenses			
(a) Other expenses	13	0.45	0.39
Total expenses		0.45	0.39
3 Profit before extraordinary items and tax		10.89	15.47
4 Extraordinary items		0.00	0.00
5 Profit before tax		10.89	15.47
6 Income Tax:			
Current tax expense for current year		1.58	3.06
(Short)/Excess provision of earlier years		0.00	0.00
Deferred tax		0.44	0.29
Total Tax Expenses		2.02	3.35
7 Profit for the year		8.87	12.12
8 Other comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss		0.00	0.00
9 Total comprehensive income for the year		0.00	0.00
10 Earnings per share (of Rs 100/- each):	19		
(a) Basic		177.40	242.42
(b) Diluted		177.40	242.42
See accompanying notes forming part of the financial statements (1 to 22)			

As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 103132W/W-100037

Pannkaj C. Ghadiali

Managing Partner

Membership Number: 031745



Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Umesh R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00361216

Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023



Ujwal R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00360785

G VARADAN LIMITED

CIN: U29299MH1960PLC011656

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
	(₹ in lakhs)	(₹ in lakhs)
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before Tax and prior period items	10.89	15.47
Add/Less: Dividend from Indian Companies	0.00	-4.43
Profit on Sale of Investment	0.00	-0.63
Unrealised Gain/Loss	-1.74	-1.15
Rent Received	-9.60	-9.60
	-11.34	-15.82
Operating profit before working capital changes	-0.45	-0.35
Working Capital changes:		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	-0.27	-0.66
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivables	0.00	0.00
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payables	0.15	-0.05
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities & Provisions	0.03	0.00
	-0.09	-0.71
Cash Generated from Operations	-0.54	-1.06
Taxes paid	-1.70	-3.53
Cash Flow from Operating Activities	-2.23	-4.59
Extra ordinary Items / Adjustments (Prior Period Item)	0.00	0.00
Cash Flow from Operations After Extraordinary Item (A)	-2.23	-4.59
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Purchase of Investments	-8.70	-12.40
Sale of Investments	0.00	1.10
Dividend from Indian companies	0.00	4.43
Rent Received	9.60	9.60
Cash Flow from Investing Activities (B)	0.90	2.74
Cash Flow from Financing Activities (C)	-	0.00
Net Increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	-1.33	-1.85
Cash and Cash Equivalents (OPENING BALANCE)	2.19	4.04
Cash and Cash Equivalents (CLOSING BALANCE)	0.86	2.19
	-1.33	-1.85

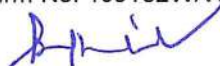
As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of

P C Ghadiali and Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm No. 103132W/W-100037


Pannkaj C. Ghadiali

Partner

Membership Number: 031745



Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Umesh R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00361216



Ujwal R. Lahoti

Director

DIN 00360785

Place: Mumbai

Dated: May 24, 2023

G VARADAN LIMITED
CIN: U29299MH1960PLC011656

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY

For the year ended 31st March, 2023

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31/03/2023	As at 31/03/2022
Balance at the Beginning of the reporting period	5.00	5.00
Changes in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Errors		
Restated Balance at Balance at the Beginning of the reporting period	5.00	5.00
Changes in Equity during the current year		
Balance at the end of the reporting period	5.00	5.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus				Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Capital Reserve	Securities Premium	Other reserves	Retained earnings		
Balance as at 1st April 2021				51.11		51.11
Profit for the year	-	-	-	12.12	-	12.12
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	12.12	-	12.12
Adjustment in opening balance for fair value of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2022	-	-	-	61.24	-	63.23
Balance as at 1st April 2022	-	-	-	61.24	-	61.24
Profit for the year	-	-	-	8.87	-	8.87
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	8.87	-	8.87
Adjustment in opening balance for fair value of equity	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dividends	-	-	-	-	-	-
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Any other change	-	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at 31st March 2023	-	-	-	70.11	-	70.11



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

1. 1. Significant Accounting Policies

I. **Basis of Preparation**

- a) The financial statements have been prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.
- b) The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following assets and liabilities which have been measured at fair value financial instruments measured at fair value through profit and loss.

II. **Critical accounting estimates and judgments:**

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from these estimates. Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected. In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the financial statements pertain to:

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

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

b. **Impairment testing:**

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



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

c. Fair value measurement of derivative and other financial instruments:

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined by using valuation techniques. This involves significant judgments in selection of a method in making assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the Balance Sheet date and in identifying the most appropriate estimate of fair value when a wide range of fair value measurements are possible.

d. Litigation:

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

III. Income Taxes:

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognized in profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in equity or in OCI.

a. Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities. Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- i. there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority; and
- ii. There is intention either to settle on a net basis, or to realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realized. The Company estimates



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss. Provision for tax liabilities require judgments on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case law and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

IV. Revenue recognition:

Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue can be reliably measured and there exists reasonable certainty of its recovery. Revenue is measured based on the consideration specified in the contract with a customers. Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when services are provided and it is highly probable that a significant reversal of revenue is not expected to occur. If the consideration promised in a contract includes a variable amount, the company estimates the amount of consideration to which it will be entitled in exchange for rendering the promised services to a customer. The amount of consideration can vary because of discounts, rebates, refunds, credits, price concessions, incentives, performance bonuses, or other similar items. The promised consideration can also vary if an entitlement to the consideration is contingent on the occurrence or non-occurrence of a future event.

a. Interest income:

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a time basis, by reference to the principal amount outstanding and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.

b. Dividend:

Dividend income from investment is recognised when the right to receive payment has been established,

Provided that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the amount of income can be measured reliably.



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

c. Rent Income:

Rental Income is accounted on accrual basis; based on the rent agreement entered into by company (landlord) and the tenants.

V. Financial instruments:

A financial instrument is any contract that gives rise to a financial asset of one entity and a financial liability or equity instrument of another entity.

a) Financial assets:

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery of assets within a time frame established by regulation or convention in the market place (regular way trades) are recognised on the trade date.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified in four categories:

- Debt instruments at amortized cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Debt instruments and equity instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income
- Other Investments (government bonds)

Debt instruments at amortized cost

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

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

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

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method. Amortised cost is



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the effective interest rate. The effective interest rate amortization is included in Other Income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss.

Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive income

A 'debt instrument' is measured as at fair value through other comprehensive income if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The contractual terms of the instrument give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments included within the fair value through other comprehensive income category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the other comprehensive income. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit or loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in other comprehensive income is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss. Interest earned whilst holding fair value through other comprehensive income debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss

Fair value through profit or loss is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified as at fair value through profit or loss.

In addition, the Company may elect to designate a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria, as at fair value through profit or loss. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch').

Equity instruments

All equity instruments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

election to present subsequent changes in the fair value in other comprehensive income. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at fair value through other comprehensive income, then all fair value changes on the instrument, including foreign exchange gain or loss and excluding dividends, are recognised in the other comprehensive income. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the fair value through profit or loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit or loss.

(b) Financial liabilities and equity instruments

Classification as debt or equity

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Subsequent measurement

All financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method or at fair value through profit or loss.

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities are classified as at fair value through profit or loss when the financial liability is either contingent consideration recognised by the



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

Company as an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies or is held for trading or is designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term or on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Company manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking.

Financial liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost

Financial liabilities that are not held-for-trading and are not designated as at fair value through profit or loss are measured at amortised cost at the end of subsequent accounting periods. The carrying amounts of financial liabilities that are subsequently measured at amortised cost are determined based on the effective interest rate method. Interest expense that is not capitalized as part of costs of an asset is included in the 'Finance costs' line item in profit or loss.

De recognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for de recognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognized from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

VI. Cash and cash equivalents:

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand and balance with Bank.

VII. Earnings per Share:

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit after tax by the weighted average number of equity shares as above and also the weighted average number of equity shares upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

VIII. Cash Flow Statements:

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flow from operating, investing and financing activities of Company is segregated.

IX. Impairment of Assets:

An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying cost of the asset exceeds its recoverable value. An impairment loss is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. The impairment loss recognized in a prior accounting period is reversed if there has been a change in the estimate of the recoverable amount.

X. Financial risk management:

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

- Credit risk ;
- Liquidity risk ; and
- Market risk

Risk management framework

The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The board of directors is responsible for developing and monitoring the Company's risk management policies.

Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers and investments in debt securities, cash and cash equivalents, mutual funds, bonds etc.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the company's policy. Investment of surplus funds



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

are made in mainly in mutual funds & fixed deposits with good returns and within approved credit ratings.

ii. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

iii. Market risk

Market risk is the risk of loss of future earnings, fair values or future cash flows that may result from adverse changes in market rates and prices (such as interest rates) or in the price of market risk-sensitive instruments as a result of such adverse changes in market rates and prices. Market risk is attributable to all market risk-sensitive financial instruments and all short term and long-term debt. The Company is exposed to market risk primarily related interest rate risk and the market value of its investments.

XI. Recent Accounting pronouncements:

Standards issued but not yet effective;

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 1, 2022.



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G VARADAN LIMITED

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Office Premises in Arun chambers Room No.306	Unquoted shares in Arun Commercial Premises Co-op Society Ltd	Total
2. Investment Property			
Gross carrying Value			
Balance as on 31 March, 2022	0.46	0.01	0.47
Add: Additions	-	-	-
Less: Deletions	-	-	-
Balance as on 31 March, 2023	0.46	0.01	0.47
Accumulated Depreciation			
Balance as on 31st March, 2022	0.43	-	0.43
Depreciation for the year	-	-	-
Balance as on 31st March, 2023	0.43	-	0.43
Net carrying amount			
As at 31 March, 2023 (Fair Value - Rs. 1,86,29,024/-)	0.04	0.01	0.04
As at 31 March, 2022 (Fair Value - Rs. 2,62,32,261/-)	0.04	0.01	0.04

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31,2023	March 31, 2022
4. Cash and Cash Equivalents		
(a) Cash on hand	0.05	0.05
(b) Balances with banks		
(i) In Current Account	0.81	2.14
Total	0.86	2.19

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31,2023	March 31, 2022
5. Current Tax Assets		
(a) Balances with Revenue Authorities		
Advance Tax paid A. Y. 2022-23	-	1.39
TDS Receivable A.Y. 2022-23	-	1.40
Advance Tax paid A. Y. 2023-24	0.74	-
Tds Receivable -Rent (A.Y.2023-24)	0.96	-
Total	1.70	2.79



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G VARADAN LIMITED

CIN: U29299MH1960PLC011656

Notes forming part of the Financial Statements

3 a. Non-current investments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No of Units	Fair Value	No of Units	Fair Value
Investment in Mutual Funds - Debt Oriented				
Icici Prudential Balance Advantage Fund - Icw	0.96	50.47	0.96	47.61
Nippon India Balanced Fund -Growth Plan	0.11	13.51	0.11	13.01
Total	1.07	63.97	1.07	60.62

3 b. Current Investments

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March, 2023		As at 31 March, 2022	
	No of Units	Fair Value	No of Units	Fair Value
Investment in Mutual Funds				
Nippon India Arbitrage Fund - Growth	0.19	4.27	0.19	4.07
Nippon India Arbitrage Fund - Growth	0.30	6.89	0.00	0.00
Total	0.49	11.16	0.19	4.07



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G VARADAN LIMITED

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

6. Share capital

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares	Rs.	Number of shares	Rs.
(a) Authorised Equity shares of Rs. 100 each with voting rights	5,000	5.00	5,000	5.00
(b) Issued, Subscribed and fully paid up Equity shares of Rs. 100 each with voting rights	5,000	5.00	5,000	5.00
Total	5,000	5.00	5,000	5.00

(i) Details of shares held by the holding company, the ultimate holding company, their subsidiaries and associates:

Particulars	Number of shares Held	Number of shares held
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
Lahoti Overseas Limited, the Holding Company - Equity Shares with voting rights	5,000	5,000

(ii) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

(₹ in lakhs)

Class of shares / Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	Number of shares held	Rs.	Number of shares held	Rs.
Equity shares with voting rights				
Lahoti Overseas Limited and It's Nominee	5,000	5.00	5,000	5.00

(iii) Terms/rights attached to each class of shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs 100 per share and each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. However, no such preferential amounts exist currently. The distribution will be in proportion to the paid up value of equity shares held by the shareholders.

During the year ended 31 March 2023, the Company has not declared any dividend.

(iv) Following Individuals are holding Shares of the Company as nominee share holders on Behalf of Lahoti Overseas Limited

Name	As at March 31, 2023			As at March 31, 2023		
	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	Amount	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	Amount
Ujwal Rambilas Lahoti	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Umesh Rambilas Lahoti	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Manjushree Umesh Lahoti	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Jayashree Ujwal Lahoti	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Saurabh Umesh Lahoti	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Hind Commerce Limited	10	0.20%	0.01	10	0.20%	0.01
Total	60	1.20%	0.06	60	1.20%	0.06

(v) Details of Shares held by Promoters of the Company

Shares held by the promoters as at 31/03/2023					% of Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	
Lahoti Overseas Limited and It's Nominee	5,000	100%	5,000	100%	-
Total	5,000	100%	5,000	100%	-

Shares held by the promoters as at 31/03/2022

Shares held by the promoters as at 31/03/2022					% of Change during the year
Promoter Name	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	No. of Shares held	% of Total Shares	
Lahoti Overseas Limited and It's Nominee	5,000	100%	5,000	100%	-
Total	5,000	100%	5,000	100%	-



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G VARADAN LIMITED

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Notes forming part of the financial statements

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
7. Other Equity		
Surplus / (Deficit) in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	61.24	51.11
Add: Profit for the year	8.87	12.12
Less: Short Provision debited during the year For the A.Y. 2021-22	-	-1.99
Total	70.11	61.24

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
8. Deferred Tax Assets/Liabilities (Net)		
Opening Balance	0.29	-
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets/liabilities	0.44	0.29
Total	0.73	0.29

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
9. Trade Payables		
Outstanding dues to Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	0.21	0.06
Outstanding dues to other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises	-	-
Total	0.21	0.06

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2023.

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
<u>Undisputed Trade Payables-</u>						
MSME	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Disputed Trade Payables-</u>						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.21	-	-	-	-	0.21

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March, 2022.

Particulars	Outstanding for the following periods from the due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 to 2 years	2 to 3 years	More than 3 years	
<u>Undisputed Trade Payables-</u>						
MSME	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
<u>Disputed Trade Payables-</u>						
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.06	-	-	-	-	0.06

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
10. Other current liabilities		
Audit Fee payable	0.08	0.07
Statutory Dues	0.03	-
Total	0.11	0.07

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
11. Current Tax Liabilities		
Provision for tax A.Y. 2022-23	-	3.06
Provision for tax A.Y. 2023-24	1.58	-
Total	1.58	3.06




Notes forming part of the financial statements

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
12. Other income		
Dividend Received	-	4.43
Rent Received	9.60	9.60
Interest Received	-	0.04
Long Term Capital Gains (Net)	-	0.56
Short Term Capital Gains (Net)	-	0.07
Mark to market gain/(loss) on investments	1.74	0.00
Total	11.34	14.71

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
13. Other expenses		
Auditor's Remuneration [Refer Note (i)]	0.08	0.07
Bank Charges	0.00	0.00
Filing Fees	0.02	0.02
Security Transaction Cost	-	0.00
Legal & Professional charges	0.33	0.30
Professional Tax Co.	0.03	-
Stamp Duty	-	0.00
Total	0.45	0.39
Note (i)		
Payment to auditor comprises		
For Statutory Audit	0.08	0.07
Total	0.08	0.07

14 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	31-03-2023	31-03-2022	Variance	Reason
a. Current Ratio Current Assets / Current Liabilities	7.24	2.84	155%	Note 1
b. Return on Equity (\$) Profit after Tax / Average Shareholder's Equity	12.55%	20.85%	-40%	Note 2
c. Net Capital Turnover Ratio Turnover / Working Capital	-	-	-	NA
d. Net Profit Ratio Net Profit / Revenue	-	-	-	NA
e. Return on Capital Employed (\$) EBIT / Capital Employed	14.50%	23.35%	-38%	Note 3
f. Return on Investments Total Investment Income / Value of Investments	15.09%	22.72%	-34%	Note 4

Notes

1. During the year there is significant increase in the Current Investment compared to previous year.
2. During the year there is decrease in Profit compared to previous year.
3. During the year there is decrease in Profit compared to previous year.
4. During the year there is decrease in Profit compared to previous year.



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G VARADAN LIMITED

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15 Disclosure on Financial instrument

(a) Financial instruments by category

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2023. (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Investments - FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets			
(a) Non-current investments	63.97		63.97
(b) Current Investments	11.16		11.16
(c) Cash and cash equivalents		0.86	0.86
Total	75.13	0.86	75.99
Financial liabilities			
(a) Trade payables	-	0.21	0.21
(b) Statutory dues payable	-	0.11	0.11
Total	-	0.32	0.32

Fair Value Hierarchy

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023			
	Fair Value measurement using			
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
	Total	Quoted prices in active market	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
Assets measured at fair value:				
FVTPL financial investments				
Quoted mutual fund instruments	75.13	75.13	-	-

The following table presents the carrying amounts of each category of financial assets and liabilities as at 31st March, 2022. (₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Investments - FVTPL	Amortised Cost	Total carrying value
Financial assets			
(a) Non-current investments	60.62	0.00	60.62
(b) Current Investments	4.07	0.00	4.07
(c) Cash and cash equivalents	0.00	2.19	2.19
Total	64.69	2.19	66.89
Financial liabilities			
- Trade payables	0.00	0.06	0.06
- Other payables	0.00	0.07	0.07
Total	0.00	0.13	0.13

Fair Value Hierarchy

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2022			
	Fair Value measurement using			
	(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)	
	Total	Quoted prices in active market	Significant observable	Significant unobservable
Assets measured at fair value:				
FVTPL financial investments				
Quoted mutual fund instruments	64.69	64.69	-	-



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

16. BUSINESS SEGMENT:

The Company is engaged in one business segment of Investing and Financing.

17. PROVISIONS, CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND CONTINGENT ASSETS:

i. Provisions:

The Company recognizes provisions when a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event exists and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle such obligation and the amount of such obligation can be reliably estimated. If the effect of time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

ii. Contingent liabilities:

A disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not require an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits or the amount of such obligation cannot be measured reliably. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which likelihood of outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is remote, no provision or disclosure is made.

The Company has no contingent liabilities to report as on the balance sheet date.

18. LEASE INCOME:

The company has an investment property let out under lease/right-to-use agreements. The said agreements are in the nature of operating leases, which generates a material value in the form of lease rents.

As per Ind-AS-116 "Leases", in case of operating leases, the company "lessor" is required to recognise the income generated from the lease on a systematic basis. The company recognises the lease income as and when the payments are due and received on the basis of the lease agreement. As on 31st March, 2023, the company has following investment properties:

Sr. No.	Particulars	Amortized cost (Rs. in Lakhs)	Fair Value (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Office No. 307 at Arun Chambers, Tardeo, Mumbai	0.04	186.29

19. Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Profit for the year (Rs. in Lakhs)	8.87	12.12
Shares outstanding during the year (Nos.)	5000	5000
Earnings per Share		
Basic (Rs.)	177.40	242.42
Diluted (Rs.)	177.40	242.42



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Notes Forming part of the financial statements

20. RELATED PARTY DISCLOSURE:

- i. The Company has identified following parties for the purpose of Related Party Disclosure:

<u>Holding Company:</u>	<u>Holding (%)</u>
Lahoti Overseas Limited	100

Key Management Personnel (KMP):

Mr. Umesh R. Lahoti - Managing Director
Mr. Ujwal R. Lahoti - Executive Director

- ii. List of Transactions with Related Parties during the year:

Sr. No.	Entity	Relation	Transaction	31/03/2023 (Rs. in Lakhs)	31/03/2022 (Rs. in Lakhs)
1	Lahoti Overseas Limited	Holding Company	Rent Received	9.60	9.60

21. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, Current Assets, Loans and Advances have the value at which these are stated in the Balance Sheet, if realised in the ordinary course of business and the provisions for all known liabilities is adequate and not in excess of or less than the amount reasonably necessary.

22. Previous year's figures have been regrouped or rearranged or reclassified wherever necessary.

Signature on Notes 1 to 22

As per our report attached of even date

For and on behalf of
P C Ghadiali and Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm No. 103132W/W-100037



Pannkaj Ghadiali
Managing Partner
Membership No.: 037145



For and on Behalf of the Board of
Directors



Umesh R. Lahoti
Director
DIN 00361216



Ujwal R. Lahoti
Director
DIN 00360785



Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2023

Place: Mumbai
Date: May 24, 2023