UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2024

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I	**ASSETS**			
	Non-current assets			
	(a) Property, plant and equipment	4	982.76	607.88
	(b) Capital work-in-progress	5	-	31.50
	(c) Financial assets			
	(i) Investments	6	0.30	0.30
	(d) Income tax assets (net)	7	17.88	25.73
	(e) Deferred tax assets(net)	8	-	525.75
	(f) Other non-current assets	9	10,329.68	4,910.48
	Total non-current assets		**11,330.62**	**6,101.64**
	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	10	-	454.36
	(b) Financial assets			
	(i) Trade receivables	11	289.72	140.34
	(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	12	1,611.38	75.48
	(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	13	1.16	1.08
	(c) Other current assets	9	365.27	1,686.85
	Total current assets		**2,267.53**	**2,358.11**
	Total assets		**13,598.15**	**8,459.75**
II	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**			
	Equity			
	(a) Equity share capital	14	101.00	101.00
	(b) Other equity	15	(3,202.20)	(1,439.71)
	Total equity		(3,101.20)	(1,338.71)
	Non-current Liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	16	14,657.75	8,900.61
	Total non-current liabilities		**14,657.75**	**8,900.61**
	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings	17	1,478.86	581.54
	(ii) Trade payables	18		
	Total outstanding dues of micro & small enterprises		-	-
	Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro & small enterprises		149.32	93.72
	(iii) Other financial liabilities	19	304.60	167.13
	(b) Other current liabilities	20	108.82	55.46
	Total current liabilities		**2,041.60**	**897.85**
	Total liabilitites		**16,699.35**	**9,798.46**
	Total equity and liabilities		**13,598.15**	**8,459.75**

See accompanying notes to the financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P.Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 172670
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYG1908
Place: Mumbai
Date:10th May , 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director
DIN: 07742914

Sameer Agrawal
Director
DIN: 09166663

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Rs. In Lakhs

	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
I	Revenue from operations	21	1,138.63	2,111.01
II	Other income	22	42.10	10.88
III	**Total income (I+ II)**		**1,180.73**	**2,121.89**
IV	**Expenses**			
	Cost of flats sold	23	454.36	679.33
	Service charges	24	602.04	1,080.93
	Employee benefits expense	25	60.92	57.39
	Finance cost	26	1,044.71	505.16
	Depreciation and amortization expense	27	185.58	160.85
	Other expenses	28	69.86	200.80
	Total expenses (IV)		**2,417.47**	**2,684.46**
V	**Loss before tax (III-IV)**		**(1,236.74)**	**(562.57)**
	Tax expenses	29 (f)		
	Deferred tax		(525.75)	153.24
VI	**Total tax expenses**		(525.75)	153.24
VII	Loss for the year (V-VI)		**(1,762.49)**	**(409.33)**
VIII	**Other comprehensive income for the year**		-	-
IX	**Total comprehensive income for the year**		**(1,762.49)**	**(409.33)**
X	**Earnings per equity share (face value of ₹ 10/- each)**	29 (h)		
	- Basic (In ₹)		(174.50)	(40.53)
	- Diluted (In ₹)		(174.50)	(40.53)

See accompanying notes to the financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

Parth P.Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 172670
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYG1908
Place: Mumbai
Date:10th May , 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director
DIN: 07742914

Sameer Agrawal
Director
DIN: 09166663

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY (SOCIE) FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

A Equity Share Capital

Rs. In Lakhs

Particular	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2022	101.00
Changes in the equity capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	101.00
Changes in the equity capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**101.00**

B Other equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Reserves & Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Opening Balance as at 1 April 2022	**(1,030.38)**	**(1,030.38)**
Loss for the year	(409.33)	(409.33)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(1,439.71)**	**(1,439.71)**
Loss for the year	(1,762.49)	(1,762.49)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**(3,202.20)**	**(3,202.20)**

See accompanying notes to the financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

Parth P.Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 172670
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYG1908
Place : Mumbai
Date:10th May , 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director
DIN: 07742914

Sameer Agrawal
Director
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SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
A. CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES:		
NET LOSS BEFORE TAX	**(1,236.74)**	**(562.57)**
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	(0.08)	(0.04)
Interest on income tax refund	(0.81)	(1.18)
Non cash income	(38.46)	(5.49)
Depreciation and amortisation expense	185.58	160.85
Interest costs on borrowings	1,044.71	505.16
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	**(45.80)**	**96.73**
Movements in Working Capital:		
(Increase) in trade receivables	(149.38)	(113.22)
Decrease in inventory	454.36	573.61
(Increase) / decrease in other assets	1,321.58	(91.48)
Increase in trade payables	94.07	55.90
Increase / (decrease) other liabilities	48.35	(547.56)
Cash (used in)/ generated from operations	**1,723.18**	**(26.02)**
Direct taxes paid (net)	8.66	19.09
NET CASH (USED IN)/ GENERATED FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES	**1,731.84**	**(6.93)**
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment including capital advances	(5,948.16)	(4,502.10)
Investment in equity instruments	-	(0.30)
NET CASH USED IN INVESTING ACTIVITIES	**(5,948.16)**	**(4,502.40)**
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES:		
Proceeds from non current borrowings	6,822.46	7,642.75
Repayment of non current borrowings	(160.00)	(2,964.36)
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	(8.00)	389.00
Interest paid on borrowings	(902.24)	(530.90)
NET CASH GENERATED FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES	**5,752.22**	**4,536.49**
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A + B +C)	**1,535.90**	**27.16**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE BEGINNING OF THE YEAR	**75.48**	**48.32**
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS AT THE END OF THE YEAR [Refer Note 12]	**1,611.38**	**75.48**

Reconciliation forming part of cash flow statement

Particulars	1 April 2023	Cash Flow (Net)	31 March 2024
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	9,093.15	6,662.46	15,755.61
Borrowings Current	389.00	(8.00)	381.00

Particulars	1 April 2022	Cash Flow (Net)	31 March 2023
Borrowings (non-current) (including current maturities of long-term borrowings)	4,414.76	4,678.39	9,093.15
Borrowings Current	-	389.00	389.00

Notes:

1. The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the" indirect method"as set out in IND AS 7 - Statement of Cash Flows

See accompanying notes to the financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P.Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 172670
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UTKARSH TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director
DIN: 07742914

Sameer Agrawal
Director
DIN: 09166663

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

1. Overview of the Company/General Information

Utkarsh Transport Private Limited ("the Company") is a private limited company incorporated in India on April 25, 2018 having its registered office at Babukhan Millennium Center, Somajiguda, Hyderabad, Telengana 500082, and in is engaged in logistic services dealing mainly in providing transport services and development of real estate

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES

I. Statement of Compliances

Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India including Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under the section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended from time to time) and presentation and disclosures requirement of Division II of revised Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to financial statement.

Accordingly, the Company has prepared these Financial Statements which comprise the Balance sheet as at 31 March 2024, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended as on that date, and accounting policies and other explanatory information (together hereinafter referred to as 'financial statements').

II. Basis of preparation and presentation

The Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial instruments measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1,2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurements in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;

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- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and

- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification

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

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

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

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents. The company has identified 12 months as its operating cycle.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as noncurrent only.

III. Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the revenue can be reliably measured regardless of when the payment is received. Revenue from transport service is recognized when goods are delivered to the customers.

Revenue is measured at fair value of the consideration received or receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes and duties collected on behalf of government.

Revenue is recognized to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits associated with the contract and the stage of contract completion at the end of the reporting period can be measured reliably and it determines the satisfaction of performance obligation at a point in time and subsequently over time when the Group has enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date.

Contract Balances

(i) Contract Assets

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

(ii) Trade Receivable

A receivable is recognised when the goods are delivered and to the extent that it has an unconditional contractual right to receive cash or other financial assets.

Trade receivables is derecognised when the Company transfers substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party including discounting of bills on a nonrecourse basis.

(iii) Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract including Advance received from customer.

IV. Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of expected tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized. Such deferred tax assets and liabilities are not recognized if the temporary difference arises from the initial recognition (other than in a business combination) of assets and liabilities in a transaction that affects neither the taxable profit nor the accounting profit.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at the end of each reporting year and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profits will be available to allow all or part of the asset to be recovered. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Current and deferred tax for the Year

Current and deferred tax are recognized in profit or loss, except when they are relate to items that are recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively. Where current tax or deferred tax arises from the initial accounting for a business combination, the tax effect is included in the accounting for the business combination.
Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the relevant entity intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

V. Property, Plant and Equipment

The cost of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price net of any trade discounts and rebates, any import duties and other taxes (other than those subsequently recoverable from the tax authorities), any directly attributable expenditure on making the asset ready for its intended use, including relevant borrowing costs for qualifying assets and any expected costs of decommissioning.

Expenditure incurred after the property, plant & equipment has put into the operation, such as repairs and maintenance, are charged to statement of profit and loss in the period in which cost are incurred. Major shutdown and overhaul expenditure is capitalised as the activity undertaken improves the economic benefit expected to arise from the assets.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Property, plant and equipment are stated in the balance sheet at cost less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses., if any.

Depreciation

Depreciation commences when the assets are ready for their intended use. Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation is recognized so as to write off the cost of assets less their residual values over their useful lives, using straight-line method as per the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Depreciation on additions to property, plant and equipment is provided on a pro-rata basis from the date of Asset is available for use. Depreciation on deductions / disposals is provided on pro-rata basis up to the date of deduction/disposal.

Estimated useful lives of the assets are as follows;

Sr. No.	Class of property, plant and equipment	Useful life of assets in years
1	Vehicles	8 to 10 years
2	Plant, machinery & equipment	10 years

The Company reviews the residual value, useful lives and depreciation method annually and, if expectations differ from previous estimates, the change is accounted for as a change in accounting estimate on a prospective basis.

VI. Intangible Assets

Intangible assets with finite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Amortization is recognized on a straight-line basis over their estimated useful lives. The estimated useful life and amortization method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate being accounted for on a prospective basis. Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives that are acquired separately are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses.

Useful lives of intangible Assets

Estimated useful lives of the intangible Assets are as follows.

Sr. No.	Nature of Assets	Useful life of assets
1	Software	3 years

VII. Impairment of Non - financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

MUMBAI FRN: 100574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

Any reversal of the previously recognized impairment loss is limited to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined if no impairment loss had previously been recognized.

VIII. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources, that can be reliably estimated, will be required to settle such an obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows to net present value using an appropriate pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and, where appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. Unwinding of the discount is recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss as a finance cost. Provisions are reviewed at each reporting date and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimate.

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 liable estimate of the amount cannot be made, is disclosed as a contingent liability. Contingent liabilities are also 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.

Claims against the Company where the possibility of any outflow of resources in settlement is remote, are not disclosed as contingent liabilities.

Contingent assets are not recognized in financial statements since this may result in the recognition of income that may never be realized. However, when the realization of income is virtually certain, then the related asset is not a contingent asset and is recognized.

Onerous contracts

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognized and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

IX. Financial Instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognized when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss (FVTPL)) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss are recognized immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

A. Financial assets

a) Recognition and initial measurement

The Company initially recognizes loans and advances, deposits, debt securities issues and subordinated liabilities on the date on which they originate. All other financial instruments (including regular way purchases and sales of financial assets) are recognized on the trade date, which is the date on which the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or liability is initially measured at fair value ~~plus~~and ~~,~~ for an item not at FVTPL, transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

b) Classification of financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified to be measured at amortized cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

A financial asset is measured at amortized cost if it meets both of the following conditions and is not designated at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets to collect contractual cash flows; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A debt instrument is classified as FVTOCI only if it meets both of the following conditions and is not recognized at FVTPL;

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets; and

- The contractual terms of the financial asset 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 FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the Other Comprehensive Income (OCI). However, the Company recognizes interest incomeand impairment losses & reversals in the Statement of Profit and Loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value.. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in other comprehensive income subsequent changes in the fair value. 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 FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

All other financial assets are classified as measured at FVTPL.

In addition, on initial recognition, the Company may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortized cost or at FVTOCI as at FVTPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces and accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in statement of profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognized in statement of profit or loss incorporates any dividend or interest earned on the financial asset and is included in the 'other income' line item. Dividend on financial assets at FVTPL is recognized when:

- The Company's right to receive the dividends is established,
- It is probable that the economic benefits associated with the dividends will flow to the entity,
- The dividend does not represent a recovery of part of cost of the investment and the amount of dividend can be measured reliably.

c) **Derecognition of financial assets**

The Company derecognizes a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another party.

d) **Impairment**

The Company applies the expected credit loss model for recognising impairment loss on financial assets measured at amortised cost, debt instruments at FVTOCI, lease receivables, trade receivables, other contractual rights to receive cash or other financial asset, and financial guarantees not designated as at FVTPL.

Expected credit losses are the weighted average of credit losses with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. Credit loss is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive (i.e. all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original effective interest rate (or credit-adjusted effective interest rate for purchased or originated credit-impaired financial assets). The Company estimates cash flows by considering all contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) through the expected life of that financial instrument.

The Company measures the loss allowance for a financial instrument at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if the credit risk on that financial instrument has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk on a financial instrument has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance for that financial instrument at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses. 12-month expected credit losses are portion of the life-time expected credit losses and represent the lifetime cash shortfalls that will result if default occurs within the 12 months after the reporting date and thus, are not cash shortfalls that are predicted over the next 12 months.

If the Company measured loss allowance for a financial instrument at lifetime expected credit loss model in the previous period, but determines at the end of a reporting period that the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition due to improvement in credit quality as compared to the previous period, the Company again measures the loss allowance based on 12-month expected credit losses.

When making the assessment of whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial instrument instead of the change in the amount of expected credit losses. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the reporting date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial instrument as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition.

For trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115, the Company always measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses.

Further, for the purpose of measuring lifetime expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables, the Company has used a practical expedient as permitted under Ind AS 109. This expected credit loss allowance is computed based on a provision matrix which takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward-looking information.

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The impairment requirements for the recognition and measurement of a loss allowance are equally applied to debt instruments at FVTOCI except that the loss allowance is recognised in other comprehensive income and is not reduced from the carrying amount in the balance sheet

e) **Effective interest method**

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortized cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.
Income is recognized on an effective interest basis for debt instruments other than those financial assets classified as at FVTPL. Interest income is recognized in profit or loss and is included in the 'Other income' line item.

B. Financial liabilities and equity instruments

a) Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments issued by a 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.

b) Equity instruments

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

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

c) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as either financial liabilities 'at FVTPL' or 'other financial liabilities'.
Financial liabilities at FVTPL:

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is either held for trading or it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

- It has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it 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; or

- it is a derivative that is not designated and effective as a hedging instrument.
- A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:
- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;
- the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Company's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or
- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 109 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL in accordance with Ind AS 109.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on remeasurement recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss. The net gain or loss recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or they expire. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in Statement of Profit and Loss.

Other financial liabilities:

Other financial liabilities (including borrowings and trade and other payables) are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

Derecognition of financial liabilities:

The Company derecognizes financial liabilities when, and only when, the Company's obligations are discharged, cancelled or have expired. An exchange between with a lender of debt instruments with substantially different terms is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. Similarly, a substantial modification of the terms of an existing financial liability (whether or not attributable to the financial difficulty of the debtor) is accounted for as an extinguishment of the original financial liability and the recognition of a new financial liability. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability derecognized and the consideration paid and payable is recognized in profit or loss.

C. Offsetting a financial asset and a financial liability

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the Balance Sheet when, and only when, there is a currently enforceable legal right to setoff the recognised amounts and there is an intention to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously on a net basis.

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X. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalent in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value

XI. Earnings Per Share

Basic EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss after tax for the year attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares, except where the results are anti-dilutive.

XII Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:
a) Finished Goods – At Lower of Cost and Net realisable value.

b) Construction Work-in-Progress - At Lower of Cost and Net realisable value.

Costs are determined on a weighted average basis.

Construction Work-in-Progress/Finished Goods includes cost of land, premium for development rights,

construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. The inventory of construction work-in- progress is not written down below cost if flats /properties are expected to be sold at or above cost.

XIII Segment reporting:

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the management.
The Board of directors of the Company has been identified as the Chief Operating Decision Maker which reviews and assesses the financial performance and makes the strategic decisions.

XIV Borrowing Cost
Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition and construction of qualifying assets, are capitalized part of the cost of such asset up to the date when the asset is ready for its intended use. A qualifying

asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation are determined by applying a capitalisation rate to the expenditures on that asset.

The Company suspends capitalisation of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying asset.

3. Key sources of estimation uncertainty and recent accounting pronouncement

In the course of applying the policies outlined in all notes under section 2 above, the Company is required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amount of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that period, or in the period of the revision and future period, if the revision affects current and future period.

A) Key sources of estimation uncertainty

i) Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

Management reviews the useful lives of property, plant and equipment at least once a year. Such lives are dependent upon an assessment of both the technical lives of the assets and also their likely economic lives based on various internal and external factors including relative efficiency and operating costs. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation and amortisation expected in future periods. Accordingly, depreciable lives are reviewed annually using the best information available to the Management.

ii) Provisions and liabilities

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 that can reasonably be estimated. The timing of recognition requires application of judgement to existing facts and circumstances which may be subject to change. The amounts are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability.

iii) Contingencies

In the normal course of business, contingent liabilities may arise from litigation and other claims against the Company. Potential liabilities that are possible but not probable of crystalising or are very difficult to quantify reliably are treated as contingent liabilities. Such liabilities are disclosed in the notes but are not recognized.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements unless when an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

iv) Taxes

Deferred tax assets are recognized for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilized. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognized, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits together with future tax planning strategies.

B) Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

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Notes to the Financial Statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024

4 Property, Plant and equiptment

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Vehicle	Plant, machinery & equipment	Total
I. Cost /Deemed Cost		-	
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**1,353.92**	-	**1,353.92**
Additions	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**1,353.92**	-	**1,353.92**
Additions	455.97	104.49	560.46
Deductions	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**1,809.89**	**104.49**	**1,914.38**
II. Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2022	**585.19**	-	**585.19**
Depreciation expenses for the period	160.85	-	160.85
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**746.04**	-	**746.04**
Depreciation expenses for the year	182.92	2.66	185.58
Balance as at 31 March 2024	**928.96**	**2.66**	931.62
Net Book values as on 31 March 2024	**880.93**	**101.83**	**982.76**
Net Book values as on 31 March 2023	607.88	-	607.88

During the year the company has fully repaid the Term loan from bank availed in earlier years for purchase of vehicles. Accordingly, the hypothecation on vehicles was released during the year.

5 Capital work-in-progress **Rs. In Lakhs**

CWIP Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particular	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
Project in progress	-	-	-	-	-
project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2023

Particular	Amount in CWIP for a period of				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 Year	2-3 years	More than 3	Total
Project in progress	31.50	-	-	-	31.50
project temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Projects with cost overrun/timeline delayed	-	-	-	-	-
Total	31.50	-	-	-	31.50

Note : Amount transferred to property, plant and equipment during the year Rs.31.50 Lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2023 : NIL)

6 Investment (non-current)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Paid up value	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
		No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs
A. Investment in Equity Instruments					
Unquoted - Others (At amortised cost)					
Blue Stone Properties Private Limited	Rs.10 each	3,000.00	0.30	3,000.00	0.30
Total			**0.30**		**0.30**

7 Income tax assets (net)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Tax deducted at source (net)	17.88	25.73
Total	**17.88**	**25.73**

8 Deferred tax asset (net)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred Tax Assets (refer note 29 (f))	-	525.75
Total	-	**525.75**

9 Other assets

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Non Current	Current	Non Current	Current
Capital advance	10,329.68		4,910.48	
Other Assets (Unsecured, considered good)				
Indirect tax balances / recoverable / credits		327.24	-	300.99
Prepayments		11.42	-	15.61
Advance to suppliers		26.61		1,370.25
Total	**10,329.68**	**365.27**	**4,910.48**	**1,686.85**

Other assets constitute ;				
Capital advance				
- considered good	10,329.68	-	4,910.48	-
Others				
- considered good	-	365.27	-	1,686.85
Total	**10,329.68**	**365.27**	**4,910.48**	**1,686.85**

10 Inventories

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Flats (at cost or net realisable value)	-	454.36
Total	-	**454.36**

Cost of inventory recognised as an expense

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cost of flats sold	454.36	679.33
Total	**454.36**	**679.33**

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11 Trade receivables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivable considered good - unsecured	289.72	140.34
Total	**289.72**	**140.34**

Trade receivable ageing schedule
As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less Than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	267.80	20.19	1.74	-	289.72
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant					
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired					
Disputed trade receivables - considered good					
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant					
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired					
Total	**267.80**	**20.19**	**1.74**		**289.72**

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction				Total
	Less Than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1 - 2 years	More than 2 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	140.34	-	-	-	140.34
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant					
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired					
Disputed trade receivables - considered good					
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant					
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired					
Total	**140.34**	-	-	-	**140.34**

The credit period on sale of goods is 30 days with or without security.
Credit risk management regarding trade receivable has been described in note 30
Trade receivable from related party details have been described in note 29 (e)
Trade receivable does not include any receivable from directors and officers of the company.

12 Cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks		
- In current account	1,611.38	75.48
Total	**1,611.38**	**75.48**

13 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Balances with banks - In term deposit with original maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	1.16	1.08
Total	**1.16**	**1.08**

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14 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares	Rs. In Lakhs	Rs. In Lakhs
Share capital				
(a) Authorised capital				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000	1,000	1,000
(b) Issued, subscribed & fully paid up capital				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	10,10,000	10,10,000	101	101
	10,10,000	**10,10,000**	**101**	**101**

a) Promoter shareholding

Promoter Name	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% change during the year
	Number of shares	% of total shares	Number of shares	% of total shares	
JSW Cement Limited	10,09,900	99.99%	10,09,900	99.99%	-
Mr. Narinder Singh Kahlon	100	0.01%	100	0.01%	-
Total	**10,10,000**	**100.00%**	**10,10,000**	**100.00%**	

b) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
	No. of Shares	No. of Shares
Equity shares at the beginning of the year	10,10,000	10,10,000
Add: Fresh issue of shares during the year	-	-
Equity shares at the end of the year	**10,10,000**	**10,10,000**

c) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

Equity Shares: The Company has a single class of of ordinary equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the equity shareholders will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amount, in proportion to the shareholding.

d) Shareholders holding more than 5% of aggregate equity share in the company

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	Number of shares	% of holding	Number of shares	% of holding
Equity shareholding				
JSW Cement Limited -Holding company (including shares held by Nominees)	10,10,000	100%	10,10,000	100%

e) Shares alloted as fully paid-up pursuant to contracts without payment being received in cash during the year of five years immediately preceding the date of the balance sheet are NIL

15 Other equity

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Retained earning	(3,202.20)	(1,439.71)
	(3,202.20)	**(1,439.71)**

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16 Non-current Borrowings (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	Non Current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Term loan				
Secured loans				
From bank	-	-	-	192.54
Unsecured loans				
From related party [Refer note 29(e)]	14,657.75	8,900.61	1,097.86	-
From others	-	-	381.00	389.00
	14,657.75	8,900.61	1,478.86	581.54
Less : Amount clubbed under short term borrowings (Refer note 17)	-	-	(1,478.86)	(581.54)
Total	14,657.75	8,900.61	-	-

Rupee term loan from banks (secured) and unsecured loan

Rs. In Lakhs

As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		Security	Terms of repayment
Non-current	Current	Non-current	Current		
			192.54	Secured by way of deed of hypothecation on commercial vehicle of the company.	Qtr June 2022: ₹92,86,140, Qtr Sep 2022: ₹ 94,98,290, Qtr Dec 2022: ₹97,15,310, Qtr Mar 2023: ₹99,37,270, Qtr Jun 2023: ₹1,01,64,300 & Qtr Sep 2023: ₹90,89,340
14,657.75	1,478.86	8,900.61	389.00	Unsecured	Refer note (i) below
14,657.75	1,478.86	8,900.61	581.54		

Notes :

(i) The above unsecured loan from related party has been taken from holding company, JSW Cement Limited.
The tenure of the loan is 3 years from the date of disbursement or such extended time as may be agreed and repayable at the end of the tenure alongwith interest accrued on the same. The rate of interest is between 8% to 9% per annum.

17 Current borrowings (at amortised cost)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Unsecured loans		
i) Current maturities of long term borrowings (Refer note 16)	1,097.86	192.54
ii) Others	381.00	389.00
Total	1,478.86	581.54

18 Trade payables

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
(a) Total outstanding dues of micro enterprise and small enterprise		
(b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	149.32	93.72
Total	149.32	93.72

Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction					
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	110.04	27.48	-	-	11.80	149.32
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	110.04	27.48	-	-	11.80	149.32

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Outstanding for following period from date of transaction					
	Unbilled dues	Less than 1 year	1- 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	Total
MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Others	-	59.72	2.20	31.80	-	93.72
Disputed - MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	59.72	2.20	31.80	-	93.72

Payables are normally settled in 30 days
Details of trade payables from related parties has been described in note 29 (e)

19 Other financial liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Security deposits received	20.00	25.00
Interest accrued but not due on borrowings	284.60	142.13
	304.60	**167.13**

20 Other current liabilities

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Contract liability		
Advance from customers	-	3.38
Other liabilities		
Statutory liabilities	108.82	52.08
	108.82	**55.46**

21 Revenue from operations

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Sale of service	697.38	1,091.11
Sale of flats	441.25	1,019.90
Total	**1,138.63**	**2,111.01**

Ind AS 115 Revenue from contracts with customers

The company recognises revenue when control over the promised goods and services is transferred to the customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services

The Company has assessed and determined the following categories for disaggregation of revenue in addition to that provided under segment disclosure (refer note 31)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from contracts with customers	1,138.63	2,111.01
Other operating revenue	-	-
Total revenue from operations	**1,138.63**	**2,111.01**
Goods transport	669.40	1,054.21
Vehicle given on hire	27.98	36.90
Sale of flat	441.25	1,019.90
Total revenue from operations	**1,138.63**	**2,111.01**
Timing of revenue recognition		
At a point in time	1,138.63	2,111.01
Total revenue from operations	**1,138.63**	**2,111.01**

Contract balances

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Trade receivables (Refer note 11)	289.72	140.34
Contract liabilities		
Advance from customers (Refer note 20)	-	3.38

The contract liability outstanding at the beginning of the year has been recognised as revenue during the year ended 31 March 2024.

22 Other income

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest on income tax refund	0.81	1.18
Interest income of fixed deposit	0.08	0.04
Miscellenous income & balance written back	38.46	5.49
Insurance claim Income	2.75	4.17
	42.10	**10.88**

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NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

23 Cost of flats sold

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Cost of flat sold	454.36	679.33
Total	**454.36**	**679.33**

24 Service charges

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Service charges	602.04	1,080.93
Total	**602.04**	**1,080.93**

25 Employee benefits expense

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Salaries and wages	60.92	57.39
Total	**60.92**	**57.39**

26 Finance Costs

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Interest expenses	1,044.71	505.16
	1,044.71	**505.16**

27 Depreciation and amortization expense

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment	185.58	160.85
Total	**185.58**	**160.85**

28 Other expenses

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Repairs & maintenance expense	35.51	86.91
Legal & professional	4.62	94.26
Rates and taxes	7.36	-
Travelling expenses	5.22	-
Insurance	15.61	18.07
Auditors' remuneration	1.30	1.00
Professional tax	0.03	0.03
Miscellaneous expenses	0.21	0.53
Total	**69.86**	**200.80**

Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees and certification charges included in professional fees (excluding taxes)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Statutory audit fees including certification charges	1.30	1.00
Total	**1.30**	**1.00**

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29. OTHER NOTES

a) **Contingent liabilities**
Disputed claims/ levies (excluding interest, if any) - NIL (As on 31 March 2023: NIL)

b) **Commitments**
Estimated amount of Contracts remaining to be executed on capital accounts and not provided for (net of advances) Rs. 3,217.35 Lakhs (As on 31 March 2023 : Rs.7,376.35 Lakhs)

c) In the opinion of the management, the current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet in the ordinary course of business. Provisions are for all known liabilities and same is adequate and not in excess of what is required.

d) The company is yet to receive balance confirmations in respect of certain Trade Payables, Advances and Trade Receivables. The management does not expect any material difference affecting the amount at which they are stated.

e) **Related Parties disclosure**

1. Holding Company
   a. JSW Cement Limited

2. Fellow Subsidiary Company
   a. JSW Cement FZC (Formerly known as JSW Cement FZE) (Upto 21 March, 2023)
   b. Shiva Cement Limited
   c. JSW Green Cement Private Limited

3. Enterprises under common control / exercising significant influence with whom the company has entered into transactions during the year
   a. JSW Cement Limited

SHAH GUPTA & CO.
MUMBAI
FRN : 109574W
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

A) Transaction with related parties for the year ended

Rs. in lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Service provided:		
JSW Cement Limited	669.40	1,054.20
Total	**669.40**	**1054.20**
Interest expense on loan given by		
JSW Cement Limited	1,038.86	468.25
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	-	**0.16**
Total	**1,038.86**	**468.41**
Loan received		
JSW Cement Limited	7,015.00	7,652.74
JSW Green Cement Private Limited	-	750.00
Total	**7,015.00**	**8,402.74**
Loan repaid		
JSW Cement Limited	160.00	2,589.00
JSW Green Cement private Limited	-	750.00
	160.00	**3,339.99**

Terms and conditions

Sales:

The sales to related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions and in the ordinary course of business. Sales transactions are based on prevailing price lists and memorandum of understanding signed with related parties. For the year ended 31 March 2024, the Company has not recorded any loss allowances of trade receivable from related parties.

Loan from Related Party:

a) Loan from Holding Company –

The Company had taken loan from Holding Company for general corporate purposes. The loan balances as at 31 March, 2024 was Amounting ₹ 15,755.61 Lakhs. These loans are unsecured and carry an interest rate between 8% to 9 % per annum.

MUMBAI

ERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Rs. in lakhs

B) Amount due to / from related parties		
Particulars	**As at 31 March 2024**	**As at 31 March 2023**
Trade receivables:		
JSW Cement Limited	253.06	123.45
Loan received from holding company:		
JSW Cement Limited	15,755.61	8,900.61
Interest accrued on Loan taken from holding company		
JSW Cement Limited	284.60	142.13

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

f) **Income tax :**

Indian companies are subject to Indian income tax on a standalone basis. Each entity is assessed to tax on taxable profits determined for each fiscal year beginning on April 1 and ending on March 31. For each fiscal year, the respective entities profit or loss is subject to the higher of the regular income tax payable or the Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT")

Statutory income taxes are assessed based on book profits prepared under generally accepted accounting principles in India adjusted in accordance with the provisions of the (Indian) Income Tax Act, 1961. Such adjustments generally relate to depreciation of fixed assets, disallowances of certain provisions and accruals, deduction for investment allowance, the set-off of tax losses and depreciation carried forward and retirement benefit costs. Statutory income tax is charged at 25% plus a surcharge and education cess.

A. Income tax expense :

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Current tax:		
Current tax	-	-
	-	-
Deferred tax:		
Deferred tax	525.75	(153.24)
Total deferred tax	**525.75**	**(153.24)**
Total tax expense	**525.75**	**(153.24)**

A reconciliation of income tax expense applicable to accounting loss before tax at the statutory income tax rate to recognised income tax expense for the year indicated are as follows :

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profit / (Loss) before tax	**(1,236.75)**	**(562.57)**
Enacted tax rate in India	26.75%	26.75%
Expected income tax expense at statutory tax rate	-	**(150.49)**
Reversal for deferred tax asset of previous year	525.75	(2.75)
Deferred tax asset not recognised for current financial year	-	
Tax expense for the year	**525.75**	**(153.24)**
Effective tax rate	-	**27.24%**

Significant components of deferred tax assets/(liabilities) recognised in the financial statements are as follows:

B. Deferred tax asset (net) Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Deferred tax assets:		
Unabsorbed depreciation / losses	-	527.65
Property, plant and equipment	-	(1.90)
	-	**525.75**

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN: 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

g) Auditors' remuneration

Audit fees and certification charges included in professional fees (excluding taxes)

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Audit fees		
Statutory audit	1.00	0.75
Tax audit	0.30	0.25
Total	**1.30**	**1.00**

h) Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the Year ended 31 March 2024	For the Year ended 31 March 2023
Profit attributable to equity shareholders (Rs.in Lakhs) (A)	(1,762.49)	(409.33)
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS (B)	10,10,000	10,10,000
Profit attributable to equity shareholders adjusted for the effect of dilution (Rs.in Lakhs)	(1,762.49)	(409.33)
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution (C)	10,10,000	10,10,000
Basic EPS (Rs.) (A/B)	(174.50)	(40.53)
Diluted EPS (Rs.) (A/C)	(174.50)	(40.53)

i) The Company has incurred a loss after tax of Rs. 1,762.49 Lakhs during the financial year ended 31 March 2024 and as of statement of financial position date, the company's total liabilities exceeded its total assets by Rs. 3,101.22 Lakhs. The financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis considering the strength of company's business plan and future outlook as assessed and the continued availability of financial support from its holding company.

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j) Events occurring after balance sheet

The Company performed a review of events subsequent to the balance sheet date through the date of financial statements were issued and determined that there were no such events requiring recognition or disclosure in the financial statements.

k) Audit Trail

The company did not use accounting software with a feature for recording audit trail (edit logs) for maintaining its books of accounts.

l) Other Statutory Information

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

(ii) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year

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

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

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

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

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

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

(v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961

(vi)The Company does not have any subsidiary as at balance sheet date, accordingly compliance with section 2(87) of the Companies Act read with Companies (restriction on number of layers) Rules, 2017 does not arise.

(vii) The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by and bank or financials institution or lender during the year.

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

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED

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

(ix) The Company has used the borrowings from banks and financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was obtained.

(x) The Company does not have any transactions with companies which are struck off

m) Previous year figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification / disclosure.

30 Financial instruments

A. Capital risk management

The objective is to maintain a strong credit rating, healthy capital ratios and establish a capital structure that would maximise the return to stakeholders through optimum mix of debt and equity.
The principal source of funding of the Company has been, and is expected to continue to be, cash generated from its operations supplemented by funding from bank borrowings and the capital markets. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.
The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided to total equity. Net debt includes, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and current investments.

Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2024	31st March 2023
Long term borrowings	14,657.75	8,900.61
Short term borrowings	381.00	389.00
Current maturities of long term debt	1,097.86	192.54
Less: Cash and cash equivalent	(1,611.38)	(75.48)
Less: Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	(1.16)	(1.08)
Net Debt	14,524.07	9,405.59
Total Equity	(3,101.20)	(1,338.71)
Gearing ratio	(4.68)	(7.03)

(i) Equity includes all capital and reserves of the company that are managed as capital

(ii) Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings.

B. Categories of financial instruments Rs. In Lakhs

Particulars	31st March 2024		31st March 2023	
	Carrying Values	Fair Value	Carrying Values	Fair Value
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Investments	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.30
Cash and cash equivalents	1,611.38	1,611.38	75.48	75.48
Bank balance other than above	1.16	1.16	1.08	1.08
Trade receivables	289.72	289.72	140.34	140.34
Total financial assets at amortised cost (A)	**1,902.57**	**1,902.57**	**217.20**	**217.20**
Financial liabilities				
Measured at amortised cost				
Long term borrowings #	15,755.61	15,755.61	9,093.15	9,093.15
Short term borrowings	381.00	381.00	389.00	389.00
Trade payable	149.32	149.32	93.72	93.72
Other financial liabilities	304.60	304.60	167.13	167.13
Total financial liabilities at amortised cost	**16,590.54**	**16,590.54**	**9,743.00**	**9,743.00**
# including current maturities of long term debt				

C. Fair value hierarchy of financial instruments

Level 1 : Financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments, mutual funds, bonds, and debentures that have quoted price / NAV. The fair value of all equity instruments, mutual funds, bonds and debentures are valued using the closing price / NAV as at the reporting period. None of the financial assets or financial liabilities qualifies for Level 1 classification.

Level 2 : The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, over-the-counter derivatives is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the value of observable market data and rely as little as possible on company-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instruments are observable, the instrument is considered here. Foreign exchange forwar contracts are being classified as Level 2 financial assets and financial liabilities.

Level 3 : The fair value of financial instruments that are measured on the basis of company specific valuations using inputs that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs). Financial assets and financial liabilities like security deposits, trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans given, borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities are classified as Level 3 financial assets and liabilties.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, trade payables, capital creditors, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, other financial assets and other financial liabilties (other than those specifically disclosed) are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short term nature.

Rs. In Lakhs

Particular	As at 31st March, 2024	As at 31st March, 2023	Fair Value hierachy
Investments			
Carrying value	0.30	0.30	Level 2
Fair value	0.30	0.30	
Long Term Borrowings #			
Carrying Value	15,755.61	9,093.15	Level 2
Fair Value	15,755.61	9,093.15	
# including current maturities of long term debt			

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D. Financial risk management

The risk management policy establised to ensure timely identification and evaluation of risks, setting acceptable risk thresholds, identifying and mapping controls against this risk, monitor the risk and their limits, improved risk awareness and transperency. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in the market conditions and company's activity to provide reliable information to the management and the Board to evaluate the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risk faced by the company.

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

- Market risk
- Interest rate risk
- Credit risk ; and
- Liquidity risk

i. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in the market prices. The Company is exposed in the ordinary course of its business to risks related to changes in Interest rate.

Compliance with policies and exposure limits is reviewed by the Management on a continuous basis. The Company does not enter into or trade financial instruments, including derivatives for speculative purposes.

ii. 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 because funds are borrowed at fixed interest rates.

iii. Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. The Company has dealing with parent company only for which credit risk is not perceived.

Company's credit risk arises principally from the trade receivables, loans, cash & cash equivalents.

Trade receivables :

The outstanding trade receivables are regularly monitored and appropriate action is taken for collection of overdue receivables. Our historical experience of collecting receivables indicate a low credit risk. Hence, trade receivables are considered to be a single class of financial assets. As per policy receivables are classified into different buckets based on the overdue period ranging from 6 months – one year to more than one year.

Cash and cash equivalents :

Credit risks from balances with banks and financial institutions are managed in accordance with the Company policy. For financial instruments, the Company attempts to limit the credit risk by only dealing with reputable banks and financial institutions having high credit-ratings assigned by credit-rating agencies.

iv. Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk is the risk that company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due.The Company manage liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserve , banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities by continuous monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and by matching the maturity profile of financial assets and liabilities.

The following tables detail the Company's remaining contractual maturity for its non-derivative financial liabilities with agreed repayment periods and its non-derivative financial assets. The tables have been drawn up based on the undiscounted cash flows of financial liabilities based on the earliest date on which the Company can be required to pay. The tables include both interest and principal cash flows.

Liquidity exposure as at 31.03.2024

Rs. In Lakhs

	Contractual cash flows			
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1,611.38			1,611.38
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	1.16			1.16
Trade receivables	289.72			289.72
Total Financial assets	**1,902.27**	-	-	**1,902.27**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings #	1,097.86	14,657.75		15,755.61
Short term borrowings	381.00			381.00
Trade payable	149.32			149.32
Other financial liabilities	304.60			304.60
Total financial liabilities	**1,932.79**	**14,657.75**	-	**16,590.54**
# including current maturities of long term debt				

Liquidity exposure as at 31.03.2023

Rs. In Lakhs

	Contractual cash flows			
Particulars	< 1 year	1-5 year	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	75.48	-	-	75.48
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents	1.08			1.08
Trade receivables	140.34	-	-	140.34
Total Financial assets	**216.90**	-	-	**216.90**
Financial liabilities				
Long term borrowings #	192.54	8,900.61		9,093.15
Short term borrowings	389.00			389.00
Trade payable	93.72	-	-	93.72
Other financial liabilities	167.13	-	-	167.13
Total financial liabilities	**842.38**	**8,900.61**	-	**9,743.00**
# including current maturities of long term debt				

31 Segment reporting

(a) Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) of the company. The Segment reporting policy complies with the accounting policies adopted for preparation and presentation of financial statements of the Company and is in conformity with Indian Accounting Standards (Ins AS) 108. "Operating Segments" prescribed by Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules 2015. The CODM, who is responsible for allocating resources and assessing performance of the operating segments, has been identified as the Managing Director and CEO of the Company. The Company has identified the following segments as reporting segments based on the information reviewed by CODM and segment information is provided as per the MIS available for internal reporting purposes, which includes certain estimates and assumptions.

- Transport Service
- Real Estate

The above segments are based on the nature of products offered by the Company, and its internal reporting system. Secondary segmentation based on geography has not been prepared as the Company operates only in India and the company perceives that there is no significant difference in its risks and returns in operating from different geographic areas within India.

(b) Segment Revenue

The segment revenue is measured in the same way as in the statement of profit or loss. Revenue and expenses which relate to the enterprise as a whole and are not allocable to a segment on a reasonable basis have been disclosed as unallocable. Transactions between segments are eliminated. The CODM primarily uses a measure of profit before tax to assess the performance of the operating segments

Segment Reporting **Rs.in Lakhs**

Particulars	Transport Service		Real Estate		Unallocated		Total	
	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
Revenue (Net)	27.98	36.90	441.25	1,019.90			469.23	1,056.80
Inter Segment Revenue	669.40	1,054.21					669.40	1,054.21
Revenue from Operations	697.38	1,091.11	441.25	1,019.90			1,138.63	2,111.01
Deferred Tax					(525.75)	153.24	(525.75)	153.24
Profit before Tax	(94.06)	(93.34)	(42.90)	152.56	(1,099.78)	(621.80)	(1,236.74)	(562.58)
Other Information								
Segment Assets	1,637.75	1,096.32	0.30	454.66	11,960.10	6,908.77	13,598.15	8,459.75
Segment Liabilities	157.52	86.92	11.80	31.80	16,530.02	9,679.75	16,699.35	9,798.46

Rs.in Lakhs

Primary Segment	Transport Service		Real Estate		Total	
	For the year ended		For the year ended		For the year ended	
	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023	31 March 2024	31 March 2023
Income						
Segment Revenue	697.38	1,091.11	441.25	1,019.90	1,138.63	2,111.01
Less: Revenue from internal customers	669.40	1,054.21	-	-	669.40	1,054.21
Revenue from external customers	27.98	36.90	441.25	1,019.90	469.23	1,056.80
Segment Results	**(94.06)**	**(93.34)**	**(42.90)**	**152.56**	**(136.96)**	**59.22**
Unallocated Items:						
Unallocated Income						
Unallocated expenses					(1,099.78)	(621.80)
Net Loss	(94.06)	(93.34)	(42.90)	152.56	(1,236.74)	(562.58)
Other Information						
Segment Assets	1,637.75	1,096.32	0.30	454.66	1,638.05	1,550.98
Unallocated Assets	-	-			11,960.10	6,908.77
Total Assets	**1,637.75**	**1,096.32**	**4,736.19**	**4,736.19**	**13,598.15**	**8,459.75**
Segment Liabilities	157.52	86.92	11.80	31.80	169.32	118.72
Unallocated Liabilities & Provisions	-	-	-	-	16,530.02	9,679.75
Total Liabilities	**157.52**	**86.92**	**11.80**	**31.80**	**16,699.35**	**9,798.46**

Information about major customers :

Revenue attributed to Transport Service of Rs.669.40 Lakhs (Previous year Rs.1054.21 Lakhs) is derived from single customer

GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 10[illegible]74W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024

32 Financial Ratios

Ratio	Numerator	Denominator	Current Year	Previous Year	%Variance	Reason for Variance
Current Ratio (times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	1.11	2.63	-57.71%	Decrease in mainly due current maturities of long term borrowings.
Debt Equity Ratio (times)	Total Borrowings (i.e Non-current borrowings and Current borrowings)	Total Equity	-5.20	-7.08	-26.54%	Decrease is mainly due to increased borrowings as well as due to loss incurred during the current year.
Debt Service Coverage Ratio (times)	Earning available for debt service	Interest + Principal Repayments (current)	-0.004	0.14	-102.56%	Decrease is mainly due to loss incurred during the current year.
Return on Equity (%)	Net Profit after Tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	79.39%	36.09%	119.96%	The change is mainly due to loss incurred during the year.
Inventory Turnover Ratio (days)	Average Inventory	Cost of Good Sold	N.A.	1.09		Company does not have inventory as on 31.03.24
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio (days)	Average Trade Receivable	Net Sales	0.19	0.04	376.13%	Increase is mainly due to subdued business performance of the current year.
Trade payable Turnover Ratio (days)	Average Trade Payable	Cost of goods sold	0.11	0.03	208.83%	Increase is mainly due to subdued business performance of the current year
Net Capital Turnover Ratio (times)	Net Sales	Working Capital(Current assets - Current liabilities)	5.04	1.45	248.63%	increase in mainly due current maturities of long term borrowings
Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit for the year	Revenue from operation	-154.79%	-19.39%	698.30%	Increase is mainly due to subdued business performance of the current year
Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earning Before Interest and Taxes	Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt	-1.47%	-0.70%	108.98%	Increase is mainly due to subdued business performance of the current year as well as increase in borrowings

See accompanying notes to the financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For Shah Gupta & Co
Chartered Accountants
F.R.N. 109574W

SHAH GUPTA & CO. MUMBAI FRN : 109574W CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Parth P.Patel
Partner
Membership No.: 172670
UDIN: 24172670BKBIYG1908
Place: Mumbai
Date:10th May, 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Manoj Rustagi
Director
DIN: 07742914

Sameer Agrawal
Director
DIN: 09166663

UTKARSH TRANSPORT PVT. LTD.