

# Agarwal Prakash & Co.

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

508, Indra Prakash, 21, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi – 110001

Phone: 011-43516377

E-mail: contact@apnco.org

## INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Kaltha Developers Limited

### Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

#### Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Kaltha Developers Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 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 financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

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

#### Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ('SA's') specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the 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 financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

#### Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. Other information does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

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

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are



required to report that fact. Reporting under this section is not applicable as no other information is obtained at the date of this auditor's report.

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

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

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

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

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

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the 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 financial statements.

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

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



- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the 'Annexure A', a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:


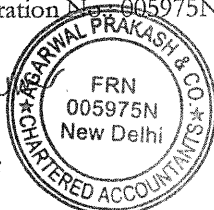
- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2023 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 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 with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in 'Annexure B'. Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- (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 did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2023.
- iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2023.
- iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- (c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared and paid dividend during the year.
- vi. As proviso to rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable for the Company only with effect from 1 April 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable.
- (h) With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company did not pay any remuneration to its Directors during the year.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 005975N

Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner  
Membership No. 571841  
UDIN: 23571841BHAZY5835

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023

## Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report

With reference to the Annexure A referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023, based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the financial statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we report that:

- (i) (a to d) The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) and intangible assets during the year. Accordingly, clauses 3(i)(a) to 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.  
  
(e) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.  
  
(b) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, the company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, during the year, the company has not made any investments in or has not provided any guarantee or security or has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, the Company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of the loans and investments made, and guarantees and security provided by it, as applicable.
- (v) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, the Company has not accepted deposits or deemed deposits to which the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the rules framed there under, are applicable. Accordingly, reporting under para 3(v) is not applicable.
- (vi) To the best of our knowledge and as explained to us, the Central Government has not specified the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products / services. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) Undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income-tax, sales-tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and services tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, have generally been regularly deposited to the appropriate authorities. Further, no undisputed



amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, there are no dues of Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added tax, Cess on account of any dispute, which have not been deposited.

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961(43 of 1961), that has not been recorded in the books of account.

(ix) (a) According to the records of the Company examined by us and the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in the repayment of loans or borrowings and interest thereon payable to any banks and other lenders. The Company does not have any borrowings from financial institutions or government.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our audit procedures, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the company.

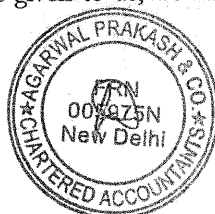
(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

(f) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

(x) (a) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, the Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, during the year, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of



material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.

(b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 with respect to applicable all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv) (a) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act 2013.

(b) The Company did not have an internal audit system for the period under audit. Accordingly, clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) According to the information, explanation and representation provided to us and based on verification carried out by us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors. and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable

(b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

(c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

(d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 2820.65 hundred in the current financial year 2022-23 and cash losses of Rs. 59.03 hundred during immediately preceding financial year.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.



According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and subject to the Note no. 32(d) of the financial statements, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xix) The Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 with regards to Corporate Social Responsibility are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No. 005975N

*Dhiraj Kumar*

Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner  
Membership No. 571841  
UDIN: 23571841BHAZY5835



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023



## **Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report**

With reference to the Annexure B referred to in the Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 of even date.

### **Independent Auditor's 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 with reference to financial statements of Kaltha Developers Limited ('the Company') as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements 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 (the "Guidance Note") 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 the Company's 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.

#### **Auditors' Responsibility**

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both, issued by ICAI. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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 control system with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

#### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements**

A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of



financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements 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.

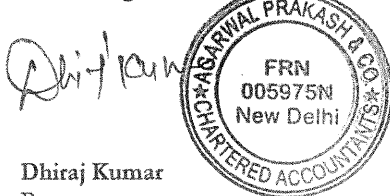
#### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements**

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

#### **Opinion**

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note issued by ICAI.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 005975N



Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner  
Membership No. 571841  
UDIN: 23571841BHAZY5835

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023

## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

*All amount in ₹ hundred, unless otherwise stated*

Balance Sheet as at	Note	31 March 2023	31 March 2022
<b>I. ASSETS</b>			
<b>Current assets</b>			
(a) Inventories	6	11,389.89	11,389.89
(b) Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	7	50.39	66.04
		<u>11,440.28</u>	<u>11,455.93</u>
<b>Total of Assets</b>		<u>11,440.28</u>	<u>11,455.93</u>
<b>II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES</b>			
<b>Equity</b>			
(a) Equity share capital	8	5,000.00	5,000.00
(b) Other equity		<u>(6,748.72)</u>	<u>(3,928.07)</u>
		<u>(1,748.72)</u>	<u>1,071.93</u>
<b>Current liabilities</b>			
(a) Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	9	13,130.00	10,320.00
Other financial liabilities	10	59.00	64.00
		<u>13,189.00</u>	<u>10,384.00</u>
<b>Total of Equity and Liabilities</b>		<u>11,440.28</u>	<u>11,455.93</u>

Summary of significant accounting policies

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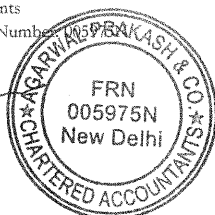
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

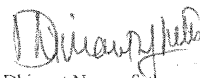
For Agarwal Prakash &amp; Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 005975N


Dhiraj Kumar  
PartnerPlace: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Dhiman Naveen Seth  
Director  
[DIN: 02280835]

Rahul Pramod Naik  
Director  
[DIN: 10161570]

**KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED**
*All amount in ₹ hundred, unless otherwise stated*

Statement of profit and loss for the		Year ended 31 March	
	Note	2023	2022
<b>Revenue</b>			
Revenue from operations		-	-
<b>Total of Revenue</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Expenses</b>			
Other expenses	11	2,820.65	59.03
<b>Total of Expenses</b>		<u>2,820.65</u>	<u>59.03</u>
<b>Profit/(loss) before tax</b>		<u>(2,820.65)</u>	<u>(59.03)</u>
Tax expenses	12		
Current tax		-	-
Deferred tax charge/(credit)		-	-
<b>Profit/(loss) after tax</b>		<u>(2,820.65)</u>	<u>(59.03)</u>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
A (i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
B (i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
<b>Total other comprehensive income net of tax</b>		<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
<b>Total comprehensive income for the year</b>		<u>(2,820.65)</u>	<u>(59.03)</u>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>	13		
Equity share of par value ₹10/- each			
Basic (₹)		(5.64)	(0.12)
Diluted (₹)		(5.64)	(0.12)
<b>Summary of significant accounting policies</b>	5		
The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements			

This is the statement of profit and loss referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.

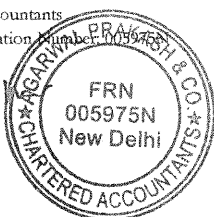
Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

*Dhishaj Kumar*  
Dhishaj Kumar  
Partner

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23 May 2023



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Dhimant Naveen Seth*  
Dhimant Naveen Seth  
Director  
[DIN: 02280835]

*Rahul Pramod Naik*  
Rahul Pramod Naik  
Director  
[DIN: 10161570]

## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

All amount in ₹ hundred, unless otherwise stated

## Statement of Cash Flows for the

	Year ended 31 March	
	2023	2022
<b>A. Cash flow from operating activities:</b>		
Loss before income tax for the year	(2,820.65)	(59.03)
Adjustments to reconcile net profit/(loss) to net cash provided by operating activities:	-	-
<b>Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes and other adjustment</b>	<b>(2,820.65)</b>	<b>(59.03)</b>
<b>Change in operating assets and liabilities</b>		
- Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities, other liabilities and provisions	(5.00)	-
<b>Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(2,825.65)</b>	<b>(59.03)</b>
Income tax (paid) / refund received, net	-	-
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) operating activities</b>	<b>(2,825.65)</b>	<b>(59.03)</b>
<b>B. Cash flow from investing activities:</b>		
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities</b>	<b>-</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>C. Cash flow from financing activities: (Refer Note 31)</b>		
Repayment of inter-corporate borrowings	2,810.00	-
<b>Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>2,810.00</b>	<b>-</b>
<b>D. Increase/ (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents, net (A+B+C)</b>	<b>(15.65)</b>	<b>(59.03)</b>
<b>E. Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year</b>	<b>66.04</b>	<b>125.07</b>
<b>F. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year (D+E)</b>	<b>50.39</b>	<b>66.04</b>
<b>G. Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per cash flows statement</b>		
Cash and cash equivalents includes		
Cash on hand	-	-
Balances with scheduled banks		
- In current accounts	50.39	66.04
	<b>50.39</b>	<b>66.04</b>


The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of cash flows referred to in our report of even date

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number

*Dhiraj Kumar*

Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner



Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

*Dhimant Naveen Seth*

Dhimant Naveen Seth  
Director  
[DIN: 02280835]

*Rahul Pramod Naik*

Rahul Pramod Naik  
Director  
[DIN: 10161570]

KALHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity as at 31 March 2023

(A) Equity share capital\*

All amount in ₹ hundred, unless otherwise stated

Particulars	Opening balance as at 01 April 2021	Issue of equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2022	Issue of equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31 March 2023
Equity share capital	5,000.00	-	5,000.00	-	5,000.00

(B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
	Retained earnings		
Opening balance as at 01 April 2021	(3,869.04)	-	(3,869.04)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(59.03)	-	(59.03)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2022	(3,928.07)	-	(3,928.08)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(2,820.65)	-	(2,820.65)
Other comprehensive income	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	(6,748.72)	-	(6,748.73)

\*Refer Note - 8 for details

The accompanying notes are integral part of the financial statements

This is the statement of changes in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number 005975N

Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Dhimant Naveen Seth  
Director  
[DIN: 02280835]

Rahul Pramod Naik  
Director  
[DIN: 10161570]

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023

## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1. Nature of principal activities

Kaltha Developer Limited ("the Company") was incorporated as Karakoram Developers Private Limited on 04 July 2006 and is engaged in development of real estate project and other related and ancillary activities. The Company is domiciled in India and its registered office is situated at Office no 202, 2nd Floor, A-18, Rama House, Middle Circle, Connaught Place, New Delhi-110001.

### 2. General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") - read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 (by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA")), as amended and other relevant provisions of the Act.

The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 23 May 2023. The revisions to the financial statements are permitted by the Board of Directors after obtaining necessary approvals or at the instance of regulatory authorities as per provisions of the Act.

### 3. Accounting Pronouncements

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.

On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

#### Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements

This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

#### Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors

This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

#### Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes

This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement.

### 4. Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities and share based payments which are measure at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. Fair valuations related to financial assets and financial liabilities are categorised into level 1, level 2 and level 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable.



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

#### 5.1 Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Companies Act 2013. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

#### 5.2 Inventories

Land other than that transferred to real estate projects under development is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Real estate project under development includes cost of land under development, internal and external development costs, construction costs, and development/construction materials, borrowing costs and related overhead costs and is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs of necessary to make the sale.

#### 5.3 Revenue recognition

##### Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue is recognised when control is transferred and is accounted net of rebate and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each nature of the revenue transaction as set out below.

##### *Revenue from real estate properties advisory and management services*

Income arising from real estate properties advisory services is recognised in the period in which the services are being rendered. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed consideration, variable consideration (if reversal is less likely in future), or both.

##### Interest income

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

##### Dividend income

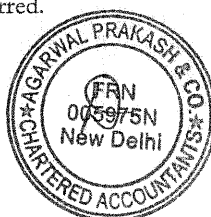
Dividend income is recognised at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

##### Income from sale of Investment

Profit on sale of investment is recognised on the date of its sale and is computed as excess of sale proceeds over its carrying amount as at the date of sale.

#### 5.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.





## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is estimated. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

### 5.6 Foreign currency

#### *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

#### *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

### 5.7 Financial instruments

#### **Financial assets**

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

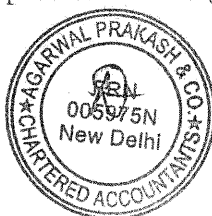
All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

##### *Subsequent measurement*

- i. **Debt instruments at amortised 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- ii. **Equity investments** – All equity investments in scope of 'Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments' ('Ind AS 109') are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

- iii. **Mutual funds** – All mutual funds in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

#### *De-recognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

##### *Subsequent measurement – Amortised cost*

Subsequent to initial recognition, long-term liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

#### *De-recognition of financial liabilities*

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

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **5.8 Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. The Company factors historical trends and forward looking information to assess expected credit losses associated with its assets and impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

#### *Trade receivables*

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

#### *Other financial assets*

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

### **5.9 Income taxes**

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum alternate tax ("MAT") credit entitlement is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

#### 5.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### 5.11 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

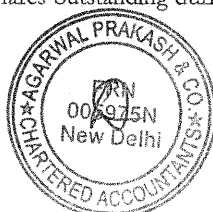
- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

#### 5.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.13 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

#### *Significant management judgements*

**Recognition of deferred tax assets** – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

**Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

**Recoverability of advances/receivables** – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

**Defined benefit obligation (DBO)** – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

**Fair value measurements** – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

**Provisions** – At each balance sheet date, basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

#### *Significant estimates*

**Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets** – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 1. Nature of principal activities

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### 4. Basis of preparation

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## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5. Summary of significant accounting policies

The financial statements have been prepared using the significant accounting policies and measurement bases summarised below. These were used throughout all periods presented in the financial statements, except where the Company has applied certain accounting policies and exemptions upon transition to Ind AS.

#### 5.1 Current versus non-current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle and other criteria set out in Companies Act 2013. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and non-current liabilities, as the case may be.

#### 5.2 Inventories

Land other than that transferred to real estate projects under development is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Real estate project under development includes cost of land under development, internal and external development costs, construction costs, and development/construction materials, borrowing costs and related overhead costs and is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs of necessary to make the sale.

#### 5.3 Revenue recognition

##### Revenue from contract with customer

Revenue is recognised when control is transferred and is accounted net of rebate and taxes. The Company applies the revenue recognition criteria to each nature of the revenue transaction as set out below.

##### *Revenue from real estate properties advisory and management services*

Income arising from real estate properties advisory services is recognised in the period in which the services are being rendered. The Company considers the terms of the contract and its customary business practices to determine the transaction price. The consideration promised in a contract with a customer may include fixed consideration, variable consideration (if reversal is less likely in future), or both.

##### Interest income

Interest income is recorded on accrual basis using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

##### Dividend income

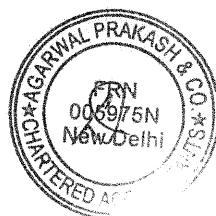
Dividend income is recognised at the time when right to receive the payment is established, which is generally when the shareholders approve the dividend.

##### Income from sale of Investment

Profit on sale of investment is recognised on the date of its sale and is computed as excess of sale proceeds over its carrying amount as at the date of sale.

#### 5.4 Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalized during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. A qualifying asset is one that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred.



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.5 Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired, based on internal or external factors. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset or the cash generating unit is estimated. If such recoverable amount of the asset or cash generating unit to which the asset belongs is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an impairment loss and is recognised in the statement of profit and loss. If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

### 5.6 Foreign currency

#### *Functional and presentation currency*

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('INR' or '₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

#### *Transactions and balances*

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

### 5.7 Financial instruments

#### **Financial assets**

#### *Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

#### *Subsequent measurement*

- i. **Debt instruments at amortised 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 (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

- ii. **Equity investments** – All equity investments in scope of 'Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments' ('Ind AS 109') are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are generally classified as at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

- iii. **Mutual funds** – All mutual funds in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

#### *De-recognition of financial assets*

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

#### **Financial liabilities**

##### *Initial recognition and measurement*

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortised cost.

##### *Subsequent measurement – Amortised cost*

Subsequent to initial recognition, long-term liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

##### *De-recognition of financial liabilities*

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

#### **Offsetting of financial instruments**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

### **5.8 Impairment of financial assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets. The Company factors historical trends and forward looking information to assess expected credit losses associated with its assets and impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

##### *Trade receivables*

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

##### *Other financial assets*

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets, the Company determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition and if credit risk has increased significantly, impairment loss is provided.

### **5.9 Income taxes**

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.





## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

### Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

Minimum alternate tax ("MAT") credit entitlement is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period. In the year in which MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognised as an asset, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the statement of profit and loss and shown as MAT credit entitlement. This is reviewed at each balance sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT credit entitlement to the extent it is not reasonably certain that normal income tax will be paid during the specified period.

Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognised in full for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that the underlying tax loss or deductible temporary difference will be utilised against future taxable income. This is assessed based on the Company's forecast of future operating results, adjusted for significant non-taxable income and expenses and specific limits on the use of any unused tax loss. 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 year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

#### 5.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents comprise cash on hand, demand deposits and other short-term highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

#### 5.11 Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation, as a result of past events, and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed for:

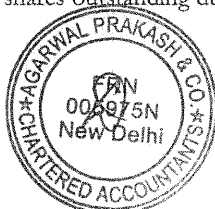
- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognized nor disclosed. However, when realization of income is virtually certain, related asset is recognized.

#### 5.12 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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



## KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2023

### 5.13 Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

#### *Significant management judgements*

**Recognition of deferred tax assets** – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the Company's future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

**Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets** – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

**Recoverability of advances/receivables** – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit losses on outstanding receivables and advances.

**Defined benefit obligation (DBO)** – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

**Fair value measurements** – Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

**Provisions** – At each balance sheet date, basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

#### *Significant estimates*

**Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets** – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utilisation of assets.



**KALTHA DEVELOPERS LIMITED**

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023


*All amount in ₹ hundred, unless otherwise stated*

**Note – 32**

**Other matters**


- a. The Company has not entered into any derivative instrument during the year. The Company does not have any foreign currency exposures towards receivables, payables or any other derivative instrument that have not been hedged.
- b. In respect of amounts as mentioned under Section 125 of the Companies Act, 2013, there were no dues required to be credited to the Investor Education and Protection Fund as at 31 March 2023 and 31 March 2022.
- c. In the opinion of the Board of Directors, all current assets and long term loans & advances, appearing in the balance sheet as at 31 March 2023, have a value on realization, in the ordinary course of the Company's business, at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the financial statements. In the opinion of the board of directors, no provision is required to be made against the recoverability of these balances.
- d. The Company is subsidiary company of ultimate holding company of Indiabulls Real Estate Limited, whether directly or indirectly which is having a net worth of ₹ 674,022,747.46 hundred . The Company will get all necessary support financially and otherwise from its ultimate holding company and thus, the Company is capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.


For Agarwal Prakash & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration Number: 005975N

  
Dhiraj Kumar  
Partner



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

  
Dhiman Naveen Seth  
Director  
[DIN: 02280835]

  
Rahul Pramod Naik  
Director  
[DIN: 10161570]

Place: Gurugram  
Date: 23 May 2023