

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

**To the Members of Panchkutir Developers Limited
Report on the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements**

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Standalone Ind AS financial statements of **Panchkutir Developers Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024 and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the Standalone Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2024, and its loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

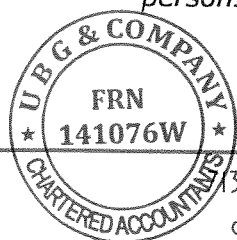
Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules there under, 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.

Emphasis of Matter

We draw attention to Note 5 read with Note 14 (b) of the financial statements, with regard to land parcels at Vikhroli (East) held by the Company, the Notification under Section 3C(1) under the Maharashtra Slum Area (Improvement & Redevelopment) Act, 1971 declaring the said property at Vikhroli (East) as "Slum Rehabilitation Area" had been challenged by some persons and appeals preferred by both the parties were pending in the Bombay High Court. Similarly, a suit filed in the High Court by some persons for declaration that they are Lessees of the said property is also pending. Suit



filed by the Company for vacant and peaceful possession of part of the said land is in the Small Causes Court, Mumbai. On 01.12.2021, Small Causes Court passed ex-parte Decree & Judgement in Company's favor. The opposite party has filed application to set aside the order of Decree and Judgement dated 01.12.2021, which is pending.

Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

Information other than the Ind AS Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

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

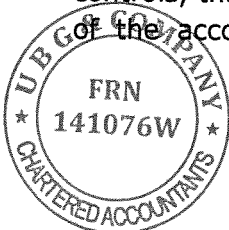
Our opinion on the Ind AS financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

The Annual Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements

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



Standalone Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

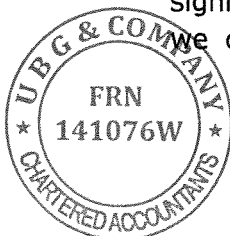
In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or 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 Standalone Ind AS 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 it 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 skepticism 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw



attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

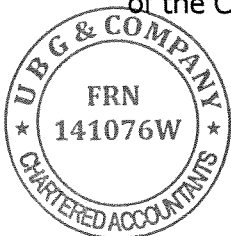
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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.

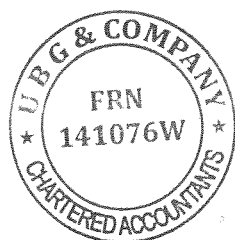
We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
2. 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 Companies Act, 2013, we give in the 'Annexure A' a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
3. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of changes in equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.



- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position except those disclosed in financial statements;
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. The question of delay in transferring such sums does not arise.
 - d.
 - a. On the basis of the written representations received from the management as on March 31, 2024, no funds have been **advanced or loaned or invested** by the company to or in any other person(s) or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding that the intermediary shall whether directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of ultimate beneficiaries.
 - b. On the basis of the written representations received from the management as on March 31, 2024, no funds have been **received by the company** from any person(s) or entities including foreign entities ("Funding Parties") with the understanding that such 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 guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate beneficiaries.
 - c. Based on the audit procedures performed, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the below representations given by the management contain any material mis-statement.



- e. No dividend were declared/paid during the year by the Company, therefore question of compliance of section 123 of the Act does not arise.
- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, other than the consequential impact of the exception given below.

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company.

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1, 2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on Preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the financials year ended March 31, 2024.

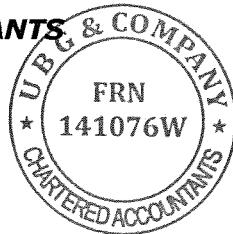
3. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended: In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, no remuneration has been paid by the Company to its directors during the year so the provisions of section 197 of the Act are not applicable.

FOR U B G & Company
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 141076W



CA Gaurav J. Parekh
Partner

Membership No.: 140694



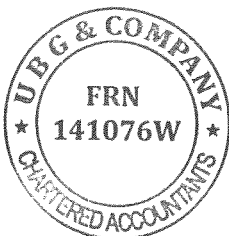
Mumbai, Dated: 7th May, 2024
UDIN: 24140694BKBHTT3182

Annexure 'A' to the Independent Auditor's Report of Panchkutir Developers Limited for the Year ended as on 31st March 2024

Annexure referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report on even date:-

- i. A. The Company has no Property, Plant and Equipment as on 31st March 2024. Therefore, the clause (i)(a)(A) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

B. The Company has no intangible assets as on 31st March 2024. Therefore, the clause (i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ii. In our opinion, the management has conducted physical verification of the inventory at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies between physical inventory and book records were noticed on physical verification.
- iii. The Company has granted unsecured loans to one company covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("The Act").
 - a. In our opinion, the rate of interest and other terms and conditions on which the loans had been granted to the body corporate listed in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act, were not, prima facie, prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
 - b. The schedule of repayment of principal and the payment of the interest has not been stipulated and hence we are unable to comment as to whether repayments/receipts of the principal amount and the interest are regular; and
 - c. In the absence of stipulation with regard to repayment of principal and payment of interest, we are unable to comment on the overdue interest amounts for more than 90 days in respect of the loan granted to a body corporate listed in the register maintained under section 189 of the Act, and whether reasonable steps have been taken by the company for recovery of the principal amount and interest.
- iv. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transaction in respect of loans, investments, guarantee and securities, which attracts compliance to the provisions of the sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the clause (iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits and the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act and the rules framed there under are not applicable to the Company.



vi. We have been informed that the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, for any of the Goods provided and Services rendered by the Company, which has been relied upon.

vii.

a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of accounts, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods & service tax, provident fund, employee state insurance, income tax, service tax, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues during the year with the appropriate authorities. As on 31st March 2024, undisputed statutory dues payables for period exceeding for a period more than six month from the date they become payable are as below:

Statement of arrears of statutory dues for more than six months

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (INR in Lakhs)	Period which amount relates to the	Due date	Date of Payment
Income Tax Act, 1961	TDS	0.19	2009-10	30 th April, 2010	Not paid till date
		0.11	2010-11	30 th April, 2011	
		18.16	2011-12	30 th April, 2012	
		18.46	Grand Total		

b) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no cases of statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited on account of dispute.

viii. There are no transactions being not recorded in the books of account and that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).

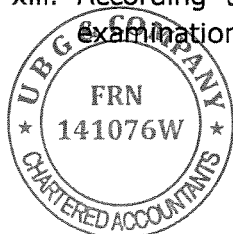
ix. The Company has not taken term loans from any lender during the year, hence clause (ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

x. The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) and the term loan during the year. Hence reporting under this clause (x) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xi. According to the information and explanation given to us by the management which have been relied by us, there were no frauds on or by the Company noticed or reported during the period under audit.

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

xiii. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, all transactions with the related parties



are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone Ind AS financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.

xiv.

- a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act which is commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) We have considered the reports issued by the Internal Auditors of the Company till 30th September, 2023 for the period under audit.

xv. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause (xv) of the Order is not applicable.

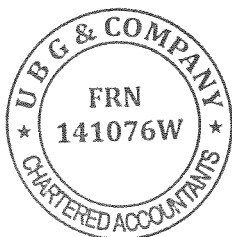
xvi. The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.

xvii. The company has incurred cash losses in the financial year amounting to Rs. 0.28 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 0.26 Lakhs).

xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year therefore, reporting under the said clause is not applicable.

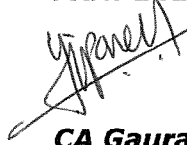
xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

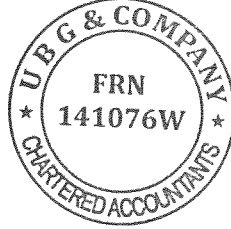


- xx. Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 regarding spending on CSR is not applicable to the Company. Therefore, reporting under this clause is not applicable.

FOR U B G & Company
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 141076W



CA Gaurav J. Parekh
Partner
Membership No.: 140694



Mumbai, Dated: 7th May, 2024
UDIN: 24140694BKBHTT3182

ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT
(Referred to in our Report of even date)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Panchkutir Developers Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

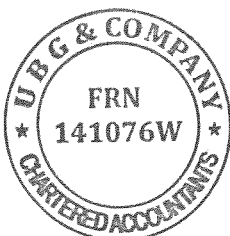
The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (the "Guidance Note"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to Company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

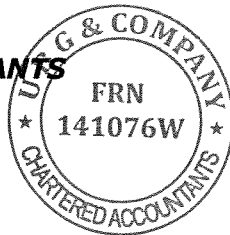
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

FOR U B G & Company
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN: 141076W



Gaurav J. Parekh
CA Gaurav J. Parekh
Partner
Membership No.: 140694

Mumbai, Dated: 7th May, 2024
UDIN: 24140694BKBHTT3182

**BALANCE SHEET AND STATEMENT PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE
YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2024**

PANCHKUTIR DEVELOPERS LIMITED

Panchkutir Developers Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2024

Rs in lakhs

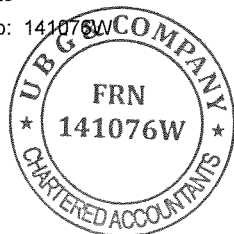
	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
I	ASSETS			
	Non current assets			
	a) Financial assets			
	i) Loans	2	-	-
	ii) Other financial assets	3	-	-
	b) Other Non Current assets (net)	4	21.78	21.78
	Total non current assets (a+b)		21.78	21.78
	Current assets			
	a) Inventories	5	10,239.31	10,239.31
	b) Financial assets			
	Cash and cash equivalents	6	1.91	1.91
	c) Other current assets	7	1.27	1.18
	Total current assets (a+b+c)		10,242.49	10,242.41
	TOTAL ASSETS		10,264.27	10,264.19
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	a) Equity share capital	8	140.00	140.00
	b) Other equity		4,056.24	4,056.51
	Total equity (a+b)		4,196.24	4,196.51
	Liabilities			
	Current liabilities			
	Financial liabilities			
	a) Borrowings	9	6.23	5.79
	b) Trade payables	10		
	Dues of micro and small enterprises		-	-
	Dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		5,741.80	5,741.89
	Other current liabilities	11	320.00	320.00
	Total current liabilities		6,068.03	6,067.68
	TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		10,264.27	10,264.19

Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our audit report of even date

For U B G & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 141076W

Gaurav J. Parekh

Partner

Membership No.: 140694

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Rahul Shukla

Director

DIN No.: 07835056

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024



Jitendra Gajendra More

Director

DIN No.: 10087524

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

Panchkutir Developers Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss account for the year ended 31 March 2024

Rs in lakhs

Particulars		Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
	Income			
I	Other income		-	-
	Total income(I)		-	-
	Expenses			
II	Other expenses	12	0.28	0.26
	Total expenses(II)		0.28	0.26
III	Loss before tax and exceptional items(I-II)		(0.28)	(0.26)
IV	Exceptional items		-	-
V	Loss before tax(III-IV)		(0.28)	(0.26)
VI	Tax expense			
	- Current tax		-	-
	- Deferred tax		-	-
VII	Loss after tax (A)		(0.28)	(0.26)
VIII	Other comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (B)		-	-
IX	Total comprehensive loss for the year, net of tax (A+B)		(0.28)	(0.26)
X	Loss per equity share having face value of Rs.10 each	15		
	Basic and diluted (in Rs.)		(0.02)	(0.02)

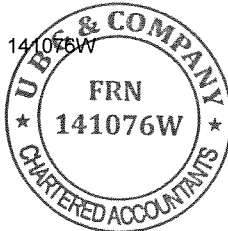
Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Profit and Loss referred to in our audit report of even date

For U B G & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 141076W

Gaurav J. Parekh

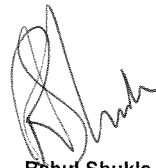
Partner

Membership No.: 140694

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Rahul Shukla

Director

DIN No.: 07835056

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024



Jitendra Gajendra More

Director

DIN No.: 10087524

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

Panchkutir Developers Limited
Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(0.28)	(0.26)
Operating loss before working capital changes	(0.28)	(0.26)
Changes in working capital:		
Decrease in trade payables	(0.08)	0.01
Increase in other current assets	(0.09)	(0.04)
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	-	0.28
Cash used in operations	(0.45)	(0.01)
Refund of income tax	-	-
Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities (A)	(0.45)	(0.01)
Cash flow from investing activities		
Repayment of loan given	-	-
Net cash generated from investing activities (B)	-	-
Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from current borrowings	0.44	0.01
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	0.44	0.01
Net increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.01)	-
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	1.91	1.91
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year(Refer note 6)	1.90	1.91

Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our audit report of even date.

For U B G & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

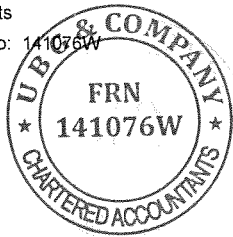
Firm's Registration No: 141076W



Gaurav J. Parekh

Partner

Membership No.: 140694



Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Rahul Shukla

Director

DIN No.: 07835056

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024



Jitendra Gajendra More

Director

DIN No.: 10087524

Place: Mumbai

Date : 07th May 2024

Panchkutir Developers Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2024

A) Equity share capital

Particulars	Number	Rs. in lakhs
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2022	14,00,000	140.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2023	14,00,000	140.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	14,00,000	140.00

B) Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and Surplus		Total equity attributable to equity holders
	Securities premium reserve	Retained earnings	
Balance as at 31 March 2022	4,862.00	(805.23)	4,056.77
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(0.26)	(0.26)
Balance as at 31 March 2023	4,862.00	(805.49)	4,056.51
Total comprehensive loss for the year	-	(0.28)	(0.28)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	4,862.00	(805.76)	4,056.24

(Rs. in lakhs)

i) Securities premium reserve

Securities premium is used to record the premium on issue of shares. The reserve will be utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

ii) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the profits/ losses that the Company has earned/ incurred till date as reduced by dividends or other distributions paid to the shareholders.

Notes 1 to 22 form an integral part of the financial statements

This is the Statement of Changes in Equity referred to in our audit report of even date

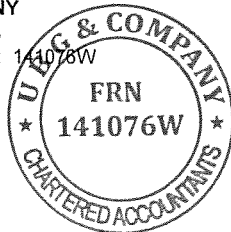
For U B G & COMPANY

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 141076W



Gaurav J. Parekh
Partner
Membership No.: 140694



Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Rahul Shukla
Director
DIN No.: 07835056

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024



Jitendra Gajendra More
Director
DIN No.: 10087524

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024

Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2024

1.1 Corporate information

Panchkutir Developers Limited ('the Company') a public limited company domiciled in India. The Company is principally engaged in Real estate industry and operates the business of construction since 2006. The registered office of the Company is located at Hincon House, LBS Marg, Vikhroli (West), Mumbai - 400 083, India. The Company was incorporated on 5 October 2006 (CIN:U45201MH2006PLC165073). The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with resolution of the Board of Director on 07th May 2024.

1.2 Significant Accounting Policies

i) Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified by the Companies (Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention with the exception of certain financial assets and liabilities and contingent consideration that are measured at fair values, on an accrual basis of accounting.

Accounting policies have been consistently applied 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.

All the assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current, wherever applicable, as per the operating cycle of the Company as per the guidance set out in Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act"). Operating cycle for the business activities of the Company covers the duration of the project/ contract, and extends upto the realisation of receivables (including retention monies) within the credit period normally applicable to the respective project.

These financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency, and all values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

ii) Accounting estimates

The preparation of the financial statements, in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS, requires the management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities as at the date of financial statements and the results of operation during the reported period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates which are recognised in the period in which they are determined.

Estimates and assumptions

The Company has based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the financial statements in the period in which changes are made and, if material, their effects are disclosed in the notes to the financial statements.

Deferred tax assets

In assessing the realisability of deferred income tax assets including Minimum Alternate Tax, management considers whether some portion or all of the deferred income tax assets will not be realised. The ultimate realisation of deferred income tax assets is dependent upon the generation of future taxable income during the periods in which the temporary differences become deductible. Management considers the scheduled reversals of deferred income tax liabilities, projected future taxable income, and tax planning strategies in making this assessment. Based on the level of historical taxable income and projections for future taxable income over the periods in which the deferred income tax assets are deductible, management believes that the Company will realise the benefits of those deductible differences. The amount of the deferred income tax assets considered realisable, however, could be reduced in the near term, if estimates of future taxable income during the carry forward period are reduced.

iii) Financial instruments

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

a Financial Assets

Initial recognition:

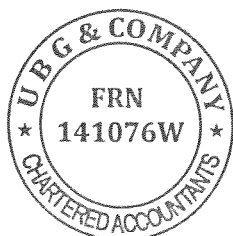
In the case of financial assets, not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Purchases or sales of financial assets that require delivery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

Subsequent measurement:

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

Financial assets measured at amortised cost :

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order 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. Interest income from these financial assets is included in finance income using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Impairment gains or losses arising on these assets are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.



Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) :

Financial assets are measured at FVTOCI, if these financial assets are held within a business model whose objective is to hold these assets in order to collect contractual cash flows or to sell these 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. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial assets measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) :

Financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss if these does not meet the criteria for classification as measured at amortised cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income. All fair value changes are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

The Company de-recognises a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity.

If the Company neither transfers nor retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership and continues to control the transferred asset, the Company recognizes its retained interest in the assets and an associated liability for amounts it may have to pay.

If the Company retains substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of a transferred financial asset, the Company continues to recognise the financial asset and also recognises a collateralised borrowing for the proceeds received.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies the Expected Credit Loss ("ECL") model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on financial assets and credit risk exposures.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECL at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL which results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

(b) Equity instruments and financial liabilities

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of the Company after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments which are issued for cash are recorded at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs. Equity instruments which are issued for consideration other than cash are recorded at fair value of the equity instrument.

Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent measurement:

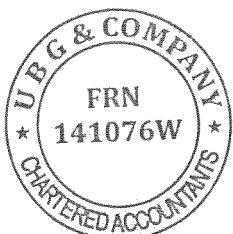
The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below :

Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the settlement or redemption of borrowings is recognised over the term of the borrowings in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.



Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss (FVPL)

Financial liabilities at FVPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at FVPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are de-recognised from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other gains/ (losses).

Offsetting 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.

iv) Income tax

Income tax comprises of current and deferred income tax. Income tax is recognised as an expense or income in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent it relates to items directly recognised in equity or in OCI.

a) Current income tax

Current income tax is recognised based on the estimated tax liability computed after taking credit for allowances and exemptions in accordance with the Income Tax Act, 1961. Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

b) Deferred income tax

Deferred tax is determined by applying the Balance Sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for all deductible temporary differences between the financial statements' carrying amount of existing assets and liabilities and their respective tax base. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured using the enacted tax rates or tax rates that are substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date. The effect on deferred tax assets and liabilities of a change in tax rates is recognised in the period that includes the enactment date. Deferred tax assets are only recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary differences can be utilised. Such assets are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date to reassess realisation.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Minimum Alternative Tax ("MAT") credit is recognised as an asset only when and to the extent it is probable that the Company will pay normal income tax during the specified period.

v) Inventory

- (a) Land and construction / development expenses are accumulated under "Project work-in-progress" and the same are valued at cost or net realizable value, whichever is lower.
- (b) Cost of land purchased / acquired by the Company includes purchase / acquisition price plus stamp duty and registration charges.
- (c) Construction / development expenditure includes cost of development rights, all direct and indirect expenditure incurred on development of land/ construction, attributable interest and financial charges and overheads relating to site management and administration less incidental revenues arising from site operations.

vi) Revenue recognition

(a) Revenue from operations

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled when a performance obligation is satisfied, which occurs when control of goods or services gets transfer to the customer.

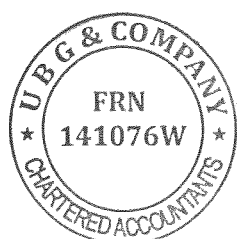
Contract modifications are accounted for when additions, deletions or changes are approved either to the contract scope or contract price. The accounting for modifications of contracts involves assessing whether the services added to an existing contract are distinct and whether the pricing is at the standalone selling price. Services added that are not distinct are accounted for on a cumulative catch up basis, while those that are distinct are accounted for prospectively, either as a separate contract, if the additional services are priced at the standalone selling price, or as a termination of the existing contract and creation of a new contract if not priced at the standalone selling price.

(b) Interest and other income

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis, by reference to the principal outstanding and the effective interest rate applicable. Other income is accounted for on accrual basis. Where the receipt of income is uncertain it is accounted for on receipt basis.

vii) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

- (a) A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding gratuity and compensated absences) are determined based on management's estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. When appropriate, the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current management estimates.
- (b) Contingent liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events, whose existence would be confirmed by the occurrence or non occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company. A contingent liability also arises, in rare cases, where a liability cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably.
- (c) Contingent assets are disclosed where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

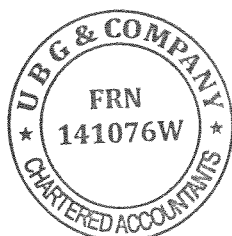


Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information for the year ended 31 March 2024

- viii) **Earnings per share**
Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to the equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes, if any) by the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. For the purpose of calculating diluted earning per share, net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders and weighted number of shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.
- ix) **Foreign exchange translation**
- (a) **Initial recognition**
Foreign currency transactions are initially recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. However, for practical reasons, the Company uses a monthly average rate if the average rate approximate the actual rate at the date of the transactions.
- (b) **Conversion**
Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are reported using the closing rate at the reporting date. Non-monetary items which are carried in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.
- (c) **Treatment of exchange difference**
Exchange differences arising on settlement/ restatement of short-term foreign currency monetary assets and liabilities of the Company are recognised as income or expense in the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- x) **Impairment of non-financial assets**
As at each Balance Sheet date, the company assesses whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired and also whether there is any indication of reversal of impairment loss recognised in the previous periods. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for any asset is required, the company determines the recoverable amount and impairment loss is recognised when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount.
- Recoverable amount is determined:
-In case of an individual asset, at the higher of assets' fair value less cost to sell and value in use; and
-in case of cash generating unit (a group of assets that generates identified, independent cash flows), at the higher of cash generating unit's fair value less cost to sell and value in use.
- In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and risk specified to the asset. In determining fair value less cost to sell, recent market transaction re taken account. If no such transaction can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.
- Impairment losses of continuing operations, including impairment of inventories, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except for properties previously revalued with the revaluation taken to OCI. For such properties, the impairment is recognised in OCI up to the amount of any previous revaluation.
- When the company considers there is no realistic prospects of recovery of the asset, the relevant amounts are written off. If the amount of impairment loss subsequently decreases and the decrease can be related objectively to an event occurring after the impairment was recognised, then the previously recognised impairment loss is reversed through the Statement of Profit and Loss.
- xi) **Cash and cash equivalents**
Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprises of cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three month or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.
- xii) **Segment Reporting**
The Company's operation is considered under one segment "Real-Estate Development" for internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. Therefore, the Company's business does not fall under different operational segments as defined by Ind AS 108 - "Operating Segments" referred to in Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- xiii) **Borrowings**
Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is necessary to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred and reported in finance costs.

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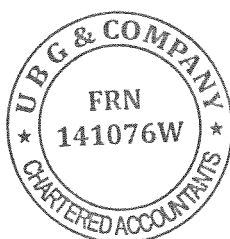


	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
2		
Loans		
Non current		
Loan to related party (Refer note 14)		
Inter corporate deposits	118.49	118.49
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(118.49)	(118.49)
Total loans	-	-
3		
Other financial assets		
Interest receivable from		
Related party (Refer note 14)	20.50	20.50
Less: Impairment loss allowance	(20.50)	(20.50)
Total other financial assets	-	-
4		
Other Non Current assets (net)		
Income tax assets (net)		
i. The following table provides the details of income tax assets and liabilities:		
Current tax assets	21.78	21.78
Less: Current tax liabilities	-	-
Total Current tax assets (net)	21.78	21.78
ii. The gross movement in the current tax asset/ (liability):		
Net current income tax assets at the beginning	21.78	21.78
Excess tax paid in earlier years written off	-	-
Refund received	-	-
Net current income tax assets at the end	21.78	21.78
iii. Income tax expense in the statement of profit and loss comprises:		
Current income taxes	-	-
Deferred income taxes	-	-
Income tax expenses/ (income) (net)	-	-

v. As per local tax regulations and returns filed with the tax authorities, unabsorbed depreciation can be carried forward indefinitely and has no expiry date. However, business

Assessment year	Expiry in financial year	As at	As at
		31 March 2024	31 March 2023
2015-16	2022-23	-	1.13
2016-17	2023-24	2.18	2.18
2017-18	2024-25	-	-
2018-19	2025-26	18.34	18.34
2019-20	2026-27	2.24	2.24
2020-21	2027-28	1.44	1.44
2021-22	2028-29	1.24	1.24
2022-23	2029-30	0.63	0.63
2023-24	2030-31	0.26	-
		26.33	27.19

- 4.1 The Company had evaluated and not elected to exercise the option permitted under section 115BAA of the Income Tax Act, 1961, as introduced by the Taxation Laws (Amendment) Ordinance 2019. Based on Management assessment, there is no impact of the new tax rate on the financial statements for the current year.



	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
5 Inventories		
Project work in progress		
(a) Land (Refer Note 13 b)	7,118.80	7,118.80
(b) Construction / development expenses	3,120.51	3,120.51
Total inventories	10,239.31	10,239.31
1. Technical surveys/estimates are involved in respect of physical verification procedures / determination of project work-in-progress / related costs. These estimates are certified by the Company and have been relied upon by the auditors, as these are of a technical nature.		
2. The Company is in the process of getting transferred the title deeds of aforementioned land in its own name.		
6 Cash and cash equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- On current accounts	1.91	1.91
Total cash and cash equivalents	1.91	1.91
7 Other current assets		
Balance with government authorities	1.22	1.18
Prepaid Expenses	0.05	-
Total current assets	1.27	1.18
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
8 Equity share capital		
Authorised		
4,000,000 (Previous Year: 4,000,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	400.00	400.00
Total	400.00	400.00
Issued, subscribed and paid-up		
1,400,000 (Previous Year: 1,400,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each	140.00	140.00
Total	140.00	140.00

A) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year :

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	Rupees in lakhs	No. of shares	Rupees in lakhs
At the beginning of the year	14,00,000	140.00	14,00,000	140.00
Movement during the year	-	-	-	-
At the end of the year	14,00,000	140.00	14,00,000.00	140

B) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% of shares of the Company and shares held by holding company.

Particulars	31 March 2024		31 March 2023	
	No. of shares	% Holding	No. of shares	% Holding
Equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid				
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	14,00,000	100%	14,00,000	100%

C) Bonus share/buy back/shares for consideration

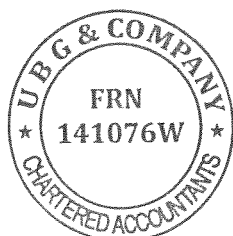
The Company has neither issued any bonus shares, shares issued for consideration other than cash nor has there been any buy back of shares during five years from reporting date.

D) Rights and restriction attached to equity shareholders

The Company has only one class of equity shares having face value as Rs.10 each. Every holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company. Any dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

f) Shareholding of Promoters

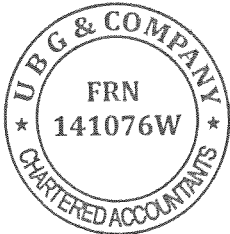
Name of Promoters	31 March 2024		31 March 2023		% Change during the year
	No. of shares held	% Holding	No. of shares held	% Holding	
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	14,00,000	100.00%	14,00,000	100.00%	Nil



Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
12 Other expenses		
Rates and taxes	0.02	0.03
Legal and professional fees	0.16	0.14
Payment to auditors (Statutory audit fees)	0.10	0.10
Total other expenses	0.28	0.26



Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

13 Contingent liability and commitment

- a) There are no capital and other commitments as at 31st March 2024 (Previous Year: Nil).
- b) With regard to land parcels at Vikhroli (East) held by the Company, the Notification under Section 3C(1) under the Maharashtra Slum Area (Improvement & Redevelopment) Act, 1971 declaring the said property at Vikhroli (East) as "Slum Rehabilitation Area" has been challenged by some persons and appeals preferred by both the parties are pending in the Bombay High Court. Similarly, a suit filed in the High Court by some persons for declaration that they are Lessees of the said property is also pending. Suit filed by the Company for vacant and peaceful possession of part of the said land is in the Small Causes Court, Mumbai. On 01.12.2021, Small Causes Court passed ex-parte Decree & Judgement in Company's favour. The opposite party has filed application to set aside the order of Decree and Judgement.

14 Disclosure in accordance with IND AS 24 Related party transactions

A) Names of related party and nature of relationship

i) Holding company

Hindustan Construction Company Limited (HCC)

ii) Key managerial personnel:

Mr. Rahul Shukla
 Mr. Jitendra Gajendra More
 Mr. Arup Datta (From 06th November,2023)
 Mr. Inderpal Singh Chilotre (upto 06th November 2023)
 Mr. Dattatray Sadashiv Mengde (upto 27th March 2023)

iii) Fellow subsidiaries

HREL Real Estate Limited
 HRL Township Developers Limited
 Western Securities Limited

iv) Subsidiary Of Fellow Subsidiary Company

HCC Aviation Ltd.

B) Transactions and balances with related parties

(Rs. in lakhs)

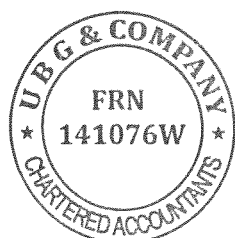
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Transactions during the year		
Inter corporate deposits received from		
HREL Real Estate Limited	0.01	-
Inter corporate deposits received from		
HREL Real Estate Limited	-	0.01
Payment made on behalf of Company		
Western Securities Limited	0.45	0.28
Balances at the year end		
Inter corporate deposits receivable and provided for*		
HREL Real Estate Limited	118.49	118.49
Interest on inter corporate deposits receivable and provided for*		
HREL Real Estate Limited	20.50	20.50
Inter corporate deposits payable		
HRL Township Developers Limited	4.26	4.26
HCC Aviation Ltd.	0.72	0.72
HREL Real Estate Limited	0.17	0.18
Western Securities Limited	1.08	0.63
Trade payables		
Hindustan Construction Company Limited	5,683.47	5,683.47

*Impairment loss allowances have been provided during previous year

15 Loss per share:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2024	Year ended 31 March 2023
Net loss after tax as per statement of profit and loss (Rs. in lakhs)	(0.28)	(0.26)
Weighted average number of equity shares	14,00,000	14,00,000
Loss per share (Basic and diluted) (In Rs.)	(0.02)	(0.02)

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16 Financial instruments by category

The fair value of the financial assets are included at amounts at which the instruments could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair value:

(a) Fair value of cash and other financial assets, loans, trade payables and other financial liabilities, approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments

(b) Financial instruments with fixed and variable interest rates are evaluated by the Company based on parameters such as interest rates and individual credit worthiness of the counterparty. Based on this evaluation, allowances are taken to account for the expected losses of these receivables.

The carrying value and the fair value of financial instruments by each category as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Financial assets / liabilities at amortized costs	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.91	-	-	1.91
Liabilities				
Borrowings	6.23	-	-	6.23
Trade payables	5,741.80	-	-	5,741.80
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-

The carrying value and the fair value of financial instruments by each category as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)			
	Financial assets / liabilities at amortized costs	Financial assets / liabilities at FVTPL	Financial assets/ liabilities at FVTOCI	Total carrying value
Assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	1.91	-	-	1.91
Liabilities				
Borrowings	5.79	-	-	5.79
Trade payables	5,741.89	-	-	5,741.89
Other financial liabilities	0.35	-	-	0.35

17 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks: market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(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 market prices. Market risk comprises of three types of risks: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk. There are no such instruments in the Company which will be affected by market risk.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk refers to the risk of default on its obligation by the counterparty resulting in a financial loss. The maximum exposure of the financial assets are contributed by cash and cash equivalents. Bank balances are held with only high rated banks.

Particulars	(Rs. in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Cash and cash equivalents	1.91	1.91
Total	1.91	1.91

(iii) Liquidity Risks

Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. The Company's treasury department is responsible for liquidity, funding as well as settlement management. In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the Company's net liquidity position through rolling forecasts on the basis of expected cash flows.

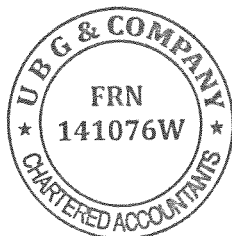
Maturity analysis of financial instruments:

As at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Carrying amount	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Contractual Cash flow maturity		
		On demand	0-12 Months	Above 1 years
Borrowings	6.23	-	6.23	-
Trade payables	5,741.80	-	5,741.80	-
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Total	5,748.03	-	5,748.03	-

As at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Carrying amount	(Rs. in lakhs)		
		Contractual Cash flow maturity		
		On demand	0-12 Months	Above 1 years
Borrowings	5.79	-	5.79	-
Trade payables	5,741.89	-	5,741.89	-
Other financial liabilities	0.35	-	0.35	-
Total	5,748.03	-	5,748.03	-



Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

18 Capital Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The Company strives to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern so that they can maximise returns for the shareholders and benefits for other stake holders. The aim is to maintain an optimal capital structure and minimise cost of capital.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or adjust the dividend payment to shareholders (if permitted).

(Rs. in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023
Total borrowings (non current and current)	6.23	5.79
Total equity	4,196.24	4,196.51
Total debt to equity ratio (Gearing ratio)	0.00	0.00

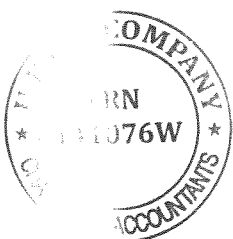
19 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development (MSMED) Act, 2006

There are no micro and small enterprises to whom the Company owes dues and which are outstanding as at 31 March 2024. This information as required to be disclosed under the Micro Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act (MSMED) Act, 2006 has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company. There is no interest paid or payable during the year.

20 The Company is principally engaged in a single business segment i.e. Real estate activity, with owned or leased property.

Analysis of Financial Ratios

Nature of Ratio	Parameters	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	% of change in Ratio*	Remarks
(a) Current Ratio	Current Assets ----- Current Liabilities	1.69	1.69	-0.01%	
(b) Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt ----- Shareholders Equity	0.00	0.00	7.55%	
(c) Debt Service Coverage Ratio (1) Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses like depreciation and other amortizations + Interest + other adjustments like loss on sale of Fixed assets etc. (2) Debt service = Interest & Lease Payments + Principal Repayments. "Net Profit after tax" means reported amount of "Profit / (loss) for the year" and it does not include items of other	Earnings available for Debt services(1) ----- Debt Service cost (2)	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(d) Return on Equity Ratio* (Average shareholders equity is derived from opening & closing equity shares)	PAT- Dividend to Pref. shareholders ----- Average Shareholders Equity	-0.01%	-0.01%	-33.28%	Due to decrease in Average Shareholders Equity
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold ----- Average Inventory	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(f) Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales ----- Average Trade Receivables	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases ----- Average Trade Payables	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales ----- Working Capital	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit ----- Net Sales	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(j) Return on Capital employed*	EBIT ----- Capital Employed	-0.01%	-0.01%	6.47%	
(k) Return on investment*	Net Income ----- Investment	-0.01%	-0.01%	6.47%	



Panchkutir Developers Limited

Summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024

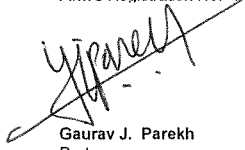
21 Recent Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standard or amendments to the existing standards. There is no such notification which would have been applicable to the Company from 1 April 2024.

22 Previous years figures have been regrouped and reclassified wherever considered necessary.

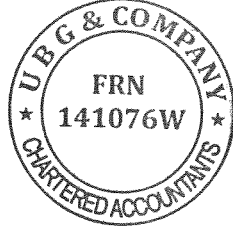
This is a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information referred to in our audit report of even date

For U B G & CO
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 141076W

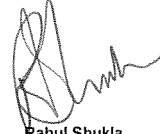


Gaurav J. Parekh
Partner
Membership No.: 140694

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Rahul Shukla
Director
DIN No.: 07835056

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024



Jitendra Gajendra More
Director
DIN No.: 10087524

Place: Mumbai
Date : 07th May 2024