

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165577

Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
1 Non Current Assets			
a Financial Assets			
(i) Investment	3	7.48	7.48
Total Non Current Assets (A)		7.48	7.48
2 Current Assets			
a Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalent	4	0.10	0.28
b Other Current Assets	5	-	0.06
Total Current Assets (B)		0.10	0.34
Total Assets (A)+(B)		7.58	7.82
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
a Equity Share Capital	6	2.00	2.00
b Other Equity	7	(7.53)	(6.99)
Total Equity (A)		(5.53)	(4.99)
2 Current Liabilities			
a Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	8	13.01	12.60
b Provision	9	0.10	0.21
Total Current Liabilities (B)		13.11	12.81
Total Equity and Liabilities (A)+(B)		7.58	7.82

Material accounting policies and notes on
Financial statements 1 to 18

As per our attached report of even date

For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of the Board
SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Chetan M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 047178

Hifzur Rehman Abdulla Satish Agarwal
Director Director
DIN : 02254751 DIN : 02099862

Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2024

Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th May, 2024

Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th May, 2024

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165577

Statement of Profit and Loss for the Year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
I	Revenue from operations		-	-
II	Other income		-	-
III	Total Income (I)+(II)		-	-
IV	Expenses			
	Other expense	10	0.54	0.48
	Total expenses (IV)		0.54	0.48
V	(Loss) before tax (III)-(IV)		(0.54)	(0.48)
VI	Tax expense			
	a) Current tax		-	-
	b) Deferred tax		-	-
VII	(Loss) for the period (V)-(VI)		(0.54)	(0.48)
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income			
	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		-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income [A (i)-(ii) + B (i)-(ii)] (VIII)			
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the period (VII)+(VIII)		(0.54)	(0.48)
X	Earnings per equity share			
	Basic and Diluted	11	(2.69)	(2.38)

Material accounting policies and notes on Financial statements

1 to 18

For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
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Firm Registration No. 106201W/W100598

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SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165577

Cash Flow Statement for the period Year ended March 31, 2024

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(A) Cash Flow from operating activities		
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax	(0.54)	(0.48)
Adjustments for non-cash transactions:		
	(0.54)	(0.48)
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	0.06	0.02
(Decrease)/ Increase in other financial liabilities	(0.11)	(0.02)
Cash generated from operations	(0.59)	(0.48)
Payment of Taxes	-	-
Net cash generated from operating activities	(0.59)	(0.48)
(B) Cash Flow from investing activities	-	-
(C) Cash Flow from financing activities		
Increase in Borrowings of the entity	0.41	0.30
Net cash generated from financing activities	0.41	0.30
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	(0.18)	(0.18)
Add: cash and cash equivalents (opening)	0.28	0.46
Cash and cash equivalents (closing)	0.10	0.28
Cash and cash equivalents includes		
Cash on hand	-	0.02
Bank balances	0.10	0.26
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the period	0.10	0.28

Material accounting policies and notes on Financial statements

1 to 18

For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No. 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of the Board

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Chetan M. Shah

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SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Statement of Changes in Equity for the Year ended March 31, 2024

A. Equity Share Capital**(Amount In Lakhs)**

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at March 31, 2022	2.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2024-24	-
Balance as at March 31, 2023	2.00
Changes in equity share capital during FY 2023-24	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	2.00

B. Other Equity**(Amount In Lakhs)**

Particulars	Retained Earnings
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(6.52)
(Loss) for the year	(0.48)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.48)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(6.99)
(Loss) for the year	(0.54)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of income tax	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	(0.54)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(7.53)

Material accounting policies and notes on Financial statements 1 to 18

For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106201W/W100598

For and on behalf of the Board
SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Chetan M. Shah
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SHIVA BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165576

Notes forming Part of Ind-AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

1 Company Background

The Company is in the business of real estate development and related activities. financial statements are reported in Indian Rupees, which is also the Company's functional currency.

The Company's financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution of the Board of Directors on 28th May 2024 in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and are subject to the approval of the shareholders at the Annual General Meeting.

2 Material Accounting Policies Accounting Judgements, Estimates and Assumptions:

(A) Material Accounting Policies:

2.1 Basis of preparation of Ind-AS Financial Statements:

The Ind-AS financial statements of the company have been prepared in accordance with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013, the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 and the Guidance Notes and other authoritative pronouncements issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Effective April 1, 2016, the Company has adopted all Ind AS standards and the adoption was carried out in accordance with Ind AS 101 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards, with April 1, 2015 as the transition date. The transition was carried out from Indian Accounting Principles generally accepted in India as prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 (IGAAP), which was the previous GAAP.

The Ind-AS financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy no. 2.3 regarding financial instruments). Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

The amounts are disclosed in Rs. in Lakhs

2.2 Current and Non-Current Classification of Assets and Liabilities and Operating Cycle:

An asset is considered as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

SHIVA BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165576

Notes forming Part of Ind-AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

A liability is considered as current when:

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

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The Operating Cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for business purposes and their realisation into cash and cash equivalents.

2.3 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.

(i) Financial Assets:

Initial Recognition and Measurement: All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent Measurement:

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

- Financial assets at amortised cost
- Equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income FVTOCI

Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:

A financial asset is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) 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. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR.

Equity Instruments at FVTOCI:

For equity instruments not held for trading, an irrevocable choice is made on initial recognition to measure it at FVTOCI. All fair value changes on such investments, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit or loss, even on sale or disposal of the investment. However, on sale or disposal the company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) when:

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

Impairment of financial assets

The company applies the expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposures:

- Financial assets at amortised cost.
- Financial guarantee contracts.

The company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on trade receivables. Under this approach the company does not track changes in credit risk but recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date. For this purpose the company uses a provision matrix to determine the impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The said matrix is based on historically observed default rates over the expected life of the trade receivables duly adjusted for forward looking estimates.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposures, the company determines 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 company reverts to recognising impairment loss allowance based on 12-month ECL.

SHIVA BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165576

Notes forming Part of Ind-AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

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

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 on a financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. The ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period in the statement of profit and loss and the cumulative loss is reduced from the carrying amount of the asset until it meets the write off criteria, which is generally when no cash flows are expected to be realised from the asset.

ii) Financial Liabilities:

Initial Recognition and Measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts, financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent Measurement:

This is dependent upon the classification thereof as under:

Loans and Borrowings:

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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.

Derecognition:

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

(iii) Equity Instruments:

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements. These are recognised at the amount of the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

2.4 Taxes on Income:

Current Income Taxes:

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.

Current income tax relating to items recognised directly in equity is recognised in other comprehensive income / equity and not in the statement of profit and loss. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred Taxes:

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, when the deferred tax liability arises from an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised, except, when the deferred tax asset relating to the deductible temporary difference arises from the initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and, at the time of the transaction, affects neither the accounting profit nor taxable profit or loss.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. 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.

SHIVA BUILDCON PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN - U45201MH2006PTC165576

Notes forming Part of Ind-AS Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss. Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities.

2.5 Earnings Per Share:

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year are adjusted for events including a bonus issue, bonus element in right issue to existing shareholders, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares).

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

2.6 Cash and Cash Equivalent:

Cash and cash equivalent for the purpose of Cash Flow Statement comprise cash at bank and in hand and short term highly liquid investments which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.7 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before extraordinary items and tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

2.8 Amendment to existing issued Ind AS

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

3 Non Current Investment

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Investments other than investment in subsidiary/associate/JV		
Investment in Equity Shares	7.48	7.48
Total	7.48	7.48

Details of Investments other than investment in subsidiary/associate/JV										
Name of the Body Corporate	Subsidiary / Associate / JV/ Controlled Entity / Others	No. of Shares / Units		Quoted / Unquoted	Partly Paid / Fully paid	Extent of Holding (%)		(Amount In Lakhs)		Whether stated at Cost Yes / No
		31.03.24	31.03.23			31.03.24	31.03.23	31.03.24	31.03.23	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)
(a) Investment in Equity Shares										
Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Pvt Ltd	Others	74,800	74,800	Unquoted	Fully Paid	11.33%	11.33%	7.48	7.48	Yes
								7.48	7.48	

4 Cash and Cash Equivalent

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balance with Banks	0.10	0.26
Sub Total (A)	0.10	0.26
Cash-in-Hand	-	0.02
Sub Total (B)	-	0.02
Total (A)+(B)	0.10	0.28

5 Other Current Assets

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Prepaid Expenses	-	0.06
Total	-	0.06

6 Share Capital

(Amount In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
AUTHORIZED CAPITAL		
2,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each.	20.00	20.00
	20.00	20.00
ISSUED, SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL		
Paid up Share capital by allotment		
20,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each, Fully	2.00	2.00
Total	2.00	2.00

A. Shares Outstanding

	Equity Shares as at March 31, 2024		Equity Shares as at March 31, 2023	
	Number	Rs. In Lakhs	Number	Rs. In Lakhs
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	20,000	2.00	20,000	2.00
Shares Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares bought back during the year	-	-	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,000	2.00	20,000	2.00

B. Share Holders holding more than 5% shares

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023	
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding
Shri Ashok M Saraf	1,950	9.75%	1,950	9.75%
Shri Jayesh D Thacker	2,920	14.60%	2,920	14.60%
Smt Kalpana D Thacker	1,000	5.00%	1,000	5.00%
Smt Shivangi J Thacker	2,800	14.00%	2,800	14.00%
Ms Komal J Thacker	1,500	7.50%	1,500	7.50%
Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited)	9,665	48.33%	9,665	48.33%
	19,835		19,835	

C. Shares held by promoters at the end of the year and changes in the same:

For FY 2023-2024

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 March 2024		As at 31 March 2023		% of changes during the year
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	
Shri Ashok M Saraf	1,950	9.75%	1,950	9.75%	0.00%
Shri Jayesh D Thacker	2,920	14.60%	2,920	14.60%	0.00%
Smt Kalpana D Thacker	1,000	5.00%	1,000	5.00%	0.00%
Smt Shivangi J Thacker	2,800	14.00%	2,800	14.00%	0.00%
Ms Komal J Thacker	1,500	7.50%	1,500	7.50%	0.00%
Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited)	9,665	48.33%	9,665	48.33%	0.00%
	19,835		19,835		

For FY 2022-2023

Name of Shareholder	As at 31 Mar 2023		As at 31 March 2022		% of changes during the year
	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	No. of Shares held	% of Holding	
Shri Ashok M Saraf	1,950	9.75%	1,950	9.75%	0.00%
Shri Jayesh D Thacker	2,920	14.60%	2,920	14.60%	0.00%
Smt Kalpana D Thacker	1,000	5.00%	1,000	5.00%	0.00%
Smt Shivang J Thacker	2,800	14.00%	2,800	14.00%	0.00%
Ms Komal J Thacker	1,500	7.50%	1,500	7.50%	0.00%
Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited)	9,665	48.33%	9,665	48.33%	0.00%
	19,835		19,835		

7 Other Equity
Retained Earnings

Particulars	(Amount In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(Deficit) in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Opening balance	(6.99)	(6.52)
Add: (Loss) For the year	(0.54)	(0.48)
Closing Balance	(7.53)	(6.99)

8 Financial liabilities

Particulars	(Amount In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Unsecured:		
Loans and Advances form related Parties (Loans are interest free and repayable on demand)	13.01	12.60
	13.01	12.60

9 Provision - Current

Particulars	(Amount In Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Provision for Expenses	0.10	0.21
Total	0.10	0.21

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Integral Part of Profit & Loss Account For the year March 31, 2024

10 Other Administrative Expenses**(Amount In Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Professional Fees	0.34	0.27
Payments to Auditors (Refer Note No. 10.1)	0.10	0.18
Printing & Stationery	-	0.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	0.10	0.03
Total	0.54	0.48

10.1 Additional Information to financial statements**(Amount In Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Payments to Auditor		
Statutory Audit	0.10	0.09
Company Law Matters	-	0.09
	0.10	0.18

11 Earnings per share (EPS):

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the Year Ended March 31, 2023
Profit/(Loss) after Tax attributable to equity share holder – (a)	(0.54)	(0.48)
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year – (b)	20,000.00	20,000.00
Earnings per share – Rs. (a/b)	(2.69)	(2.38)
Nominal value per share	10.00	10.00

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Part of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

12 Financial Instruments

The material accounting policies, including the criteria of recognition, the basis of measurement and the basis on which income and expenses are recognised, in respect of each class of financial asset, financial liability, and equity instrument are disclosed in note 2.7 of the Ind AS financial statements.

(a) Financial assets and liabilities

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2024 is as follows:

(Amount In Lakhs)			
Particulars	Note No.	Amortized Cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	4	0.10	0.10
Investments	3	7.48	7.48
Total		7.58	7.58
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial liabilities	9	0.10	0.10
Borrowings	8	13.01	13.01
Total		13.11	13.11

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as at March 31, 2023 is as follows:

(Amount In Lakhs)			
Particulars	Note No.	Amortized Cost	Total carrying value
Financial Assets			
Cash and cash equivalent	4	0.28	16.99
Investments	3	7.48	748.00
Total		7.76	764.99
Financial Liabilities			
Other Financial liabilities	9	0.21	0.21
Borrowings	8	12.60	12.60
Total		12.81	12.81

Carrying amounts of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables and trade payable as at March 31, 2024 and March 31, 2023 approximate the fair value because of their short term nature. Difference between the carrying amount and fair values of other financial assets and liabilities subsequently measured at amortised cost is not significant in each year presented.

(b) Financial Risk Management

The Board of Directors reviews the risk management policy from time to time and the said policy aims at enhancing shareholders' value and providing an optimum risk-reward trade off. The risk management approach is based on clear understanding of variety of risk that the organisation faces, disciplined risk monitoring and measurement and continuous risk assessment and mitigation measures.

A brief description of the various risks which the company is likely to face are as under:

(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 conditions. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, credit and default risk and liquidity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, FVTOCI and FVTPL investments. The company does not have material Foreign Currency Exchange rate risk.

(ii) Interest Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the company's long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Part of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

(iii) Credit Risk and Default Risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables, business advances/deposit given) and from its investing activities (primarily loans granted to various parties including related parties).

Trade receivables

Considering the inherent nature of business of the company, Customer credit risk is minimal. The company generally does not part away with its assets unless trade receivable are fully realised.

(iv) Liquidity risk

The company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of bank overdrafts and loans. The company has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding which includes funding from holding company which is expected to be rolled over in case of any liquidity gap. Further, the company is adequately supported by the holding company to provide financial stability.

(v) Capital Management

For the purposes of the company's capital management, capital includes Share Capital. The primary objective of the company's capital management is to maximise Shareholders' value. The company manages its capital structure and market adjustments in the light of changes in economic environment and the requirements of the financial covenants.

Presently, the company is funded entirely by Shareholders' funds and loans from Directors are used by the company.

13 Related Party Disclosures:

As per Ind AS-24 'Related Party Disclosures', the disclosure of transactions with the related parties as defined in Ind AS-24 is given below:

A. List of Related Parties

List of related parties where control exists of related parties with whom transactions have taken place

Name of the Related Party	Relationship
Jayesh D Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	Directors
Shivangi J Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	
Hifzur Rehman Abdulla (From 5th December, 2023)	
Satish Agarwal (From 5th December, 2023)	
Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited) (w.e.f. 5th December, 2023)	Parent Company
Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Private Limited	Fellow Subsidiary

B. Transactions with Related Parties and Outstanding Balances as of Year End.

(Amount In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	FY 2023-24	FY 2022-23
1	Transactions with Related Parties during the financial year		
i)	Loan taken from:		
	Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited) (w.e.f. 5th December, 2023)	13.01	-
	Jayesh D Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	0.40	0.30
ii)	Repayment of Loan:		
	Jayesh D Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	11.20	-
	Shivangi J Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	1.80	-
	Total	26.41	0.30

(Amount In Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	As at 31 March 2023	As at 31 March 2023
1	Outstanding Balances as of year end		
i)	Unsecured Loan:		
	Valor Estate Limited (Formerly known as DB Realty Limited) (w.e.f. 5th December, 2023)	13.01	-
	Jayesh D Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	-	10.80
	Shivangi J Thacker (Upto 29th January, 2024)	-	1.80
ii)	Investment:		
	Neelkamal Realtors Suburban Pvt Ltd	7.48	7.48
	Total	20.49	20.08

Note : The aforesaid related parties are as identified by the Enterprise and relied upon by the Auditors.

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Part of the financial statement for the year ended March 31, 2024

14 Fair Value Measurement

I. Fair value hierarchy

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are (a) recognised and measured at fair value and (b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements. To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the company has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. For example, listed equity instruments that have quoted market price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the-counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3. This is the case for unlisted equity securities, contingent consideration and indemnification asset included in level 3.

II. Assets and liabilities accounted at amortised cost for which fair values are disclosed

The carrying amounts of current borrowings and other current financial liabilities are considered to be approximately equal to the fair value, due to their short term nature and categorised under level 2 of fair value hierarchy.

During the periods mentioned above, there have been no transfers amongst the levels of hierarchy.

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Part of the financial statement for the Year ended March 31, 2024

15 Disclosure of Financial Ratio

S.No	Particulars	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2023	Variance in %	Ref Note	Formulas	Items in Numerator	Items in Denominators
1	Current Ratio	0.01	0.03	-72.32%	Note 1	Current Ratio=Current Assets/Current Liabilities	Current Assets = Current Investments + Inventories + Trade Receivables + Cash and Cash Equivalents + Short Term Loans and Advances + Other Current Assets (prepaid expenses + accrued incomes+ advance tax)	Current Liabilities = Short-Term Borrowings + Trade Payables + Other Current Liabilities + Short-term Provisions
2	Debt-Equity Ratio	(2.35)	(2.52)	-6.81%		Debt-Equity Ratio= Debt/Equity	Debt =Long Term Borrowings + Long Term Provisions	Equity / Shareholders' Funds = Share Capital + Reserves and Surplus
3	Debt Service Coverage Ratio(DSCR)	NA	NA			DSCR= Net Operating Income/Total Debt Services	Net Operating Income=Profit Before interest & Tax	Total Debt Services=Interest + Instalments
4	Return on Equity Ratio	(0.10)	(0.10)	1.90%		Return on Equity Ratio= Net Income/ Share Holder's Equity	Net Income	Shares Holder's Equity=Total Assets-Total Liabilities
5	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA			Inventory Turnover Ratio= Cost of Goods Sold/Average Inventory	Cost of Goods Sold=Op Stock+Purchase-Closing Stock	Average Inventory=(Beginning Inventory+Closing Inventory)/2)
6	Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	NA	NA			Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio=Net Credit Sales/Avg Account Receivable	Net Credit Sales	Average Accounts Receivable=((opening Debtors+Closing debtors)/2)
7	Trade payable Turnover Ratio	NA	NA			Trade payable Turnover Ratio=Net Credit Purchases/Avg Account Payable	Net Credit Purchase	Average Accounts Payable=((opening Creditors+Closing Creditors)/2)
8	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	NA	NA			Net Capital Turnover Ratio=Total Sales/Shares holders Equity	Total Sales	Shares Holder's Equity
9	Net Profit Ratio	NA	NA			Net Profit Ratio=Net Profit/Sales	Net Profit=Net Profit (After Tax)	Sales
10	Return on Capital Employed	(0.10)	(0.10)	1.90%		Return on Capital Employed=Ebit/(Shareholders Equity+Long Term Liabilities)	Earning Before Interest and Tax	(Shareholders Equity+Long Term Liabilities)
11	Return on Investment	(0.10)	(0.10)	1.90%		Return on Investment= Net Income/Cost of Investment*100	Net Income	Cost of Investment

Note 1

Significant variation on account of decreased cash and cash equivalents.

SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD

Notes Forming Part of the financial statement for the Year ended March 31, 2024

All figures are in ₹ Lakhs unless stated otherwise

16 Additional Regulatory Information

- a. There are no immovable properties that are held by a person / entity on behalf of the Company
 - b. The company does not have any asset under Property, Plant & Equipment during the year.
 - c. The Company has not made any loans or advances in the nature of loans to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties either severally or jointly with any other person during the year. except as disclosed in the notes to accounts and related party disclosure
 - d. There are no Benami Properties held by the Company as on the date of Balance Sheet
 - e. The Company has not been declared as wilfull defaulter by any Bank / Financial Institution.
 - f. The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off by the Registrar of Companies (ROC).
 - g. The Company does not have any subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates during the year ended March 31, 2024 hence disclosures for compliance with number of layers of companies is not applicable.
 - h. The Company do not have any Scheme of Arrangements by Competent Authority in terms of Section 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - i. The Company do not have any undisclosed income that need to be reported under this head.
 - j. The Company do not have any transactions that dealt with Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.
 - k. No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Intermediaries”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries except as disclosed in the notes to accounts and related party disclosure.
 - l. No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) entity(ies), including foreign entities (“Funding Parties”), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries except as disclosed in the notes to accounts and related party disclosure.
 - m. There were no charges, which were yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period as on the close of the financial year. As regards satisfaction of charges, there was no satisfaction of charge as on March 31, 2024 which was yet to be registered with ROC.
 - n. The provision of Section 135 of the Companies Act 2013 is not applicable to the Company.
- 17 Company’s net worth has been fully eroded due to accumulated losses. The negative net worth of the company is Rs. 5.53 Lakhs (Previous Year: Rs. 4.99 Lakhs) . The Accounts have been prepared on going concern basis. The continuation of the company is dependent upon the future profitability of the Company and financial support from shareholder

18 Previous year figures have been regrouped and rearranged to make them comparable with the current year figures.

Material accounting policies and notes on Financial statements

1 to 18

As per our attached report of even date

**For Mehta Chokshi & Shah LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 106201W/W100598**

**For and on behalf of the Board
SHIVA REALTORS SUBURBAN PVT LTD**

**Chetan M. Shah
Partner
Membership No. 047178**

**Hifzur Rehman Abdulla
Director
DIN : 02254751**

**Satish Agarwal
Director
DIN : 02099862**

**Place: Mumbai
Date: 28th May, 2024**

**Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th May, 2024**

**Place : Mumbai
Date : 28th May, 2024**