

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,

The Members of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited

Report on the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the balance sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss and statement including other comprehensive income, statement of cash flows and the statement of changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the Ind AS financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit including its Comprehensive income, its cash flows and changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Ind AS on auditing 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 Ind AS financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the code of ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Ind AS financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the code of ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Ind AS financial statements and auditors' 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 Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.



+91 7588 961692 / 90213 54739

canikhilwarankar@gmail.com

Office No. A-3, 2nd Floor, Sai Chhaya Apt,
Apte Road, Deccan Gymkhana, Pune - 411 004

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 standalone 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.

Management's responsibility for the Ind AS financial statements

The Company's board of directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134 (5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

The board of directors are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the Ind AS financial statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the Ind AS financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, and to issue an auditor's report that includes our opinion. Reasonable assurance is a high level of assurance, but is not a guarantee that an audit conducted in accordance with SAs will always detect a material misstatement when it exists. Misstatements can arise from fraud or error and are considered material if, individually or in the aggregate, they could reasonably be expected to influence the economic decisions of users taken on the basis of these Ind AS financial statements.

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



- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS 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. The statement on matters specified in the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, is provided in "Annexure-A", statement on the matters specified in paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order.



2. As required by Section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by the law have been kept by the Company, in electronic mode on servers physically located in India so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
 - c) The Balance Sheet and the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Comprehensive income, the cash flow statement and the changes in equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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 31 March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the existing Directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to adequacy of the internal controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in **"Annexure B"**
 - g) In our opinion and the based on the information presented to us, managerial remuneration has been paid for the year ended 31 March 2025 hence reporting under section 197 read with schedule V to the act is required.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company has no pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. a) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, 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 or entities, 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;

b) The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, 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; and

c) Based on such audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material misstatement

- v. Company has not paid any dividend during the year.
- vi. During the course of our audit, based on our examination which included test checks, we observed that the Company has used an accounting software that has the capability to record an audit trail (edit log) feature and the same have been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for payroll records for which the audit trail was not operative throughout the year.

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 financial year ended March 31, 2025.

For NIKHIL WARANKAR & CO.,
Chartered Accountant's
(FRN: 153107W)


CA Nikhil Warankar

Proprietor

M. No: 198983

Date: 28th May 2025, At Pune.

UDIN: 25198983BMODSL6458



Annexure – “A” referred to in our Independent Auditor’s Report To the member of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025.

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of reporting a true and fair view on the IndAS Financial Statements of the Company and taking into consideration the information and explanations given to us and the books of account and other records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we report that:

- i) Fixed Asset Record:
- a) (i) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its property, plant and equipment and its intangible assets.
- (ii) The Company does not possess any Intangible Assets; accordingly, this clause is not applicable.
- b) The Company has a programme of physical verification of its fixed assets under which all fixed assets are verified in a phased manner. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed in such verification.
- c) According to the information and explanation given to us, there are no immovable properties held by the Company which are not held in the name of the Company hence reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- e) According to the information and explanation given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder during the year.
- ii) The company does not have any inventory and no working capital limits from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii) of the order are not applicable.
- iii) The Company has not provided any advances in the nature of loans to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships during the year. Further, the Company has made investments in, provided guarantee, security and granted loans to companies during the year, in respect of which:

The Company has provided loans and guarantees during the year. The Company has not provided any security or advances in the nature of loan. Relevant details are given below:



Particulars	Loans (Amount in lakhs)
Aggregate amount during the year	
Subsidiaries	0
Others	341.52
Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date	
Subsidiaries	0
Others	250.32

- (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investment made and the terms and conditions of the grant of loans and advances in the nature of loans during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in the case of loans given and in case of advances in the nature of loans given, in our opinion the repayment of principal and payment of interest has been stipulated and the repayments or receipts have been regular.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no amount is overdue in respect of loans given and advances in the nature of loan given.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there is no loan or advance in the nature of loan granted falling due during the year, which has been renewed or extended or fresh loans granted to settle the over dues of existing loans given to same parties.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has granted loans or advances in the nature of loans either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment which are as below:



(Amount in lakhs)

	All Parties	Promoters	Related Parties
Aggregate amount of loans/ advances in nature of loans:			
-Repayable on demand	250.32	0	250.32
-Repayable within one year			
Percentage of loans/advances in nature of loans to total loans	100%	0	100%

- iv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of Sections 185 and 186 of the companies act, 2013 in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, as applicable.
- v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits under the directives of the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed thereunder, where applicable. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable.
- vi) To the best of our knowledge and belief, the Central Government has not specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of Company's products/ service. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the Order are not applicable.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanation given to us and on the basis of the our examination of the records of the company, in our opinion amount deducted / accrued in the books of the accounts in respect of the undisputed statutory dues including GST, Provident fund, Income Tax or any other statutory dues have been regularly deposited with appropriate authorities except for withholding taxes (TDS).
According to the information and explanation given to us, and on the basis of examination of records, no undisputed amount payable in respect of GST, Income Tax, Provident Fund, or any other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March 2025 for the period of more than six months from the date they become payables.
- b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii) According to the information and explanation given to us, company has no transactions, not recorded in the books of account have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961);
- ix) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings from any financial institution, banks, government or debenture holders during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix) of the order is not applicable to the Company.



- x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year, further, based on the records examined by us and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not raised money by way of term loans during the year. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (x) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully, partially or optionally convertible) during the year.
- xi) (a) According to the information and explanation given to us, any fraud by the company or any fraud on the company has not been noticed or reported during the year;
- (b) According to the information and explanation given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government;
- (c) According to the information and explanation given to us, no whistle-blower complaints, received during the year by the company;
- xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of Companies Act 2013 where applicable and the details have been disclosed in the notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable standards.
- xiv) (a) The provisions of section 138 of companies act, 2013 relating to appointment of Internal Auditor are not applicable to the company. Accordingly, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi) According to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that
- i) The provision of section 45-IA of the Reserve bank of India Act, 1934 (2 of 1934) are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report under this clause is not applicable to the Company.
 - ii) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities without obtaining a valid Certificate of Registration (COR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
 - iii) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under this clause is not applicable to the Company



- iv) The company do not have any CICs which are registered with the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934.
- xvii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted we are of opinion that the company has not incurred any cash losses in the financial year and the immediately preceding financial year;
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- xix) 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 indicating that company is incapable 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) According to the information and explanations given to us, and based on our examination of the records of the company, the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable to the company. The company has duly complied with the requirements of Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and the amount required to be spent has been fully spent during the year in accordance with the said provisions.
- xxi) The reporting under clause (xxi) is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For NIKHIL WARANKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants
(FRN: 153107W)



CA Nikhil Warankar

Proprietor

M. No: 198983

Date: 28th May 2025, At Pune.

UDIN: 25198983BMODSL6458



Annexure “B” to the Independent Auditor’s Report

(Referred to in paragraph 2 (f) under ‘Report on other legal and regulatory requirements’ section of our report to the Members of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls over financial reporting 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 Bigbox Ventures Private Limited (“the Company”) as at March 31, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s responsibility for internal financial controls

The board of directors of the Company 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. 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, 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 internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the standards on auditing prescribed under Section 143 (10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. 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 were 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement in the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

Because of the matter described in Disclaimer of Opinion paragraph below, we were not able to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide a basis for an audit opinion on internal financial controls system over financial reporting of the Company.

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 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 (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the 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 or 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.

Disclaimer of Opinion

The Company is in the process of implementing internal control systems and formalising its policies. As these controls and policies were partially implemented and operational during the year and as on 31 March 2025, we were unable to obtain sufficient and appropriate audit evidence to provide opinion on Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting. Accordingly, we have considered the disclaimer in forming opinion on effectiveness of internal financial controls over financial reporting for the year and as on 31 March 2025.

We have considered the disclaimer reported above in determining the nature, timing, and extent of audit tests applied in our audit of the financial statements of the Company, and the disclaimer does not affect our opinion on the financial statements of the Company.

For NIKHIL WARANKAR & CO.

Chartered Accountants

(FRN:153107W)



CA Nikhil Warankar

Proprietor

M. No: 198983

Date: 28th May, 2025 at Pune.

UDIN : 25198983BMODSL6458



Bigbox Ventures Private Limited
(CIN: U74999PN2018PTC178159)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Notes	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	01-Apr-23
ASSETS					
Non-current assets					
Property, Plant and Equipment	3	100.80	100.80	83.41	62.37
Right of Use Assets	4	1,862.33	1,862.33	5,560.23	645.37
Financial Assets					
Other financial assets - non current	5	7,263.06	7,263.06	835.91	371.30
Investments - non current	6	103.65	103.65	88.75	-
Deferred tax assets, net	7	-	-	1.42	-
Total Non-current Assets		9,329.84	9,329.84	6,569.72	1,079.04
Current assets					
Financial Assets					
Trade receivables - current	8	23.36	23.36	81.61	13.27
Cash and cash equivalents	9	7.82	7.82	17.38	23.33
Loans	10	-	-	5.19	-
Current Tax Assets, net	11	168.42	168.42	-	-
Other current assets	12	251.38	251.38	243.16	68.97
Total Current Assets		450.98	450.98	347.35	105.57
Total Assets		9,780.82	9,780.82	6,917.07	1,184.61
EQUITY and LIABILITIES					
Equity Share Capital	13	2.04	2.04	1.00	1.00
Other Equity	14	1,316.32	1,316.32	(581.11)	(42.17)
Total Equity		1,318.36	1,318.36	(580.11)	(41.17)
Non-current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Other financial liabilities - non current	15	299.57	299.57	965.56	510.57
Lease liabilities - non current financial liabilities	16	5,415.31	5,415.31	5,310.86	614.09
Borrowings - non current financial liabilities	17	400.61	400.61	231.61	12.49
Provisions - non current	18	14.38	14.38	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities, net	7	653.78	653.78	-	1.70
Total Non-current liabilities		6,783.65	6,783.65	6,508.03	1,138.85
Current liabilities					
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings - current financial liabilities	17	3.03	3.03	30.00	-
Lease liabilities - current financial liabilities	16	831.70	831.70	268.11	25.06
Trade Payables - current		-	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	19	-	-	-	-
total outstanding dues of others		723.51	723.51	344.04	27.40
Other financial liabilities - current	15	40.08	40.08	1.04	-
Other current liabilities	20	79.92	79.92	339.56	34.47
Provisions - current	18	0.57	0.57	6.40	-
Total Current liabilities		1,678.82	1,678.82	989.15	86.93
Total liabilities		8,462.46	8,462.46	7,497.18	1,225.78
Total Equity and Liabilities		9,780.82	9,780.84	6,917.07	1,184.61

As per our report of even date
For Nikhil Warankar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 153107

CA Nikhil Warankar
Proprietor
Membership number: 198983



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited

Sainath Hon Kapil Shinde
Wholetime Direct Wholetime Director
DIN: 08200064 DIN: 09817382



Place: Pune
Date: 28.05.2025

UDEN-25198983 RMODEL6458

Bigbox Ventures Private Limited
(CIN: U74999PN2018PTC178159)
Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Sr No	Particulars	Notes	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
I	Income				
	Revenue From Operations	21	1,332.09	3,077.68	1,226.74
	Other Income	22	479.24	923.09	38.41
	Total Income		1,811.33	4,000.77	1,265.15
II	Expenses				
	Cost of material Consumed	23	378.31	108.67	7.02
	Employee benefits expense	24	99.82	121.31	74.78
	Finance costs	25	523.29	884.17	286.32
	Depreciation and amortization expense	26	403.14	575.37	455.56
	Other expenses	27	358.71	398.29	979.70
	Total expenses		1,763.27	2,087.79	1,803.37
III	Profit/(loss) before tax		48.06	1,912.98	(538.23)
	Tax expenses				
	Current tax		141.36	655.20	-
	Deferred tax		-	-	-
	Prior period tax		-	-	-
	Total Tax expense		141.36	655.20	-
IV	Profit/(loss) after tax for the period		(93.30)	1,257.78	(538.23)
V	Other Comprehensive Income				
	Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods		-	-	-
	Remeasurement (loss)/gain on defined benefit plans		-	-	-
	Income tax effect		-	-	-
	Total Other Comprehensive Income/Loss		-	-	-
VI	Total Comprehensive Income for the period		-	-	-
VII	Earnings per equity share				
	Basic		(0.00)	0.06	(0.05)
	Diluted		(0.00)	0.06	(0.05)

As per our report of even date
For Nikhil Warankar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 153107W

CA Nikhil Warankar
Proprietor
Membership number: 198983



Place: Pune
Date: 28.05.2025

UPEN - 25198983 BMODSL6458.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited



Sainath Hon
Wholetime Director
DIN: 08200064

Kapil Shinde
Wholetime Director
DIN: 09817382

Bigbox Ventures Private Limited
(CIN: U74999PN2018PTC178159)
Standalone Statement of Cash flows for the Year Ended 31 March 2025

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	From the period of 1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities			
Net profit before tax for the year	48.06	1,912.96	(538.23)
Adjustments for:			
Depreciation and amortisation expense	403.14	575.37	21.21
Amortisation of ROU	390.97	125.25	434.35
Interest On inter company deposit	-	11.96	-
Finance cost	460.31	531.55	246.61
Non cash impact of INDAS	-	(900.72)	-
Profit on sublease	124.25	140.76	-
Allowance for expected credit loss for financial asset	-	(19.53)	-
Sundry balances written back	-	(82.18)	-
Operating profit / (loss) before working capital changes	1,426.72	2,295.42	163.94
Adjustments for working capital:			
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	89.80	77.78	(68.34)
(Increase)/ decrease in other financial assets Non Current	177.38	(748.60)	(605.89)
(Increase)/decrease in other current assets	34.49	(8.22)	(174.20)
(Increase)/decrease in Deferred Tax Liabilities	-	655.20	(3.12)
(Increase)/decrease in Loans and Advances	1.77	-	(5.19)
Increase/ (decrease) in trade payables	206.06	449.70	316.64
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities Non current	(499.85)	(650.12)	454.99
Increase/ (decrease) in other financial liabilities Current	36.27	39.04	1.04
Increase/ (decrease) in other current liabilities	(96.76)	(259.64)	304.37
Increase/ (decrease) in other non-current liabilities	11.75	(15.54)	-
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions Current	12.96	(5.82)	6.40
Increase/ (decrease) in provisions Non Current	-	14.38	-
Increase/ (decrease) in Current borrowing	(87.53)	-	-
Operating profit / (loss) after working capital changes	(113.66)	(451.85)	226.70
Direct taxes paid net of refund	5.09	(168.42)	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) OPERATING ACTIVITIES	1,318.15	1,675.15	390.64
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress	(417.71)	(592.76)	(42.25)
Investments in subsidiaries	(14.90)	(14.90)	(88.75)
Loan granted	-	5.19	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) INVESTING ACTIVITIES	(432.60)	(602.47)	(131.00)
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Lease payment (principal)	(999.46)	(1,225.32)	(514.72)
Borrowings repaid to related parties	108.91	142.04	-
Proceeds from borrowings from Others	-	-	249.12
Proceeds from issues of shares (net)	1.04	1.04	-
NET CASH GENERATED FROM / (USED IN) FINANCING ACTIVITIES	(889.51)	(1,082.25)	(265.60)
Net Increase/ (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	(3.96)	(9.57)	(5.95)
Add: Cash and cash equivalents as at the beginning of the year	11.77	17.38	23.33
Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the Period	7.82	7.82	17.38
Reconciliation of cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows			
Cash and cash equivalents			
Cash in hand	7.31	7.31	0.14
Bank balances	0.51	0.51	17.24
Balance as per statement of cash flows	7.82	7.82	17.38

Note:

The standalone statement of cash flows has been prepared under the indirect method as set out in Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 7, 'Statement of Cash Flows'.

As per our report of even date
For Nikhil Warankar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 153107W

CA Nikhil Warankar
Proprietor
Membership number: 198983



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited

Sainath Mon
Wholetime Director
DIN: 08200064

Kapil Shinde
Wholetime Director
DIN: 09817382

Sainath Mon *Kapil Shinde*

Place: Pune
Date: 28.05.2025

UPIN-25198983 BMODSL6458.



Bigbox Ventures Private Limited
CIN:U74999PN2018PTC178159

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in rupees lakhs except share and per share data, unless otherwise stated)

1 Company overview

Bigbox Ventures Private Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on 14th August 2018 as a Private Company under the Companies Act, 2013. The Company is engaged in the business of providing real estate services, property management services, and renting or leasing services involving its own or leased non-residential properties.

2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Statement of compliance and basis of preparation

The financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025 have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2016 (as amended from time to time), and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013, (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the financial statement.

The financial statements have been prepared on the accrual and going concern basis, and the historical cost convention except where the Ind AS requires a different accounting treatment.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on 28 May 2025.

b) Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the functional and presentation currency. The financial statements values are rounded to the nearest lakhs (INR 00,000), except when otherwise indicated.

c) Current versus non-current classification

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

(i) An asset is classified as current when it is:

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

(ii) All other assets are classified as non-current.

(iii) A liability is classified 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

(iv) All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

Based on the nature of service, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for all assets and liabilities.

d) Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, cost directly attributable to bring the assets to its working condition for the intended use and borrowing costs, if capitalization criteria are met. Any trade discounts and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent expenditure related to an item of property, plant and equipment is added to its book value only if it increases the future benefits from the existing asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. All other expenses on existing property, plant and equipment, including day-to-day repair and maintenance expenditure and cost of replacing parts, are charged to the statement of profit and loss for the period during which such expenses are incurred.

Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of property, plant and equipment are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is de-recognized.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives, as estimated by the Management. Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013, prescribes useful life for fixed assets. Further schedule II also allows companies to use higher/lower useful life and residual value if such useful life and residual values can be technically supported and justification for differences is disclosed in the financial statements. The Management believes that depreciation rate currently used fairly reflects the estimate of the useful lives and residual value of property plant and equipments, though these rates in certain cases are different from lives prescribed under Schedule II.

The Company has estimated the following useful lives to provide depreciation on its property, plant and equipment, as follows:

Asset description	Useful life
Furniture and fittings	7 years
Office equipments	5 years*

Leasehold improvements are amortised over the useful life of assets or the primary period of lease, whichever is shorter.

Pro-rata depreciation is provided from / upto the date of purchase / disposal for assets purchased or sold during the year. Assets individually costing INR 5,000 or less are depreciated over a period of one year.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Property, plant and equipment under installation or construction as at balance sheet date are shown as capital work-in-progress and the related advances are shown as other assets.



Shinde & Co

Signature



e) **Revenue recognition**

Revenue is recognised on the basis of approved contracts regarding the transfer of goods or services to a customer for an amount that reflects the consideration to which the entity expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods and services.

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The transaction price of goods sold and services rendered is net of variable consideration. Any amounts receivable from the customer are recognised as revenue after the control over the goods sold and services rendered are transferred to the customer.

Variable consideration includes incentives, rebates, discounts etc. which is estimated at contract inception considering the terms of various schemes with customers and constrained until it is highly probable that a significant revenue reversal in the amount of cumulative revenue recognised will not occur when the associated uncertainty with the variable consideration is subsequently resolved. It is reassessed at end of each reporting period.

Satisfaction of performance obligation

Revenue is recognised when (or as) the Company satisfies a performance obligation by transferring a promised good or service (i.e. an asset) to a customer. An asset is transferred when (or as) the customer obtains control of that asset. For each performance obligation identified, the Company determine at contract inception whether it satisfies the performance obligation over time or satisfies the performance obligation at a point in time. Where performance obligation is satisfied over time, the Company recognizes revenue over the contract period. Where performance obligation is satisfied at a point in time, Company recognizes revenue when customer obtains control of promised goods and services in the contract.

Rental income

Service revenue includes rental revenue for use of leased premises and related ancillary services. Revenue from leased out premises under an operating lease is recognized on a straight line basis over the non-cancellable period (lease term from revenue), except where there is an uncertainty of ultimate collection. After lease term for revenue where there is no non-cancellable period, rental revenue is recognized as and when services are rendered on a monthly basis as per the contractual terms prescribed under agreement entered with customers.

Revenue from lease income is classified as operating or finance lease as per the lease policy at point (f) below

Other ancillary services

Revenue from other ancillary services mainly includes other value added services. It is recognised as and when the services are rendered in accordance with terms of respective agreements.

f) **Leases**

Company as a lessee

The Company assesses whether a contract is, or contains a lease, at inception of the contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the Cuse of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether:

- i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset,
- ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and
- iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises a right-of-use asset and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for short-term leases (leases with a term of twelve months or less), leases of low value assets and, for contract where the lessee and lessor has the right to terminate a lease without permission from the other party with no more than an insignificant penalty. The lease expense of such short-term leases, low value assets leases and cancellable leases, are recognised as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

At the commencement date, lease liability is measured at the present value of the lease payments to be paid during non-cancellable period of the contract, discounted using the incremental borrowing rate. The right-of-use assets is initially recognised at the amount of the initial measurement of the corresponding lease liability, lease payments made at or before commencement date less any lease incentives received and any initial direct costs.

Subsequently, the right-of-use asset is measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any impairment losses. Lease liability is subsequently measured by increasing the carrying amount to reflect interest on the lease liability (using effective interest rate method) and reducing the carrying amount to reflect the lease payments made. The right-of-use asset and lease liability are also adjusted to reflect any lease modifications or revised in-substance fixed lease payments.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets:

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense or a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

As a lessor, Leases for which the Company is a lessor are classified as finance or operating leases. Whenever the terms of the lease substantially transfer all the risks and rewards of ownership to the lessee, the contract is classified as a finance lease. All other leases are classified as operating leases

Income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised as income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with the expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the Standalone Balance Sheet based on their nature. Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company as a lessor has substantially transferred all the risks and rewards are classified as finance lease. Finance leases are capitalised at the inception of the lease at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rent receivables, net of interest income, are included in other financial assets. Each lease receipt is allocated between the asset and interest income. The interest income is recognised in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the asset for each period.



Shinde Nikhil *Jinapal*



g) Employee benefits expense and retirement

(i) Gratuity liability

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit plan (the "Gratuity Plan") covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's base salary and the tenure of employment. The liability is determined based on an actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary as at the balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. Actuarial gains / losses are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through other comprehensive income in the year in which they occur.

(ii) Compensated absences

The employees of the Company are entitled to compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The employees can carry forward up to the specified portion of the unutilized accumulated compensated absences and utilize it in future periods or receive cash as per the Company policy. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation (using the projected unit credit method) based on the additional amount expected to be paid as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. The expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which the absences occur.

The Company presents the liability as current liability in the balance sheet, to the extent it does not have an unconditional legal and contractual right to defer its settlement for twelve months after the reporting date.

(iii) Provident fund

The Company's contribution to provident fund is charged to the statement of profit and loss. The Company's contributions towards provident fund are deposited with the Regional Provident Fund Commissioner under a defined contribution plan, in accordance with Employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions Act, 1952.

h) Tax expense

Tax expense comprises current and deferred income tax. Current income-tax is measured at the amount expected to be paid to the tax authorities in accordance with the Income-tax Act, 1961 enacted in India and tax laws prevailing in the respective tax jurisdictions where the Company operates. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date.

Deferred income taxes reflect the impact of temporary differences between taxable income and accounting income originating during the current year and reversal of timing differences for the earlier years. Deferred tax is measured using the tax rates and the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax liabilities are recognized for all taxable temporary differences, except when the deferred tax liability arises from the initial recognition of goodwill or 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 the taxable profit or loss.

Deferred tax assets are recognized for deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognized only to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized, except when the deferred tax asset 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 the 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 or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profit will allow the deferred tax assets to be recovered.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they are related to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

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

i) Provision and contingent liability

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past event, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation that can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not discounted to its present value and are determined based on best estimate required to settle the obligation at the balance sheet date. These estimates are reviewed at each balance sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

j) Financial instruments

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

I. Financial assets

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets (other than financial assets at fair value through profit or loss) are added to the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset. Purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.



Shindekar
Sinha



(i) Financial instruments at amortized cost

A financial instrument is measured at the amortized 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 amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized 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 amortization is included in other income in the statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Financial instrument at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)

A financial instrument is classified and measured at fair value through OCI if both of the following criteria are met:

- a) The objective of the business model is achieved both by collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets, and
- b) The asset's contractual cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Financial instruments included within the OCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in OCI. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from OCI to statement of profit and loss.

(iii) Financial instrument at Fair Value through Profit and Loss

Any financial instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization at amortized cost or at fair value through other comprehensive income, is classified at fair value through profit and loss. Financial instruments included in the fair value through profit and loss category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

(iv) De-recognition of financial assets

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

II. Financial liabilities

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

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

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

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss.

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and 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.

(iii) De-recognition of financial liabilities

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 and loss.

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 recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realize the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

k) Impairment

(i) Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) is recognized as an impairment loss (or gain) in statement of profit and loss.

(ii) Non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss.



Shinde K K Jindal P K



An impairment loss is reversed in the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. The carrying amount of the asset is increased to its revised recoverable amount provided that this amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined (net of any accumulated amortisation or depreciation) had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years.

l) Segment reporting

An operating segment is a component of the Company that engages in business activities from which it may earn revenues and incur expenses, including revenues and expenses that relate to transactions with any of the Company's other components, and for which discrete financial information is available. Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker ('CODM'). The Company's Board of Director's has been identified as the CODM who is responsible for financial decision making and assessing performance.

m) Earnings per share ('EPS')

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period including equity shares that will be issued upon the conversion of a mandatorily convertible instrument.

Diluted EPS amounts are computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. The diluted potential equity shares are adjusted for the proceeds receivable had the shares been actually issued at fair value (i.e. the average market value of the outstanding shares). Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as at the beginning of the year, unless issued at a later date. Dilutive potential equity shares are determined independently for each year presented.

n) Cash and cash equivalents

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

o) Use of estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management of the Company to make estimates and judgements that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures of contingent liabilities as at the date of standalone financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the periods presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected.

The Company uses the following critical accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions in preparation of its financial statements:

i. Leases

The Company evaluates if an arrangement qualifies to be a lease as per the requirements of Ind AS 116. Identification of a lease requires significant judgement. The Company uses significant judgement in assessing the lease term (including anticipated renewals) and the applicable discount rate.

The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease, together with both periods covered by an option to extend the lease if the Company is reasonably certain to exercise that option; and periods covered by an option to terminate the lease if the Company is reasonably certain not to exercise that option. In assessing whether the Company is reasonably certain to exercise an option to extend a lease, or not to exercise an option to terminate a lease, it considers all relevant facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive for the Company to exercise the option to extend the lease, or not to exercise the option to terminate the lease. The Company revises the lease term if there is a change in the non-cancellable period of a lease.

The discount rate is generally based on the incremental borrowing rate specific to the lease being evaluated or for a portfolio of leases with similar characteristics.

ii. Useful lives of property, plant and equipment

The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.

iii. Impairment of investments in subsidiaries

The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost (net of impairment, if any) annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for in the statement of profit and loss.

iv. Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair value of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation techniques including the Discounted Cash Flow model. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.



Shinderx *Shinderx*



v. Impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value)

Measurement of impairment of financial assets require use of estimates, which have been explained in the note on financial assets, financial liabilities and equity instruments, under impairment of financial assets (other than at fair value).

vi. Deferred tax assets

A deferred tax asset is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and tax losses can be utilised. Accordingly, the Company exercises its judgement to reassess the carrying amount of deferred tax assets at the end of each reporting period.

vii. Provisions and contingent liabilities

The Company estimates the provisions that have present obligations as a result of past events and it is probable that outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligations. These provisions are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and are adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

The Company uses significant judgements to assess contingent liabilities. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the standalone financial statements.

viii. Employee benefits

The accounting of employee benefit plans in the nature of defined benefit requires the Company to use assumptions. These assumptions have been explained under employee benefits note.

p) Recent accounting pronouncement

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 31 March 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f.1 April 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

q) New and amended standards issued but not effective

On 7 May 2025, MCA notifies the amendments to Ind AS 21 - Effects of Changes in Foreign Exchange Rates. These amendments aim to provide clearer guidance on assessing currency exchangeability and estimating exchange rates when currencies are not readily exchangeable. The amendments are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2025. The Company is currently assessing the probable impact of these amendments on its financial statements.



Shindekar
Jinap/r
BIGBOX VENTURES PRIVATE LIMITED

Bigbox Ventures Private Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 (continued)

(All amounts are in Rupees Lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

3. Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Office equipment	Furniture and Fixture	Total
Deemed cost			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	22.53	46.81	69.34
Additions	39.09	3.15	42.25
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	61.63	49.96	111.59
Additions	2.72	26.84	29.56
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	64.35	76.80	141.15
Accumulated depreciation			
Balance as at 1 April 2023	2.57	4.40	6.97
Charge for the year	11.41	9.80	21.21
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	13.98	14.20	28.18
Charge for the year	7.34	4.83	12.17
Disposals	-	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	21.32	19.03	40.35

Net block

Balance as at 1 April 2023	19.96	42.41	62.37
Balance as at 31 March 2024	47.65	35.76	83.41
Balance as at 31 March 2025	43.03	57.77	100.80

Right-of-use assets

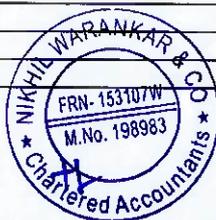
Particulars	Building	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	645.37	645.37
Additions	5349.21	5349.21
Disposals/Other Adjustment	0.00	0.00
Balance as at 31 March 2024	5994.58	5994.58
Additions	1128.65	1128.65
Disposals/Other Adjustment	4697.69	4697.69
Balance as at 31 March 2025	2425.53	2425.53
Accumulated depreciation and impairment		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Charge for the year	434.35	434.35
Disposals/Other Adjustment	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	434.35	434.35
Charge for the year	563.20	563.20
Disposals/Other Adjustment	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	997.55	997.55

Gross carrying value

As at 31 March 2025	2425.53	2425.53
As at 31 March 2024	5994.58	5994.58
As at 01 April 2023	645.37	645.37

Net carrying value

As at 31 March 2025	1,862.33	1,862.33
As at 31 March 2024	5,560.23	5,560.23
As at 01 April 2023	645.37	645.37



[Handwritten signature]



5. Other financial assets

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023
<i>(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>			
Non-current			
Security deposits			
- Considered good	277.68	835.91	363.07452
- Considered doubtful			
Investment in Sublease	6,985.38	-	-
Other receivables			8.222
Less: Loss allowance			
Total non-current	7,263.06	835.91	371.30

6. Non current Investments

Particulars	Amount		
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
<i>Investments in subsidiaries, unquoted - carried at cost</i>			
Bigbox LLP		88.75	-
Sprint Office Spaces LLP	103.65		
Total	103.65	88.75	-

7. Deferred tax assets/liabilities and Income taxes

Particular	Balance Sheet		
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Deferred tax relates to the following:			
Property, plant and equipment	653.78	1.42	1.70
Net deferred tax liabilities	653.78	1.42	1.70

Reflected in the balance sheet as follows

Particular	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Deferred tax assets		1.42	
Deferred tax liabilities	653.78		1.70
Deferred tax assets /liabilities (net)	653.78	1.42	1.70

8. Trade receivables

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Unsecured			
Trade receivables considered good	42.88	81.61	13.27
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	19.52		
Total	23.36	81.61	13.27

Ageing as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	30.71	0.68	11.50	-	42.89
Total	-	-	30.71	0.68	11.50	-	42.89
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	0.61	0.03	18.88	-	19.52
Net trade receivables	-	-	30.10	0.65	(7.38)	-	23.37

Ageing as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	81.61	-	-	-	81.61
Total	-	-	81.61	-	-	-	81.61
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-	81.61	-	-	-	81.61

Ageing as at 01 April 2023

Particulars	Unbilled	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
			Less than 6 months	6 months -1 year	1-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed trade receivables-considered good	-	-	11.52	1.75	-	-	13.27
Total	-	-	11.52	1.75	-	-	13.27
Less: Allowance for expected credit loss	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Net trade receivables	-	-	11.52	1.75	-	-	13.27

9. Cash and bank balances

Particular	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Cash and bank equivalents			
Cash in hand	7.31	0.14	-
Balances with Banks	0.51	17.24	23.33
Total	7.8199273	17.3771352	23.3292477

10. Loans

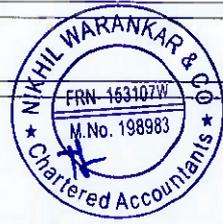
Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at 01 April 2023
<i>(Unsecured and considered good unless otherwise stated)</i>			
Current			
Loan to others	-	5.19	-
Total	-	5.19	-

11. Current Tax Assets/Liability

Particular	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Current tax assets	168.42	-	-
Current tax liabilities	-	-	-
Total	168.42	-	-

12. Other current assets

Particular	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 01 April 2023
Advances to suppliers	195.84	44.52	(2.61)
Balances with government authorities	-	110.41	14.66
Other advances	34.33	88.23	56.92
Prepaid expenses	21.21	-	-
Total	251.38	243.16	68.97



Signature



13. Equity share capital

Particular	Number of Shares	31 March 2025	Number of Shares	31 March 2024	Number of Shares	1 April 2023
Authorized capital: Equity shares of ₹ 10/-	30000	3.00	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
Issued, subscribed & paid up capital: Equity shares of ₹ 10/-	20409	2.04	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
Total		2.04		1.00		1.00

(a) Rights, preference and restrictions attached to the equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 each. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. On winding up of the Company, the holders of the equity shares will be entitled to receive the residual assets of the Company, remaining after distribution of all preferential amounts in proportion to the number of equity shares

(b) Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity Shares	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		1 April 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
At the beginning of the year	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00
Issued during the year	10,409.00	1.04	-	-	-	-
Deduction during the period						
Outstanding at the end of the year	20,409.00	2.04	10,000.00	1.00	10,000.00	1.00

(c) Details of shares held by holding Company

Equity Shares	% of Holding	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		1 April 2023	
		Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
EFC Limited	51%	10,409.00	1.04	-	-	-	-

*Holding % is calculated considering shares held as nominees of the Ultimate Holding Company.

(d) Details of shareholding of promoters

Name of the promoter	Number of share held at 31 March 2025	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Sainath Hon	9,500.00	46.55%	49.00%
Kapil Shinde	500.00	2.45%	49.00%
EFC Limited	10,409.00	51.00%	100.00%
	20,409	100%	

Name of the promoter	Number of share held at 31 March 2024	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Shantilal Hon	9500	95.00%	-
Kapil Shinde	500	5.00%	-
	10,000	100.00%	

Name of the promoter	Number of share held at 1 April 2023	% of total shares	% Change during the year
Shantilal Hon	9500	95.00%	-
Kapil Shinde	500	5.00%	-
Total	10,000	100.00%	-

(e) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the company

Name of the promoter	31 March 2025		31 March 2024		1 April 2023	
	Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding	Numbers	% holding
Shantilal Hon	9,500	46.5%	9,500	95.00%	9,500	95.00%
EFC Limited	10,409	51%	-	-	-	-
Total	19,909	97.55%	9,500	95%	9,500	95%

14. Other equity

Particular	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Securities premium	509.00		-
Retained earnings			
As at the beginning of the year	(581.11)	(42.17)	(42.17)
Profit for the year	1,912.96	(538.23)	-
Less: Income tax effect on above	655.20	0.71	-
Others			
Lease Liability	55.90	-	-
Add: Deposit paid to Landlord	163.78	-	-
Less: Deposit paid to Landlord	89.03	-	-
Total	1,316.30	(581.11)	(42.17)



Shinde

579.69

Shinde



15. Other financial liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Non-current			
Security deposits	299.57	938.52	510.57
Others payables	-	27.05	-
Total non-current	299.57	965.56	510.57
Current			
Other payables	40.08	1.04	-
Total current	40.08	1.04	-

16. Lease liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Non Current			
Lease Liabilities	5415.31	5310.86	614.09
Current			
Lease Liabilities	831.70	268.11	25.06
Total	6,247.01	5,578.97	639.15

17. Borrowings

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Non-current			
Secured- at amortised cost			
Term loan from banks	7.06	9.78	12.49
	7.06	9.78	12.49
Unsecured- at amortised cost			
Term loan from banks	111.92	221.83	-
Term loan from others	31.31	-	-
From related parties	250.33	-	-
	393.55	221.83	-
Total non-current borrowings	400.61	231.61	12.49
Current			
Secured- at amortised cost			
From related parties	-	30.00	-
	-	30.00	-
Unsecured- at amortised cost			
From others	3.03	-	-
	3.03	-	-
Total current borrowings	3.03	30.00	-

* For FY 2024-25 Un-secured Borrowings from Related party are repayable after the period of 4 years. Interest Payable on the borrowings is at the rate of 9.10 % pa

18. Provisions

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Non-current			
Provision for employee benefits	14.38	-	-
Total non-current	14.38	-	-
Current			
Provision for employee benefits	0.00	6.15	0.00
Provision for others	0.57	0.25	0.00
Total current	0.57	6.40	-



Signature - *Shinde.k*



19. Trade payables

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Current			
Total outstanding dues of other than micro, small and medium enterprises			
- to related parties (Refer note 39)	151.14	-	0.23
- to others	572.37	344.04	27.17
Total	723.51	344.04	27.40

Trade payables ageing as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	-	694.14	27.73	1.65	-	723.52
Total	-	694.14	27.73	1.65	-	723.52

Trade payables ageing as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	-	342.39	1.65	-	-	344.04
Total	-	342.39	1.65	-	-	344.04

Trade payables ageing as at 01 April 2023

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Others	-	27.40	-	-	-	27.40
Total	-	27.40	-	-	-	27.40

20. Other liabilities

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	1 April 2023
Current			
Deferred income	57.71	108.54	22.56
Statutory dues payable	14.26	117.51	11.88
Advance received from customers	7.95	113.50	0.03
Total	79.92	339.56	34.47



Signature .. *Shinde*



21. Revenue from operations

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Revenue from lease rental			
Sale of services	1,332.09	3,077.68	1,226.74
Total	1,332.09	3,077.68	1,226.74

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Timing of revenue recognition			
Services transferred at a point in time	-	-	-
Services transferred over time	1,332.09	3,077.68	1,226.74
Total	1,332.09	3,077.68	1,226.74

22. Other income

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest income:			
Other non operating income	-	-	3.12
Interest income on security deposit	460.21	900.72	-
Interest income	19.03	22.37	35.29
Total	479.24	923.09	38.41

23. Cost of services

Particular	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Rental and leasing of equipment	378.31	108.67	7.02
Total	378.31	108.67	7.02

24. Employee benefit expense

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Salaries and wages	82.74	104.23	74.78
Contribution to provident and other fund	2.13	2.13	-
Gratuity and leave Encashment	14.95	14.95	-
Total	99.82	121.31	74.78



Signature

Shinde etc



25.Finance costs

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest expenses	81.94	122.69	262.27
Interest expenses on lease liability	419.15	731.27	-
Other borrowing costs	-	-	6.68
Interest on Borrowings	22.20	30.21	17.37
Total	523.29	884.17	286.32

26.Depreciation and amortisation expense

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Depreciation on property, plant and equipment (Refer note 4)	12.17	12.17	21.21
Depreciation on right-of-use assets (Refer note 4)	390.97	563.20	434.35
Total	403.14	575.37	455.56

27.Other expenses

Particulars	1 July 2024 from 31 March 2025	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Administrative expenses	58.45	64.21	59.88
Other Expenses	1.96	1.96	0.75
Rates and taxes	18.00	18.00	-
Rent	27.22	38.20	470.85
Travelling Expenses	-	-	0.37
Professional Fees	11.38	15.51	43.93
Brokerage & Comission	148.60	155.61	149.57
Insurance Expenses	-	-	1.03
Repair & Maintance	23.89	28.49	215.61
Office Expenses	38.97	43.57	37.71
House Keeping Charges	10.71	13.20	-
Provision for Expected Credit Loss	19.53	19.53	-
Total	358.71	398.29	979.70



Shinde

Shinde



27 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards

These financial statements, for the year ended 31 March 2025, are the first the Company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended 1 April 2023, the Company has prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP").

Accordingly, the Company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for periods ending on 31 March 2025, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended 31 March 2024, as described in the summary of significant accounting policies. In preparing these financial statements, the Company's opening balance sheet was prepared as at 1 April 2023, the Company's date of transition to Ind AS. This note explains the principal adjustments made by the Company in restating its Indian GAAP financial statements, including the balance sheet as at 1 April 2023 and the financial statements as at and for the year ended 31 March 2023.

A. Exceptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first time adopters certain exemptions and certain optional exceptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS as follows:

1) Estimates

The estimates at 1 April 2023 and at 31 March 2024 are consistent with those made for the same dates in accordance with Indian GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any differences in accounting policies) apart from the following items where application of Indian GAAP did not require estimation:

FVTOCI – unquoted and quoted equity shares

FVTPL – debt securities

Impairment of financial assets based on expected credit loss model

The estimates used by the Company to present these amounts in accordance with Ind AS reflect conditions at 1 April 2023, the date of transition to Ind AS and as of 31 March 2024.

2) Classification and measurement of financial assets

The Company has classified financial assets on the basis of the facts and circumstances that exist at the date of transition to Ind AS.

3) Recognition of financial assets and financial liabilities

The Company has elected to apply recognition requirements for financial assets and financial liabilities as per Ind AS 109 prospectively for transactions occurring on or after the date of transition to Ind AS.

Exemptions applied

Ind AS 101 allows first-time adopters certain exemptions from the retrospective application of certain requirements under Ind AS. The Company has applied the following exemptions:

1) Deemed cost for Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value for all of its property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as recognised in the financial statements as at the date of transition to Ind AS, measured as per the Indian GAAP and use that as its deemed cost at the date of transition.

B Reconciliations between previous GAAP and Ind AS

The following reconciliations provide the effect of transition to Ind AS from I GAAP in accordance with Ind AS 101

- 1 Balance sheet as at 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024
- 2 Statement of profit and loss for the year ended 31 March 2024
- 3 Reconciliation of total equity as at 1 April 2023 and 31 March 2024
- 4 Reconciliation of total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024
- 5 Total comprehensive income for the year ended 31 March 2024
- 6 Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2024



Sh. Jitendra

Jainendra



27 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

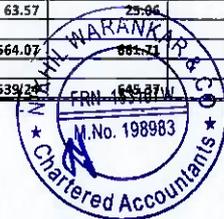
(i) Reconciliation of assets, liabilities and equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2024			As at 1 April 2023		
		IGAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS	IGAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
ASSETS							
I. Non-current assets							
Property, plant and equipment		83.41	-	83.41	62.37	-	62.37
Capital work-in-progress		-	-	-	-	-	-
Other intangible assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Right-of-use assets		-	5,560.23	5,560.23	-	645.37	645.37
Financial assets							
(i) Other investments		88.75	-	88.75	-	-	-
(ii) Other financial assets		835.91	-	835.91	371.30	-	371.30
Other non-current assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Deffered Tax Assets		1.42	-	1.42	-	-	-
Total non-current assets		1,009.49	5,560.23	6,569.72	433.67	645.37	1,079.04
Current assets							
Inventories		-	-	-	-	-	-
Financial assets							
(i) Current investments		-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Trade receivables	1, 2	81.61	-	81.61	13.27	-	13.27
(iii) Cash and cash equivalent		0.14	-	0.14	-	-	-
(iv) Other bank balances		17.24	-	17.24	23.33	-	23.33
(v) Other financial assets		-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans and Advances		5.19	-	5.19	-	-	-
Other current assets		243.16	-	243.16	68.97	-	68.97
Total current assets		347	-	347	106	-	106
Total assets		1,357	5,560	6,917	539	645	1,185
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
Equity							
Equity share capital		1.00	-	1.00	1.00	-	1.00
Other Equity	1-7	(418.14)	(162.97)	(581.11)	(25.83)	(16.34)	(42.17)
		(417.14)	(162.97)	(580.11)	(24.83)	(16.34)	(41.17)
LIABILITIES							
Non-current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings	6	231.61	-	231.61	12.49	-	12.49
(ii) Lease liabilities	2	-	5,310.86	5,310.86	-	614.09	614.09
(ii) Other Financial Liabilities		821.33	144.24	965.56	488.01	22.56	510.57
Long term provisions	3	-	-	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	4	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		1,052.94	5,455.10	6,508.03	500.50	636.66	1,137.16
Current liabilities							
Financial liabilities							
(i) Borrowings		30.00	-	30.00	-	-	-
(ii) Trade payables		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-	-	-
- Dues to other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	2	344.04	-	344.04	27.40	-	27.40
(iii) Lease liabilities	2	-	268.11	268.11	-	25.06	25.06
(iv) Other Financial Liability		1.04	-	1.04	-	-	-
Other current liabilities		339.56	-	339.56	34.47	-	34.47
Short term provisions	3	6.40	-	6.40	-	-	-
Defered Tax Liability (Net)		-	-	-	1.70	-	1.70
Current tax liabilities (Net)		-	-	-	-	-	-
Total current liabilities		721.04	268.11	989.15	63.57	25.06	88.62
Total liabilities		1,773.97	5,723.21	7,497.18	564.07	661.71	1,225.78
Total equity and liabilities		1,356.83	5,560.23	6,917.07	539.24	645.37	1,184.61

* The I GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

Shinder K

Shinder K



(ii) Reconciliation of Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Note	Year ended		
		IGAAP *	Effects of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Income				
Revenue from operations	2	1,226.78	(0.04)	1,226.74
Other income	1, 2	-	38.41	38.41
		1,226.78	38.37	1,265.15
Expenses				
Cost of raw materials and components consumed		-	-	-
Change in inventories of finished goods, work-in-progress, dies and scrap		-	-	-
Employee benefits expense	3 (a)	74.78	-	74.78
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	2	21.21	868.69	889.90
Finance costs	2, 6	24.03	262.29	286.32
Other expenses	1, 2	1,501.48	(521.77)	979.70
		1,621.50	609.21	2,230.71
Profit before exceptional items and tax (I - II)				
Exceptional items gain/(loss)	3 (b)	(394.72)	(570.84)	(965.56)
Profit/ (Loss) before tax		(394.72)	(570.84)	(965.56)
Income tax expense/ (income)				
Current tax		-	-	-
Income Tax Relating To Previous Years		-	-	-
MAT Credit Entitlement - Current		-	-	-
Deferred tax	4	(3.12)	-	-
Tax expense		(3.12)	-	-
Profit for the year		(391.60)	(570.84)	(965.56)
Other comprehensive income				
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods (net of tax)				
- Re-measurement gains/(loss) on defined benefit plans	3 (a)	-	-	-
Income tax effect	3 (a)	-	-	-
Other comprehensive (loss) for the year (net of tax)				
Total comprehensive (loss)/income for the year (net of tax)				

* The I GAAP figures have been reclassified to conform to Ind AS presentation requirements for the purpose of this note.

(ii) Reconciliations between Ind AS and previous GAAP for equity and profit or loss are given below

Particulars	Note	Profit Reconciliation			Equity Reconciliation	
		For the year ended 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 1 April 2023		
Profit after tax/ total equity as per previous GAAP		1,257.76	(391.60)	-		
Ind AS Adjustments (Increase in equity/(decrease in equity)):						
a) Impact of Interest on Lease liability as per Ind AS 109	1, 6	-	38.37	-		
b) Impact of expected credit loss as per Ind AS 109	1(a)	-	-	-		
c) Impact of fair value gain on current investments as per Ind AS 109	1	-	-	-		
d) Impact of leases as per Ind AS 116	2	-	174.86	-		
e) Impact of accounting of loyalty bonus as per Ind AS 19	3 (b)	-	-	-		
f) Deferred tax effect on above	4	-	-	-		
Total		1,257.76	(178.37)	-		
g) Actuarial loss of employee benefits schemes transferred to other comprehensive income (net of tax)	3 (a)	-	-	-		
Profit after tax/ Equity as per Ind AS		1,257.76	(178.37)	-		

(iii) Reconciliation of Cash Flow for year ended 31 March 2024

Particulars	Note	Previous GAAP	Effect of transition to Ind AS	Ind AS
Net cash flows from operating activities	5	(80.86)	471.50	390.64
Net cash flows from investing activities	5	(130.99)	(0.00)	(131.00)
Net cash flows from financing activities	5	205.90	(471.50)	(265.60)
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents	5	(5.95)	(0.00)	(5.95)
Opening Cash and cash equivalents	5	23.33	-	23.33
Effect of exchange rate change on the balance of cash held in foreign currency		17.38	0.00	17.38
Closing Cash and cash equivalents				

Shindekar

Shindekar



27 First time adoption of Indian Accounting Standards (continued)

1. Financials Instrument

a. Trade receivables

The Company has evaluated its Trade Receivables as at the date of transition to Indian Accounting Standards (IND AS). Based on such evaluation, considering the nature of receivables, historical recovery pattern and the creditworthiness of the parties, the Company is of the view that there is no objective evidence of impairment in the value of Trade Receivables. Further, no Expected Credit Loss (ECL) has been recognized on Trade Receivables at the time of transition to IND AS.

2. Leases

Under Previous GAAP, lease rentals were recognised as an expense after giving straight lining impact. Under Ind AS 116, the lessee shall recognise right of use assets and lease liabilities at the inception of lease. Right of use asset shall be depreciated over the lease period and lease liability shall be classified as financial liability and finance cost shall be charged on it for each reporting period. The above calculated amount is cumulative of depreciation on right-of-use assets, finance cost element and reversal of lease rent expenses. The Company recognised present value of lease payments as lease liability with corresponding recognition of right of use of assets (except for low value and short term leases).

3. Defined benefit liabilities

a. Both under Indian GAAP and Ind AS, the Company recognises costs related to its post-employment defined benefit plans on an actuarial basis. While Ind AS requires remeasurements (comprising actuarial gains and losses and the return on plan assets, excluding amounts included in the net interest expense on the net defined benefit liability) to be recognised in Other Comprehensive Income, the Company has continued with the Indian GAAP treatment of charging the entire cost, including actuarial gains and losses, to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Consequently, no separate presentation of remeasurements has been made under Other Comprehensive Income. This departure does not have any impact on the total equity of the Company.

b. While Ind AS requires the liability for loyalty bonus to be recognised by discounting the present value of future cash flows for certain components and obtaining an actuarial valuation for other components, the Company has continued to follow the earlier treatment under Indian GAAP. Accordingly, the provision for loyalty bonus has been recognised based on the liability ascertained at the balance sheet date without discounting or actuarial valuation. This approach has no impact on the total equity of the Company.

4. Deferred Tax

Indian GAAP requires deferred tax accounting using the income statement approach, which focuses on differences between taxable profits and accounting profits for the period. Ind AS 12 requires entities to account for deferred

5. Impact on cash flow

The transition from Previous GAAP to Ind AS has no material impact on the statement of cash flow except term loans and lease liabilities.

6. Borrowings

The Company recognized the transaction costs pertaining to the borrowings immediately in the statement of profit and loss under Indian GAAP. The unamortized portion of such cost was recognized as part of 'prepaid expense' on the date of transition to Ind AS. As per Ind AS 109, borrowings are measured at amortized cost and hence, unamortized portion of transaction costs has been adjusted against the amount of borrowings and not shown separately as part of assets and all the transaction costs are amortised over the period of loan.

Shinde & C



32 Contingent Liabilities & Commitments (to the extent not provided for)

A. Contingent liabilities

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

B. Commitments

There are no Commitments as on 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

33 Leases

Where Company is lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for office spaces.

The following is the movement in lease liabilities as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	639.15
Add : New leases during the year	7,208.89	5,207.93
Add : Finance cost accrued during the period	778.16	246.61
Less : Cancellation of leases during the year	-	-
Less : Payment of lease liabilities	(1,740.04)	(514.72)
Balance at the end of the year	6,247.01	5,578.97

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of lease liabilities on an undiscounted basis:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Less than one year	1,370.90	-
One to five years	5,465.22	-
More than five years	1,114.43	-
Total	7,950.56	-

The following is the break-up of current and non-current lease liabilities:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Current lease liabilities	831.70	268.11
Non-current lease liabilities	5,415.31	5,310.86
Total	6,247.01	5,578.97

Below are the amounts recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Depreciation of right-of-use assets	563.20	434.35
Interest on lease liabilities	419.15	731.27
Expenses relating to leases of low-value assets and short-term leases	-	-
Interest income on unwinding of fair valuation of lease receivables	900.72	-
Gain on termination of lease	-	-
Total	982.35	1,165.62

Below is the amount recognised in the statement of cash flows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of principal during the year	999.46	-
Cash outflow included in financing activity for repayment of interest during the year	-	-
Total	999.46	-

34 Fair value measurements

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

Fair value hierarchy

The fair value hierarchy is based on inputs to valuation techniques that are used to measure fair value that are either observable or unobservable and consists of following:

Measurement of Fair Value

Level 1: Category includes financial assets and liabilities, that are measured in whole or in significant part by reference to published quoted price (unadjusted) in an active market.

Level 2: Category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using a valuation technique based on assumptions that are supported by prices from observable current market transactions.

Level 3: Category includes financial assets and liabilities measured using valuation techniques based on non market observable inputs. This means that fair values are determined in whole or in part using a valuation model based on assumptions that are neither supported by prices from observable current market transactions in the same instrument nor are they based on available market data.

The following table shows the carrying amount of financial assets and financial liabilities by category:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTOCI	FVTPL
Financial assets						
Investments in quoted equity instruments	-	-	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	23.36	-	-	81.61	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	7.82	-	-	17.38	-	-
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	7,263.06	-	-	835.91	-	-
Total financial assets	7,294.24			934.90		
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	403.65	-	-	261.61	-	-
Lease liabilities	-	-	6,247.01	-	-	5,578.97
Trade payables	831.70	-	-	344.04	-	-
Other financial liabilities	339.65	-	-	966.60	-	-
Total financial liabilities	1,574.99		6,247.01	1,572.25		5,578.97

Shinde et al

[Handwritten Signature]



(j) Fair value disclosure of financial assets and financial liabilities measured at amortised cost:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Loans, non current	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets, non current	-	-	7,263.06	-	-	7,263.06
	-	-	7,263.06	-	-	7,263.06
Financial liabilities						
Borrowings, non-current	-	-	400.61	-	-	231.61
Other financial liabilities, non current	-	-	299.57	-	-	965.56
	-	-	700.18	-	-	1,197.17

The fair values of non-current loans/borrowings are based on discounted cash flows using a current rate. They are classified as level 3 fair values in the fair value hierarchy due to the use of unobservable inputs, including counterparty/own credit risk.

Fair value of cash and cash equivalent, bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 during the year.

35 Financial risk management

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

The Company's financial liabilities comprise of borrowings, trade payable and other liabilities to manage its operation and financial assets include trade receivables, security deposits, loans and advances, etc, arises from its operation.

The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

A. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligation.

The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial instruments.

Credit risk is managed on an entity level basis. The Company has adopted a policy of dealing only with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company invests only in those instruments issued by high rated banks/ institutions and government agencies. The Company assesses the credit quality of the customer, taking into account its financial position, past experience and other factors. The Company's loans are considered to have low credit risk.

The Company periodically monitors the recoverability and credit risks of its other financial assets including security deposits and other receivables. The Company evaluates 12 month expected credit losses for all the financial assets for which credit risk has not increased. In case credit risk has increased significantly, the Company considers life time expected credit losses for the purpose of impairment provisioning.

The Company has used a practical expedient by computing the expected credit loss allowance for trade receivables based on a provision matrix. The provision matrix takes into account historical credit loss experience and adjusted for forward looking information. The expected credit loss allowance is based on the ageing of the days for which the receivables are due and the expected loss rates as given in the provision matrix.

For ageing analysis of the trade receivable - Refer note 12

The details of changes in allowance for credit losses during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 for trade receivables are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	-	-
Provided during the year	19.53	-
Balance at the end of the year	19.53	-

There were one customers that individually represented 19.17% of the Company's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2025 and one customers that individually represented 50.26% of the Company's accounts receivable balance as at 31 March 2025.

There were one customers that individually represented 22.51% of the Company's revenue for the year ended 31 March 2024 and one customers that individually represented 29.12% of the Company's accounts receivable balance as at 31 March 2024.

B. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities on undiscounted basis as at 31 March 2025:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	723.51	723.51	-	-	-	723.51
Borrowings	403.65	3.03	-	400.61	-	403.65
Lease liabilities	6,247.01	831.70	5,415.31	-	-	6,247.01
Other financial liabilities	379.49	79.92	299.57	-	-	379.49
Total	7,753.65	1,638.16	5,714.88	400.61	-	7,753.65

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities on undiscounted basis as at 31 March 2024:

Particulars	Carrying amount	Up to 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Trade payables	344.04	344.04	-	-	-	344.04
Borrowings	261.61	30.00	-	231.61	-	261.61
Lease liabilities	5,578.97	268.11	5,310.86	-	-	5,578.97
Other financial liabilities	966.60	1.04	965.56	-	-	966.60
Total	7,151.22	643.19	6,276.42	231.61	-	7,151.22

C. 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 three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk. The above risks may affect the Company's income and expenses, or the value of its financial instruments. The Company's exposure to and management of these risks are explained below.

Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or the future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rate risks. The Company does not have any interest rate risk as it has no variable rate borrowings as at any of the reporting date.

Currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. There are no material currency risk affecting the financial position of the Company as there are no material transactions in currency other than functional currency of the Company.

Price risk

The Company's exposure to price risk arises from investments held and classified in the balance sheet at fair value through profit or loss. The Company does not have any price risk as at any of the reporting date.

Shindek/c

Shindek/c



36 Capital management

The Company's capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company objectives when managing capital are to:

- Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and for other stakeholders, and
- Maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders or issue new shares.

The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt comprises of long term and short term borrowings less cash and bank balances, equity includes equity share capital and reserves that are managed as capital. The gearing at the end of the reporting period was as follows.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total liabilities		
Borrowings (including current maturities)	403.65	261.61
Lease liabilities	6,247.01	5,578.97
Less : Cash and cash equivalents including bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	(7.82)	(17.38)
Adjusted net debt	6,642.83	5,823.20
Total equity	1,318.34	(580.11)
Net debt to equity ratio	5.04	-

37 Segment information

The Company is primarily carrying out leasing of managed commercial workspaces of equipped premises which according to the management, is considered as the only business segment. Accordingly, no separate segment information has been provided herein. Company's operations are in India and therefore, no separate geographical information is disclosed. All the non-current operating assets of the Company are located in India.

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM is the Chief Executive Officer of the Company, who assesses the financial performance and position of the Company and makes strategic decisions. The Company's reportable segments are as follows:

1] Rental & leasing of equipment

The Company is primarily carrying out leasing of managed commercial workspaces of equipped premises.

Segment information for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	Rental & leasing of equipment	Total
Revenue from operations		
External revenue	3077.68	3,077.68
Inter segment revenue	-	-
Total revenue from operations	3,077.68	3,077.68
Segment results	1,912.96	1,912.96
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Profit before tax	1,912.96	1,912.96
Segment assets	9,780.82	9,780.82
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Total assets	9,780.82	9,780.82
Segment Liabilities	8,462.46	8,462.46
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Total liabilities	8,462.46	8,462.46

Segment information for the year ended 31 March 2024

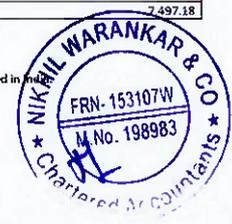
Particulars	Rental & leasing of equipment	Total
Revenue from operations		
External revenue	1226.74	1,226.74
Inter segment revenue	-	-
Total revenue from operations	1,226.74	1,226.74
Segment results	(538.23)	(538.23)
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Profit before tax	(538.23)	(538.23)
Segment assets	6,917.07	6,917.07
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Total assets	6,917.07	6,917.07
Segment Liabilities	7,497.18	7,497.18
Add/(Less):Reconciling Items	-	-
Total liabilities	7,497.18	7,497.18

Information about geographical areas

Company's operations are in India and therefore, no separate geographical information is disclosed. All the non-current operating assets of the Company are located in India.

Shindekar

Shindekar



38. Related party disclosures

Information on related party transactions as required by Ind AS 24 - Related Party Disclosures are given below:

List of related parties:

Particulars	Entity Name
(i) Holding company	EFC Limited
(ii) Subsidiary companies	EFC Investment Manager Private Limited EFC Estate Marisoft 23 Private Limited EFC Estate Wakadewadi Private Limited EFC Estate Mansoft 14 Private Limited EFC Techspace Private Limited EFC Prime Monarch WorkSpace Sprint Workspace
(iii) Key managerial personnel	
Director	Sainath Hon
Director	Kapil Shinde
Director	Uday Vora
Director	Amit Narbaria
Director	Vishal Sharma
(iv) Entities over which the KMP or their relatives is able to exercise significant influence/control	TCC Concept Limited Brantford Limited ALTRR Software Services Limited EMF Clinic Private Limited NES ODATA Private Limited DC&T Global Private Limited EFC Estate Private Limited EFC Investment Advisors Private Limited EFC Estate 710 Alpha Private Limited EFC Estate 56 Alpha Private Limited EFC AIF LLP Ek Design Industries Limited Whitehills Interior Limited Forty Two Ventures Limited EFC (i) Ltd

Transactions with the related parties are as follows:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
EFC (i) Ltd Loan Taken	47.04	
Loan Repaid	0.05	
EFC Limited Loan Taken	122.34	
Loan Repaid	120.23	

Compensation of Key Managerial Personnel (KMP) of the Company:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Remuneration of Executive Directors Short term employment benefit Post-employment benefit	1203800	
Remuneration to Non - Executive Directors Director Commission and Sitting Fees		

As the liabilities for defined benefit plans and leave entitlements are provided on actuarial basis for the Company as a whole, the amounts pertaining to Key Management Personnel are not included.

Outstanding balances with the related parties are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Loan		
EFC (i) Limited	46.99	
EFC Limited	32.11	

Shinde K *Sainath Hon*



Employee benefit expense of the Company includes various short term employee expenses, defined benefits expenses, expenses toward defined contribution on plans and other long-term employee benefits.

(a) Defined contribution plans

The Company makes provident fund contributions to defined benefit plan for qualifying employees. Under the Schemes, the Company is required to contribute a specified percentage of the payroll costs to fund the benefits. The contributions payable to these plans by the Company are at rates specified in the rules of the schemes.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Contribution to provident fund	2.13	-
Contribution to others	-	-
Total	2.13	-

(b) Defined Benefit Plans

The Company has unfunded defined benefit plan for payment of gratuity to all eligible employees calculated at specified number of days of last drawn salary depending upon the tenure of service for each year of completed service subject to minimum service of five years payable at the time of separation upon superannuation or on exit otherwise. These defined benefit gratuity plans are governed by Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972.

Interest rates risk: While calculating the defined benefit obligation a discount rate based on government bonds yields of matching tenure is used to arrive at the present value of future obligations. If the bond yield falls, the defined benefit obligation will tend to increase and plan assets will decrease.

Salary risk: Higher than expected increases in salary will increase the defined benefit obligation

Demographic risks: Demographic assumptions are required to assess the timing and probability of a payment taking place. The effects of this decrement on the DBO depend upon the combination salary increase, discount rate, and vesting criteria and therefore not very straight forward.

Disclosures for defined benefit plans based on actuarial reports:

(i) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	9.60	-
Interest expense	-	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	9.60	-

(ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	9.60	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense on DBO	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	9.60	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to experience on DBO	-	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income	-	-

(iii) Net liability recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Defined benefit obligation	9.60	-
Defined liability recognised in the balance sheet	9.60	-
Classified as non-current	0.24	-
Classified as current	9.36	-

(iv) The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate (in %)	7.18%	-
Salary escalation (in %)	10.00%	-
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	-
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability		
Age		Mortality Rate
20 Years	0.000924	-
30 Years	0.000977	-
35 Years	0.001202	-

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion, increments and other relevant factors.

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period, while holding all other assumptions constant.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% change in DBO	Decrease or increase in DBO	% change in DBO	Decrease or increase in DBO
Effect of +100 basis points in rate of discounting	-14.22%	-1.36	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in rate of discounting	17.55%	1.69	0.00%	0.00
Effect of +100 basis points in rate of salary increase	13.38%	1.29	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in rate of salary decrease	-12.15%	-1.17	0.00%	0.00
Effect of +100 basis points in attrition rate	-4.43%	-0.43	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in attrition rate	5.13%	0.49	0.00%	0.00
Mortality rate	-0.08%	-0.01	0.00%	0.00

The above analysis has been performed using P.U.C method. If an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, these benefits are attributed on a straight-line basis. The limitations are that in assessing the change other parameters are kept constant. As some of the assumptions may be correlated, it is unlikely that changes in assumptions will occur in isolation of one another.

There is no change from the previous period in the methods and assumptions used in the preparation of above analysis, except that the base rates have changed.

(vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis)	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Within 1 year	0.26	-
1-2 year	0.26	-
2-3 year	0.28	-
3-4 year	0.29	-
4-5 year	0.31	-
5 year onwards	1.03	-
Payouts Above 10 years	7.45	-

The Company expects to make a contribution of ₹ _____ to the defined benefit plan during the next financial year.

Shindekar
Shindekar



(c) Compensated absences note

The Company provides for accumulation of compensated absences by certain categories of its employees. These employees can carry forward a portion of the unutilized compensated absences and utilise them in future periods or receive cash in lieu thereof as per the Company's policy. The Company records a liability for compensated absences in the period in which the employee renders the services that increases this entitlement. The total liability recorded by the Company towards this obligation was _____ and _____ for the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 respectively.

(i) Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Defined benefit obligation at beginning of the year	-	-
Current service cost	1.19	-
Interest expense	-	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses	-	-
Defined benefit obligation at end of the year	1.19	-

(ii) Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss and other comprehensive income:

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Current service cost	1.19	-
Past service cost	-	-
Interest expense on DBO	-	-
Amount recognised in statement of profit and loss	1.19	-
Remeasurement of defined benefit liability:		
Actuarial (gain)/loss from changes in financial assumptions	-	-
Actuarial (gain)/loss due to experience on DBO	-	-
Remeasurement (gains)/losses in other comprehensive income	-	-

(iii) Net liability recognised in the balance sheet:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Defined benefit obligation	1.19	-
Defined liability recognised in the balance sheet	1.19	-
Classified as non-current	0.07	-
Classified as current	1.12	-

(iv) The principal assumptions used in determining obligations for the Company's plan are shown below:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Discount rate (in %)	7.08%	-
Salary escalation (in %)	10.00%	-
Attrition rate (in %)	5.00%	-
Mortality rates inclusive of provision for disability		
Age		Mortality Rate
20 Years		
30 Years		
35 Years		

The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Government of India securities as at the Consolidated Balance Sheet date for the estimated term of obligations. The estimate of future salary increases considered, takes into account the inflation, seniority,

(v) Sensitivity Analysis

Significant actuarial assumptions for the determination of the defined obligation are discount rate, expected salary increase and mortality. The sensitivity analyses below have been determined based on reasonably possible changes of the respective assumptions

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	% change in DBO	Decrease or increase in DBO	% change in DBO	Decrease or increase in DBO
Effect of +100 basis points in rate of discounting	14.84%	1.01	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in rate of discounting	18.81%	1.41	0.00%	0.00
Effect of +100 basis points in rate of salary increase	17.36%	1.39	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in rate of salary decrease	-14.05%	1.02	0.00%	0.00
Effect of +100 basis points in attrition rate	-4.77%	1.13	0.00%	0.00
Effect of -100 basis points in attrition rate	5.84%	1.26	0.00%	0.00
Mortality rate	-0.09%	1.19	0.00%	0.00

The above analysis has been performed using P.U.C method. If an employee's service in later years will lead to a materially higher level of benefit than in earlier years, these benefits are attributed on a straight-line basis. The limitations are that in assessing the change

(vi) Maturity profile of defined benefit obligation:

Expected cash flows (valued on undiscounted basis)	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Within 1 year	0.04	-
1-2 year	0.04	-
2-3 year	0.05	-
3-4 year	0.05	-
4-5 year	0.05	-
5 year onwards	0.29	-
Payouts Above 10 years	4.89	-

The Company expects to make a contribution of ₹ _____ to the defined benefit plan during the next financial year.

40 Details of loans given, investment made and guarantee given

Disclosure as per Regulations 34(3) and 53(f) of Securities Exchange Board of India - Listing Obligations and Disclosure Requirements (LODR) and Section 186(4) of the Companies Act, 2013 for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

Name of the Company	For the year ended 31 March 2025	Maximum balance during the year	As at 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	Maximum balance during the year	As at 31 March 2024
Bigbox Serviced offices LLP	103.65	103.65	103.65	88.75	88.75	88.75

Notes:

- All the above loans have been given for business purposes
- The loanees have not made any investment in the shares of the Company.
- Loans given to employees as per the Company's policy are not considered
- Loans granted are unsecured.
- Refer note 7 for loans granted during the year

Refer note 6 and 11 for investments

Shindekar

Signature



41 Corporate social responsibility (CSR)

During the year, section 135 regarding Corporate Social Responsibility of the Act is not applicable to the company, accordingly, the requirements to report on clause 3(a)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company

42 The Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which may impact the contribution by the Company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The effective date from which the Code and its provisions would be applicable is yet to be notified and the rules which would provide the details based on which financial impact can be determined are yet to be notified after which the financial impact can be ascertained. The Company will complete its evaluation and will give appropriate impact in the financial statements following the Code becoming effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact being notified.

43 Additional disclosure with respect to amendments to Schedule III

- a. The Company has not been declared as Willful defaulter by any lenders.
- b. The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- c. The provision related to number of layers as prescribed under section 2(87) of the Companies Act read with Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 is not applicable to Company.
- d. The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on the current or previous financial year.
- e. The Company have not any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).
- f. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the current financial year and any of the previous financial years.
- g. The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- h. The Company did not enter into any transaction with Companies struck off from ROC records for the period ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

i. 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

j. No funds have been received by the Company from or in any other person(s) or 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;

k. Analytical Ratios

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	% of Variance	Variance remark
Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	Current liability	0.27	0.35	-24%	Decrease in Current Ratio is due to Increase in Trade payable, lease liabilities, Deferred tax liabilities
Debt equity ratio (in times)	Total debt	Shareholders equity	0.31	(0.45)	-168%	Decrease in ratio is due to increase other equity
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Net Profit for the year	Average shareholders equity	0.95	0.93	3%	Refer Note 1
Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	There is no stock of inventory
Trade receivables turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	131.75	15.03	777%	Increase in the ratio is due to Increase in Revenue
Trade payables turnover ratio (in times)	Other expenses	Average trade payables	0.55	2.85	-81%	Decrease in Ratio is due to decrease in other expense
Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Working capital (current assets-current liabilities)	(0.38)	(0.17)	124%	Increase in the ratio is due to Increase in Revenue
Net profit ratio (in %)	Net Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	0.41	(0.44)	193%	Increase in the ratio is due to Increase in Revenue
Return on investment (in %)	Income generated from treasury investments	Average Investment funds in treasury (investment)	NA	NA	NA	There is no treasury investments

Explanation for variance

Note 1: In respect of aforesaid mentioned ratios, there is no significant change (25% or more) in FY 2024-25 in comparison to FY 2023-24.

As per our report of even date
For Nikhil Warankar & Co
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration Number: 153107W

Nikhil Warankar
Proprietor
Membership number: 198983

Place: Pune
Date: 28 May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
of Bigbox Ventures Private Limited

Sainath Hon
Wholetime Director
DIN: 08200064

Kapil Shinde
Wholetime Director
DIN: 09817382

