

K. L. VYAS & COMPANY

CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Shop No. 2, II Floor, "Parshwanath Dawa Bazar"
6, Hazareshwar Colony, Udaipur - 313 001



0294 - 2521088 (O)
94141 68167 (M)

E-mail : klvyasca@yahoo.co.in
klvyasca@gmail.com

Ref. No. :

Date :

UDIN: 25402560BMKQTP5278

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To,
The Members,
Super Civiltech Private Limited,

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Super Civiltech Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of changes in equity and Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("IndAS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, the loss, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the *Code of Ethics* issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information Other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

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



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Our opinion on the 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 financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained 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.

Responsibility of Management for Financial Statements

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

This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013, we give in the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.



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

- (a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
- (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- (e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31st March, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31st March, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- (f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- (g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

- (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 does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There has been no delay in transferring amounts, 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 (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;



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(b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(c), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

- v. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company, has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software's for the period for which the audit trail feature was operating.

Place of Signature: Indore
Date : 13.05.2025

For K.L. Vyas & Company,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003289C

(Himanshu Sharma)
Partner

M. No. 402560

UDIN: 25402560 BMK2TP 5278



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ANNEXURE -A TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

ANNEXURE REFERRED TO IN CLAUSE 1 OF REPORT ON OTHER LEGAL AND REGULATORY REQUIREMENTS OF OUR REPORT OF EVEN DATE TO THE MEMBERS OF SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED ON THE FINANCIAL STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025.

(i) The Company does not have any fixed assets. Hence, Paragraph(a), (b), (c), (d) & (e) are not applicable to the company.

(ii) The Company does not hold any physical inventories. In view of this, Paragraph (a) is not applicable.

Company did not avail any working capital limits from bank. Hence, Paragraph (b) is not applicable to it.

(iii) 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 not made investments in, provided guarantee or security and granted loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Company has not provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013.

(v) The company has not accepted deposits during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2025 and therefore, the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the company.

(vi) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for the goods sold and services rendered by the Company, Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

(vii)(a) The Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, investor education protection fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, custom duty, excise duty, service tax & cess and other material statutory dues as may be applicable to it.

According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, wealth tax, service tax, duty of customs, value



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added tax, Cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31st March, 2025, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no material dues of income tax, sales tax, service tax and value added tax, custom duty, excise duty and cess which have not been deposited by the Company on account of disputes.
- (viii) 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 not surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix)(a) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, we are of the opinion that the Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or borrowing to financial institutions, banks, Government or dues to debenture holders.
- (b) 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 not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) Based on our audit procedures and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company did not avail any term loan during the year under review.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the balance sheet of the Company, no funds raised on short term basis have been utilized for long term purposes.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- (f) According to the information and explanations given to us and procedures performed by us, we report that the Company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries as defined under the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) 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 made preferential allotment of 1,00,80,000 Equity Shares of Rs.10/-each during the year and the requirements of Section 42 & 62 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with and the funds raised have been used for the purposes for which the funds were raised.



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- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 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) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the transactions with related parties are in compliance with Sections 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013, where applicable, and the details of the related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian Accounting Standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.



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- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses of Rs.20.87 Lakhs in the financial year under review and Rs.15.20 Lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidences supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, there is no unspent amount under sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 pursuant to any project. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

Place of Signature: Indore
Date : 13.05.2025

For K.L. Vyas & Company,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003289C

(Himanshu Sharma)
Partner
M. No. 402560

UDIN: 25402580BMKQTP5278



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ANNEXURE –B TO THE AUDITORS' REPORT

REPORT ON THE INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS UNDER CLAUSE (I) OF SUB-SECTION 3 OF SECTION 143 OF THE COMPANIES ACT, 2013 ("THE ACT")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Super Civiltech Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31st March, 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 Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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



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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31st March 2025, 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.

Place of Signature: Indore
Date : 13.05.2025

For K.L. Vyas & Company,
Chartered Accountants,
FRN: 003289C


(Himanshu Sharma)
Partner

M. No. 402560

UDIN: 25402560 BMK & TP 5278



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN: U55101MP2015PTC033751

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
ASSETS			
1 Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant & Equipment	2	-	-
(b) Capital Work-in-Progress		-	-
(c) Investment in Subsidiary, Joint Venture and Associates		-	-
(d) Financial Assets			
(i) Investments		-	-
(ii) Loans		-	-
(e) Other Non Current Assets	3	2,013.49	796.40
(f) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	4.12	4.53
Total Non-Current Assets		2,017.61	800.93
2 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivable		-	-
(ii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	0.68	7.66
(iii) Other Financial Assets		-	-
(b) Other Current Assets	6	2.00	2.31
Total Current Assets		2.68	9.97
TOTAL ASSETS		2,020.29	810.90
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 EQUITY			
(a) Equity Share Capital	7	1,823.00	815.00
(b) Other Equity	8	166.35	(4.37)
Total Equity		1,989.35	810.63
2 LIABILITIES			
2.1 Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	9	29.20	-
(b) Provisions		-	-
(c) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
Total Non-Current Liabilities		29.20	-
2.2 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings		-	-
(ii) Trade Payables	10		
A. Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
B. Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.		-	0.07
(iii) Other Financial Liabilities			
(b) Provisions	11	0.27	0.20
(c) Other Current Liabilities	12	1.47	-
(d) Current Tax Liabilities Net		-	-
Total Current Liabilities		1.74	0.27
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		2,020.29	810.90

Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes

1-26

These notes form an integral part of these financial statements

In terms of our Audit Report of even date:

For K.L.Vyas & Company

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 003289C

Himanshu Sharma

Partner

Membership No. : 402560



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Raoof Razak Dhanani
Director

DIN: 00174654

Goverdhan Singh Panwar
Chief Financial OfficerSuraj Bhagat Sheth
Whole-time Director

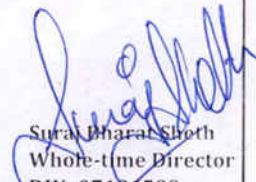
DIN: 07191599

Kajal Jain
Company Secretary

Place : Indore

Date : 13/05/2025

UDIN:

SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED CIN: U55101MP2015PTC033751 STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2025 (Amount Rs. in Lakhs)			
Particulars	Note No.	For the Year ended 31st March 2025	For the Year ended 31st March 2024
Income :			
Revenue From Operations		-	-
Other Income	13	0.08	-
Total Revenue		0.08	-
Expenses :			
Finance costs	14	0.14	3.39
Other Expenses	15	20.81	11.81
Total Expenses		20.95	15.20
Profit before tax		(20.87)	(15.20)
Tax Expense :			
Current Tax		-	-
Deferred Tax		0.41	(4.53)
Excess /Short Provision of earlier years		-	-
		0.41	(4.53)
Profit (Loss) for the period		(21.28)	(10.67)
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the period (Comprising Profit / (Loss) and Other Comprehensive Income for the period)		(21.28)	(10.67)
Earnings per equity share	16		
Basic (In Rs)		(0.23)	(0.13)
Diluted (In Rs)		(0.23)	(0.13)
Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes 1-26 These notes form an integral part of these financial statements			
In terms of our Audit Report of even date: For K.L.Vyas & Company Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 003289C		For and on behalf of the Board of Directors	
 Himanshu Sharma Partner Membership No. : 402560		 Raoof Razak Dhanani Director DIN: 00174654	 Suraj Bhara Sheth Whole-time Director DIN: 07191599
Place : Indore Date : 13/05/2025 UDIN:	 Goverdhan Singh Panwar Chief Financial Officer	 Kajal Jain Company Secretary	

SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance as at 1st April, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2025
815.00	1,008.00	1,823.00

B. Other Equity

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	8.00	-	(12.37)	(4.37)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(21.28)	(21.28)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	(21.28)	(21.28)
Utilised during the year	(8.00)	-	-	(8.00)
Addition during the year	-	200.00	-	200.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	-	200.00	(33.65)	166.35

A. Equity Share Capital

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Balance as at 1st April, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	Balance as at 31st March, 2024
10.00	805.00	815.00

B. Other Equity

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Reserve and surplus			Total
	Share Application Money Pending Allotment	Securities Premium	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 1st April, 2023	-	-	(1.70)	(1.70)
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	-	(10.67)	(10.67)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year	-	-	(10.67)	(10.67)
Utilised during the year	-	-	-	-
Addition during the year	8.00	-	-	8.00
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	8.00	-	(12.37)	(4.37)

Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes
These notes form an integral part of these financial statements

1-26

In terms of our Audit Report of even date:

For K.L.Vyas & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 003289C

Himanshu Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 402560



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

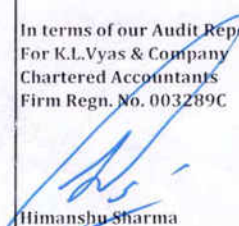
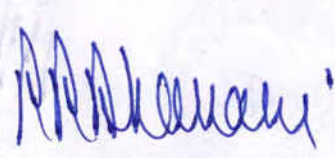
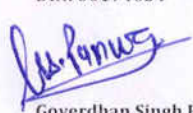
Raouf Razak Dhanani
Director
DIN: 00174654

Suresh Bharat Sheth
Whole-time Director
DIN: 07191599

Goverdhan Singh Panwar
Chief Financial Officer

Kajal Jain
Company Secretary

Place : Indore
Date : 13/05/2025
UDIN:

SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED CIN: U55101MP2015PTC033751 CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED ON 31ST MARCH, 2025		
(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31st, 2025	For the year ended March 31st, 2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before Tax from continuing operations	(20.87)	(15.20)
Non-cash adjustment to reconcile profit before tax to net cash flows		
Interest Expense	0.15	-
Operating profit before Working Capital changes	(20.72)	(15.20)
Adjustments for::		
Increase/(Decrease) in trade payables	(0.07)	(0.46)
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilities	1.47	(110.70)
Increase/(Decrease) in short term provisions	0.07	0.10
Decrease/(Increase) in other current assets	0.31	(0.04)
Decrease/(Increase) in other non current assets	(1,217.09)	(796.40)
Cash generated from operations	(1,236.03)	(922.70)
Taxes (Paid)/Refund	-	(2.27)
Net Cash from Operating Activity (A)	(1,236.03)	(924.97)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Sale/Disposal of Property, Plant & Equipment	-	228.57
Net Cash Flow from Investing Activity (B)	-	228.57
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Proceeds/(Repayment) from Issue of Shares at Premium	1,208.00	805.00
Proceeds/(Adjustment) of share application money	(8.00)	8.00
Repayment of Long Term Borrowings	-	(139.07)
Proceeds from Long Term Borrowings	29.20	-
Interest and other borrowing cost paid	(0.15)	-
Net cash used in Financing Activity (C)	1,229.05	673.93
Net increase/decrease in cash and cash equivalents(A+B+C)	(6.98)	(22.47)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	7.66	30.13
Cash and cash equivalents at the close of the year	0.68	7.66
Notes:		
1. The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the indirect method set out in Ind AS -7 'Statement of Cash Flows'.		
2. For the purpose of Statement of Cash Flow, Cash and Cash Equivalents comprises the followings:		
(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the year ended March 31st, 2025	For the year ended March 31st, 2024
Cash on hand and Bank Balance	0.68	7.66
Total	0.68	7.66
Significant Accounting Policies and other Notes 1-26 This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our Report of even date.		
In terms of our Audit Report of even date: For K.L.Vyas & Company Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No. 003289C		
For and on behalf of the Board of Directors		
 Himanshu Sharma Partner Membership No. : 402560	 Raoof Razak Dhanani Director DIN: 00174654	 Surjit Bharat Sheth Whole-time Director DIN: 07191599
	 Goverdhan Singh Panwar Chief Financial Officer	 Kajal Jain Company Secretary
Place : Indore Date : 13/05/2025 UDIN:		

Super Civil Tech Private Limited

Note 1: Significant Accounting Policies for the FY 2024-2025

A. Reporting entity

Super Civil Tech Private Limited (the "Company") (CIN: U70100MP2015PTC033751) is a company incorporated in India on 27th January 2015 and limited by shares. The address of the Company's registered office is H/1, Scheme No. 54, Vijay Nagar, Indore, Madhya Pradesh 452010.

B. Basis of Preparation

These standalone financial statements are prepared on accrual basis of accounting and comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto, the Companies Act, 2013 (to the extent notified and applicable), applicable provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

1. Basis of measurement/Use of Estimates

These financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except certain financial instruments measured at fair value other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

The preparation of financial statements requires judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of assets and liabilities, disclosure of contingent liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Difference between the actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized. Major Estimates are discussed in Part D.

2. Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest lakhs (up to two decimals), except as stated otherwise.

C. Significant accounting policies

A summary of the significant accounting policies applied in the preparation of the financial statements are as given below. These accounting policies have been applied consistently to all periods presented in the financial statements.

1. Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is 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 equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is 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 settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

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

2. Property Plant & Equipment

2.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An item of property, plant and equipment recognized as an asset if and only if it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

Items of Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation/amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to bringing the asset, borrowing cost, inclusive of non-refundable taxes & duties, to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

When parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, they are recognized separately.

Items of spare parts, stand-by equipment and servicing equipment which meet the definition of Property, Plant and Equipment are capitalized.

2.2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.



The cost of replacing part of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognized in the carrying amount of the item if it is probable that the future economic benefits embodied within the part will flow to the Company and its cost can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognized. The costs of the day-to-day servicing of Property, Plant and Equipment are recognized in profit or loss as incurred.

2.3. De-recognition

Property, Plant and Equipment are derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment, and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

2.4. Depreciation/amortization

Depreciation is recognized in profit or loss on a Written Down Value Method over the estimated useful lives as prescribed in Schedule II of Companies Act, 2013 of each part of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment. Leasehold lands are amortized over the lease term unless it is reasonably certain that the Company will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term.

Assets constructed on leased premises are depreciated/amortized over the lease period.

Depreciation on additions to/deductions from fixed assets during the year is charged on pro-rata basis from/up to the date on which the asset is available for use/disposed.

Where it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably, subsequent expenditure on a PPE along-with its unamortized depreciable amount is charged off prospectively over the revised useful life determined by technical assessment.

In circumstance, where a property is abandoned, the cumulative capitalized costs relating to the property are written off in the same period.

3. Capital work-in-progress

The cost of self-constructed assets includes the cost of materials & direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the assets to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management and borrowing costs.

Expenses directly attributable to construction of property, plant and equipment incurred till they are ready for their intended use are identified and allocated on a systematic basis on the cost of related assets.

Deposit works/cost plus contracts are accounted for on the basis of statements of account received from the contractors.



4. Intangible assets and intangible assets under development

4.1. Initial recognition and measurement

An intangible asset is recognized if and only if it is probable that the expected future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the company and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably.

Intangible assets that are acquired by the Company, which have finite useful lives, are recognized at cost. Subsequent measurement is done at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses. Cost includes any directly attributable incidental expenses necessary to make the assets ready for its intended use.

4.2. Subsequent costs

Subsequent expenditure is recognized as an increase in the carrying amount of the asset when it is probable that future economic benefits deriving from the cost incurred will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

4.3. De-recognition

An intangible asset is derecognized when no future economic benefits are expected from their use or upon their disposal. Gains and losses on disposal of an item of intangible assets are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of intangible assets and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

4.4. Amortization

Intangible assets having definite life are amortized on Written Down Value method in their useful lives. Useful life of computer software is estimated at five years. If life of any intangible asset is indefinite then it is not amortized and tested for Impairment at the reporting date.

5. Borrowing Cost

Borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction/exploration/ development or erection of qualifying assets are capitalized as part of cost of such asset until such time the assets are substantially ready for their intended use. Qualifying assets are assets which take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Capitalization of borrowing costs ceases when substantially all the activities necessary to prepare the qualifying assets for their intended uses are complete.

All other borrowing costs are charged to revenue as and when incurred.

Borrowing costs consist of (a) interest expense calculated using the effective interest method as described in Ind AS 109 - 'Financial Instruments' (b) finance charges in respect of finance leases recognized in accordance with Ind AS 17 - 'Leases' (c) exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent that they are regarded as an adjustment to interest costs and (d) other costs that an entity incurs in



connection with the borrowing of funds. Income earned on temporary investment of the borrowings pending their expenditure on the qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalization.

6. Investment in Subsidiary, Associate & Joint Venture

These are Company's Separate Financial Statements. Company has opted to show investments in Subsidiary, Associates & Joint Venture at cost. Dividend from these is recognized as and when right to receive is established.

Impairment loss is recognized as per Ind AS 36.

7. Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition. Cost is determined on Weighted Average Basis. Costs of purchased inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts. Net realizable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

The diminution in the value of obsolete, unserviceable and surplus stores & spares is ascertained on review and provided for.

8. Cash and Cash Equivalent

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

9. Government Grants

Government grants that compensate the company for the cost of asset are recognized initially as deferred income when there is reasonable assurance that they will be received and the Company will comply with the conditions associated with the grant and are recognized in profit or loss on a systematic basis over the useful life of the related asset. Grants that compensate the Company for expenses incurred are recognized over the period in which the related costs are incurred and are deducted from the related expenses.

10. Provisions and contingent liabilities and Contingent Assets

A provision is recognized if, as a result of a past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

The amount recognized as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at reporting date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation.



When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, the receivable is recognized as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liabilities are possible obligations that arise from past events and whose existence will only be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more future events not wholly within the control of the Company. Where it is not probable that an outflow of economic benefits will be required, or the amount cannot be estimated reliably, the obligation is disclosed as a contingent liability, unless the probability of outflow of economic benefits is remote. Contingent liabilities are disclosed on the basis of judgment of the management/independent experts. These are reviewed at each balance sheet date and are adjusted to reflect the current management estimate.

Contingent assets are possible assets that arise from past events and whose existence 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. Contingent assets are disclosed in the financial statements when inflow of economic benefits is probable on the basis of judgment of management. These are assessed continually to ensure that developments are appropriately reflected in the financial statements.

11. Foreign currency transactions and translation

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded at the functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date. Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized in profit or loss in the year in which it arises.

Non-monetary items are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

12. Revenue Recognition:-

Effective April 1, 2018, the Company adopted Ind AS 115 "Revenue from Contracts with Customers" which introduces the five-step model described as follows:-

1. Identify the contract with a customer.
2. Identify the separate performance obligations in the contract.
3. Determine the transaction Price.
4. Allocate the transaction price to the separate performance obligations.
5. Recognize revenue when (or as) each performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue from operations:

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of rooms, food and beverages, allied services relating to hotel operations such as management fees for the management of the hotels.

- A. Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised products or services to customers in an amount that reflects the consideration we expect to receive in exchange for those products or services.



The Company presents revenues net of indirect taxes in statement of Profit and loss.

B. Trade receivables and Contract Balances

The company recognises contract assets on an amount equals to consideration related to goods and services already transferred to customers when the right to receive such consideration is conditioned upon something other than passage of time.

Unconditional right to receive consideration are recognised as trade receivable.

Trade receivable and contract assets are subject to impairment as per Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments'.

The company recognises amount already received from customer against which transfer for goods and services are not made as contract liability.

Interest Income

For all financial instruments measured at amortized cost and interest-bearing financial assets classified as fair value through other comprehensive income, interest income is recorded using the effective interest rate (EIR). The EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the net carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument (for example, prepayment, extension, call and similar options) but does not consider the expected credit losses. Interest income is included in other income in the statement of profit or loss.

Dividend

Dividend Income is recognized when the Company's right to receive is established which generally occurs when the shareholders approve the dividend.

13. Employee Benefits

13.1. Short Term Benefit

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided.

A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid under performance related pay if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

13.2. Post-Employment benefits

Employee benefit that are payable after the completion of employment are Post-Employment Benefit (other than termination benefit). These are of two type:

13.2.1. Defined contribution plans

Defined contribution plans are those plans in which an entity pays fixed contribution into separate entities and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. Provident Fund and Employee State Insurance are Defined



Contribution Plans in which company pays a fixed contribution and will have no further obligation.

13.2.2. Defined benefit plans

A defined benefit plan is a post-employment benefit plan other than a defined contribution plan.

Company pays Gratuity as per provisions of the Gratuity Act, 1972. The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods; that benefit is discounted to determine its present value. Any unrecognized past service costs and the fair value of any plan assets are deducted. The discount rate is based on the prevailing market yields of Indian government securities as at the reporting date that have maturity dates approximating the terms of the Company's obligations and that are denominated in the same currency in which the benefits are expected to be paid.

The calculation is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method. When the calculation results in a liability to the company, the present value of liability is recognized as provision for employee benefit. Any actuarial gains or losses are recognized in OCI in the period in which they arise.

13.3. Long Term Employee Benefit

Benefits under the Company's leave encashment constitute other long term employee benefits.

Leave Encashment is determined based on the available leave entitlement at the end of the year.

14. Income Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current and deferred tax. Current tax expense is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in other comprehensive income or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

Current tax is the expected tax payable on the taxable income for the year, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted and as applicable at the reporting date, and any adjustment to tax payable in respect of previous years. Current income taxes are recognized under 'Income tax payable' net of payments on account, or under 'Tax receivables' where there is a debit balance.

Deferred tax is recognized using the balance sheet method, providing for temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset if there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax liabilities and assets, and they relate to income taxes levied by the same tax authority on the same taxable entity, or on different tax entities, but they intend to settle current tax liabilities and assets on a net basis or their tax assets and liabilities will be realized simultaneously.



Deferred tax is recognized in profit or loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognized directly in OCI or equity, in which case it is recognized in OCI or equity.

A deferred tax asset is recognized to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the temporary difference can be utilized. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realized.

Additional income taxes that arise from the distribution of dividends are recognized at the same time that the liability to pay the related dividend is recognized.

15. Impairment of Non-financial Assets

The carrying amounts of the Company's non-financial assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment considering the provisions of Ind AS 36 'Impairment of Assets'. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated.

The recoverable amount of an asset or cash-generating unit is the higher of its fair value less costs to disposal and its 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 the purpose of impairment testing, assets that cannot be tested individually are grouped together into the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows from continuing use that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or groups of assets (the "cash-generating unit", or "CGU").

An impairment loss is recognized if the carrying amount of an asset or its CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognized in profit or loss. Impairment losses recognized in respect of CGUs are reduced from the carrying amounts of goodwill of that CGU, if any and then the assets of the CGU.

Impairment losses recognized in prior periods are assessed at each reporting date for any indications that the loss has decreased or no longer exists. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation or amortization, if no impairment loss had been recognized.

16. Operating Segments

In accordance with Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the operating segments used to present segment information are identified on the basis of internal reports used by the Company's Management to allocate resources to the segments and assess their performance. The Board of Directors is collectively the Company's 'Chief Operating Decision Maker' or 'CODM' within the meaning of Ind AS 108. For management purpose company is organized into major operating activity of hoteling in India. The indicators used for internal reporting purposes may evolve in connection with performance assessment measures put in place.

17. Dividends

Dividends and interim dividends payable to a Company's shareholders are recognized as changes in equity in the period in which they are approved by the shareholders' meeting and the Board of Directors respectively.



18. Material Prior Period Errors

Material prior period errors are corrected retrospectively by restating the comparative amounts for the prior periods presented in which the error occurred. If the error occurred before the earliest prior period presented, the opening balances of assets, liabilities and equity for the earliest prior period presented, are restated.

19. Earnings Per Share

Basic earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year.

Diluted earnings per equity share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per equity share and also the weighted average number of equity shares that could have been issued upon conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

20. Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of cash flows is prepared in accordance with the indirect method prescribed in Ind AS-7 'Statement of cash flows.

21. Financial instruments

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

21.1. Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus or minus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition or issue of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'debt 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 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 finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.



Debt instrument at FVTOCI (Fair Value through OCI)

A 'debt instrument' is classified as at the FVTOCI 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 SPPI

Debt instruments included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognized in the OCI. However, the Company recognizes interest income, impairment losses & reversals and foreign exchange gain or loss in the profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognized in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit and loss. Interest earned whilst holding FVTOCI debt instrument is reported as interest income using the EIR method.

Debt instrument at FVTPL (Fair value through profit or loss)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

In addition, the Company may elect to classify a debt instrument, which otherwise meets amortized cost or FVTOCI criteria, as at FVTPL. However, such election is allowed only if doing so reduces or eliminates a measurement or recognition inconsistency (referred to as 'accounting mismatch'). Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments in entities other than subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument by instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instruments, excluding dividends, are recognized in the OCI. There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to P&L, even on sale of investment. However, the company may transfer cumulative gain or loss within the equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the profit and loss.

Equity investments in subsidiaries and joint ventures are measured at cost.

De-recognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognized (i.e. removed from the Company's balance sheet) 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 or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind-AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, trade receivables and bank balance
- Trade receivables or any contractual right to receive cash or another financial asset that result from transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 115.

The Company follows 'simplified approach' for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115, if they do not contain a significant financing component

- Trade receivables or contract assets resulting from transactions within the scope of Ind AS 115 that contain a significant financing component, if the Company applies practical expedient to ignore separation of time value of money, and

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

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

Financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial liabilities are recognized at fair value and in case of loans, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent measurement

Financial liabilities are carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and any material transaction that are any integral part of the EIR. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the



carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognized 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 recognized in the statement of profit or loss.

D. Major Estimates made in preparing Financial Statements

1. Useful life of property, plant and equipment

The estimated useful life of property, plant and equipment is based on a number of factors including the effects of obsolescence, demand, competition and other economic factors (such as the stability of the industry and known technological advances) and the level of maintenance expenditures required to obtain the expected future cash flows from the asset.

Useful life of the assets other than Plant and machinery are in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

The Company reviews at the end of each reporting date the useful life of property, plant and equipment, and are adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

2. Post-employment benefit plans

Employee benefit obligations are measured on the basis of actuarial assumptions which include mortality and withdrawal rates as well as assumptions concerning future developments in discount rates, the rate of salary increases and the inflation rate. The Company considers that the assumptions used to measure its obligations are appropriate and documented. However, any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the resulting calculations.

3. Provisions and contingencies

The assessments undertaken in recognizing provisions and contingencies have been made in accordance with Ind AS 37, 'Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets'. The evaluation of the likelihood of the contingent events has required best judgment by management regarding the probability of exposure to potential loss. Should circumstances change following unforeseeable developments, this likelihood could alter.

4. Impairment Test of Non-Financial Assets

The recoverable amount of investment in subsidiary is based on estimates and assumptions regarding in particular the future cash flows associated with the operations of the investee company. Any changes in these assumptions may have a material impact on the measurement of the recoverable amount and could result in impairment.



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

Note: 2 PROPERTY PLANT & EQUIPMENT

		Gross block				Depreciation/Amortization				(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 01.04.2024	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2025	Upto 01.04.2024	For the Year	Deletions/ Adjustment	Upto 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2025	As at 31.03.2024
Particulars											
Land		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
		Gross block				Depreciation/Amortization				Net block	
		As at 01.04.2023	Additions	Deletions/ Adjustment	As at 31.03.2024	Upto 01.04.2023	For the Year	Deletions/ Adjustment	Upto 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2024	As at 31.03.2023
Particulars											
Land		228.57	-	228.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	228.57
Total		228.57	-	228.57	-	-	-	-	-	-	228.57



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

NON - CURRENT ASSETS**Non Current Assets****3 Other Non Current Asset**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
Security Deposit	0.10	0.10
Capital Advances**	2,013.39	796.30
Total	2,013.49	796.40

**Given for business purpose.

4 Deferred Tax Assets

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
On account of Timing Difference in Carry Forward of Business Losses	4.12	4.53
Total	4.12	4.53
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(0.41)	4.53
Amount Debited/(Credited) to Profit & Loss Statement.	0.41	(4.53)
Amount Debited/(Credited) to Other Comprehensive Income	-	-

5 Cash and Cash Equivalents

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
Cash on Hand	0.06	0.02
Balances with Bank		
In current Account:	0.62	7.64
Total	0.68	7.66

6 Other Current assets

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
Advance Income tax (Net of current tax)	-	2.27
Balance with Government Authority	1.96	0.04
Advance to suppliers for goods & services**	0.04	-
Total	2.00	2.31

EQUITY**7 Equity Share Capital**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
AUTHORISED		
20,000,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each. (Previous year 10,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	2,000.00	1,000.00
Total	2,000.00	1,000.00
ISSUED		
Opening Balance: (Previous year: 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 81,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	815.00	10.00
Addition: (Previous year: 80,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 1,00,80,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	1,008.00	805.00
Closing Balance: (Previous year: 81,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 1,82,30,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total	1,823.00	815.00
SUBSCRIBED & PAID-UP		
Opening Balance: (Previous year: 1,00,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 81,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)	815.00	10.00
Addition: (Previous year: 80,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 1,00,80,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- each)	1,008.00	805.00
Closing Balance: (Previous year: 81,50,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each), (Current year: 1,82,30,000 Equity Shares of Rs. 10 each)		
Total	1,823.00	815.00



Terms/rights attached to equity shares :

- 7.1 The company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each Holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. The company declares and pays dividends in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed, if any, by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. During the year ended 31st March 2025, the company did not distribute any dividend.

7.2 Details of Share holders holding more than 5% of Shares are as under:-

Name	As at 31st March,2025		As at 31st March,2024	
	% of Shareholding	No of Shares	% of Shareholding	No of Shares
Sayaji Hotels (Pune) Limited	100.00%	1,82,29,999.00	100.00%	81,49,999.00
Total	100.00%	1,82,29,999.00	100.00%	8149999.00

As per records of the company, including its register of shareholders/members and other declarations received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownerships of shares.

7.3 Details of shares held by Promoters :

Name of share holder	As at 31st March,2025		As at 31st March,2024		% change during the year
	No Of Shares	% of Total Shares	No Of Shares	% of Total Shares	
Sayaji Hotels (Pune) Limited	1,82,29,999.00	100.00%	81,49,999.00	100.00%	-
Raof R Dhanani	1.00	-	1.00	-	-
Total	1,82,30,000.00	100.00%	81,50,000.00	100.00%	0.00%

7.4 Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year :-

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025		As at 31st March,2024	
	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.	Number of Shares	Amount in Rs.
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	81,50,000.00	8,15,00,000.00	1,00,000	10,00,000.00
Add : Fresh issue during the year	1,00,80,000.00	10,08,00,000.00	80,50,000.00	8,05,00,000.00
Outstanding at the end of the period	1,82,30,000.00	18,23,00,000.00	81,50,000.00	8,15,00,000.00

8 Other Equity

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
Securities Premium	8.1	200.00	-
Retained Earnings	8.2	(33.65)	(12.37)
Share Application Money Pending Allotment	8.3	-	8.00
Total		166.35	(4.37)

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March,2025	As at 31st March,2024
Other Equity		
8.1 Securities Premium		
Opening at beginning	-	-
Addition during the year	200.00	-
Utilised during the year	-	-
Closing at end	200.00	-
8.2 Retained Earnings		
Opening at beginning	(12.37)	(1.70)
Utilised during the year	-	-
Addition during the year	(21.28)	(10.67)
Closing at end	(33.65)	(12.37)
8.3 Share Application Money Pending Allotment		
Opening at beginning	8.00	-
Utilised during the year	(8.00)	-
Addition during the year	-	8.00
Closing at end	-	8.00
Total Other Equity	166.35	(4.37)



Non Current Financial Liabilities:**9 Borrowings**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Unsecured Borrowing		
From Related Parties	29.20	-
From Other	-	-
Total	29.20	-

CURRENT LIABILITIES**Current Financial Liabilities:****10 Trade Payables**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises.	-	0.07
Total	-	0.07

10.1 Trade Payables aging schedule

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction as at 31-03-2025				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from date of transaction as at 31-03-2024				
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.05	-	-	0.02	0.07
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

10.2 Details of dues to micro and small enterprises as defined under the MSMED Act, 2006 The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-
Interest due on above	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the MSMED Act, 2006, alongwith	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been	-	-

11 Provisions

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Provision for Expenses	0.27	0.20
Total	0.27	0.20

12 Other Current Liabilities

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31st March, 2025	As at 31st March, 2024
Advance received against sale of Fixed Asset	-	-
Statutory Dues	1.47	-
Total	1.47	-



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025****13 Other Income:****(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Interest on Income Tax Refund	0.08	-
TOTAL	0.08	-

14 Finance Cost:**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Bank Charges	0.02	0.02
Interest - Others	0.12	3.27
Interest on Late Payment of TDS	-	0.10
TOTAL	0.14	3.39

15 Other Expenses:**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particular	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Audit Fees	0.10	0.10
Travelling and Conveyance Exp	0.40	0.26
Advertisement & Publicity	9.86	-
Legal Expenses	0.73	0.26
Expenses on Increase in Authorised Share Capital	9.00	10.24
Professional fees	0.18	0.05
Loss on sale of Land	-	0.86
Rent Expenses	0.12	0.04
Other Expenses	0.42	-
TOTAL	20.81	11.81

16**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs Except EPS)**

		For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Earnings Per Share			
Particular	Unit		
a) Amount used as the numerator profit after tax	₹ In Lakhs	(21.28)	(10.67)
b) Weighted average number of equity shares used as the denominator in computing basic earning per share.	Nos.	93.49	81.50
Add: Potential no. of equity shares that could arise on conversion of warrants into equity shares.	Nos.	-	-
Weighted average number of shares used in computing Diluted Earning per Share	Nos.	93.49	81.50
c) Nominal value per share	₹	10	10
d) Earnings Per Share:			
- Basic	₹	(0.23)	(0.13)
- Diluted	₹	(0.23)	(0.13)



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025****17 Disclosure As per Ind AS-12 Income Taxes****(a) Income Tax Expense****(i) Tax Expenses recognised in profit & loss****(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Current Tax	-	-
Deferred Tax	0.41	(4.53)
Excess /Short Provision of earlier years	-	-
Total	0.41	(4.53)

(ii) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate:**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Profit before tax	(20.87)	(15.20)
Indian Statutory Income Tax Rate	26.00%	26.00%
Eastimate Income Tax using company's domestic tax rate	(5.43)	(3.95)
Tax effect of adjustment to reconcile expected Income tax expenses to reported		
Income tax expenses:		
Tax payable at different tax rate	-	-
Deferred tax	0.41	(4.53)
Expenses not Allowed in Income Tax	-	-
Others	5.43	3.95
Tax as per Statement of Profit & Loss	0.41	(4.53)
Effective Rate of Tax	-1.96%	29.80%

18 Disclosure as Per Ind AS-24, Related Party Disclosure**Key Management Personnel and their relative**

- Raoof Razak Dhanani
- Suraj Bharat Sheth
- T.N. Unni
- Rakshit Sharma
- Goverdhan Singh Panwar
- Kajal Jain

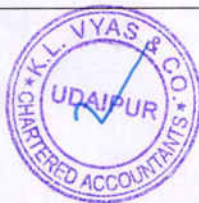
- Director
- Director
- Independent Director
- Director (Resigned)
- Chief Financial Officer
- Company Secretary and Compliance Officer

Holding Company

Sayaji Hotels (Pune) Limited

Enterprises where Key Management Personnel has control /interest

- | | |
|--------------------------------|--------------------|
| Sayaji Hotels Limited | Associated Concern |
| Sayaji Hotels (Indore) Limited | Associated Concern |
| Malwa Hospitality Private Ltd. | Associated Concern |



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025**

Relative of Key Management Personnel where transactions have taken place

Particulars	Key Management Personnel and their relative		Enterprises over which KMP with their relative, are able to exercise significant influence	
	(Rs. in Lakhs)		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
	31-03-2025	31-03-2024	31-03-2025	31-03-2024
1. Balance outstanding towards Trade Receivables, Loans and Advances.				
Debit	-	-	-	-
Credit	-	-	29.20	0.05
2. Balance outstanding as Investments (Including Share Premium)	-	-	-	-
3. Balance of Deposit against Lease received	-	-	-	-
4. Payment made on their behalf	-	-	-	-
5. Payment made on our behalf	-	-	-	-
6. Interest Income on Unsecured loan	-	-	-	-
7. Interest Expenses	-	-	42.35	-
8. Office Rent Expenses	-	-	0.12	0.04

19 Disclosure as per Ind AS-37, Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets

I There is no contingent liability exist as on 31.03.2025.

II Commitments

Estimated capital commitments:-

The Company has been allotted a plot in Ayodhya. As per terms of allotment letter total value of the plot is Rs. 3942.08 Lakhs. Total amount paid upto 31-03-2025 as advance is Rs 1971.04 Lakhs (P.Y. Rs. 796.30 Lakhs) and balance capital commitment against purchase of above plot is Rs. Rs 1971.04 Lakhs.

20 Disclosure as per Ind AS-107, Financial Instruments**A) Financial Risk Management**

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise Borrowings, trade payables and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include investments, loan given, deposits and cash & cash equivalent that derive directly from its operations.

The Company's Financial Risk Management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The Company's financial risk management is set by the Managing Board.

Company is exposed to following risk from the use of its financial instrument:

- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk

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 obligations resulting in a financial loss to the Company. Credit risk arises principally from loans & advances, cash & cash equivalents and deposits with banks and financial institutions.



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025****Other Financial Instruments and Cash & Cash Equivalents**

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties who meets the minimum threshold requirements under the counterparty risk assessment process. The Company monitors the ratings, credit spreads and financial strength of its counterparties. Based on its on-going assessment of counterparty risk, the group adjusts its exposure to various counterparties.

(i) Carrying amount of maximum credit risk as on reporting date**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using 12 month Expected Credit Loss (ECL)		
Non-current Investment	-	-
Cash & Cash Equivalents	0.68	7.66
Financial assets for which loss allowance is measured using Lifetime Expected Credit Loss (ECL)		
Non-current Loans	-	-
Total	0.68	7.66

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 always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	On Demand	Within 1 year	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Period ended 31st March, 2025						
Other Borrowings	-	-	29.20	-	-	29.20
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	29.20	-	-	29.20
Year ended March 31st, 2024						
Other Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07
Total	-	0.07	-	-	-	0.07

B) Capital Risk Management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to ensure that it maintains an efficient capital structure and healthy capital ratios in order to support its business and maximise shareholder value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments to it in light of changes in economic conditions or its business requirements. To maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the dividend payment 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. The Company includes within net debt, interest bearing loans and borrowings less cash and cash equivalents.



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025**

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024
Gross Debt	29.20	-
Less : Cash and cash equivalents	0.68	7.66
Net Debt (A)	28.52	(7.66)
Total Equity (B)	1,989.35	810.63
Gearing Ratio (A/B)	0.01	(0.01)

Financial Instruments By Category

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31-03-2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets:			
Investment			
- Equity Instrument (unquoted)		-	-
Loans		-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents		-	0.68
Total Financial Assets		-	0.68
Financial Liability:			
Borrowings	-	-	29.20
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-
Total Financial Liability	-	-	29.20

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As At 31-03-2024		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost
Financial Assets:			
Investment			
- Equity Instrument (unquoted)	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7.66
Total Financial Assets	-	-	7.66
Financial Liability:			
Borrowings	-	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	0.07
Total Financial Liability	-	-	0.07

21 Disclosure as per Ind AS-108, Operating Segments

The Company's only business being hoteliering, disclosure of segment-wise information is not applicable under Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segment' notified by the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and subsequent amendments thereto.

22 Disclosure as per Ind AS-113, Fair Value Measurement**A Fair Value Hierarchy**

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are:

(a) recognised and measured at fair value and

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



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025****Specific valuation technique**

(a) The financial instruments are categorized into different levels based on the inputs used to arrive at fair value measurements as described below:

Level 1	Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2	Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).
Level 3	Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

(b) Inter level transfers:

There are no transfers between levels 1 and 2 as also between levels 2 and 3 during the year.

(c) Fair value of financial assets and liabilities measured at amortised cost**(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)**

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		
	Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	0.68	0.68
Other Non Current Assets	3	2,013.49	2,013.49
Other Financial Assets	3	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	3	29.20	29.20
Other Financial Liabilities	3	-	-

(Amount Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2024		
	Level	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	3	7.66	7.66
Security deposit	3	796.40	796.40
Other Financial Assets	3	-	-
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	3	-	-
Other Financial Liabilities	3	0.07	0.07

23 Operating cycle

Based on the nature of activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED**NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025****24 Additional Disclosure**

- 24.1** Average profit of preceding 3 year is less than Rs. 5 Cr, hence section 135 of the Companies Act 2013, not applicable on the company.
- 24.2** During the year ended 31-03-2025, the company has not invested/traded in any Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency.
- 24.3** No undisclosed income has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessment under the Income tax act, 1961.
- 24.4** No proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the benami Transaction (Prohibition) Act 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.
- 24.5** The company has not done any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of the Companies Act, 1946.
- 24.6** No Charge or satisfaction is pending to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond its statutory period.
- 24.7** The company not declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

25 Ratios

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	Unit	For the year ended 31st March ,2025	For the year ended 31st March ,2024	Variance in %
Current Ratio	Current asset	Current liability	Times	1.54	36.93	(95.83)
Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders equity	%	1.47	0.00	(100.00)
Return on Equity	Net profit after tax - Preference Dividend	Shareholders equity	%	(1.07)	(1.32)	(18.73)
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning for Debt Service = Net Profit after taxes + Non-cash operating expenses + Interest + Other non-cash adjustments	Debt service = Interest and lease payments + Principal repayments	%	N.A.	N.A.	-
Inventory Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Inventory	Times	N.A.	N.A.	-
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	Times	N.A.	N.A.	-
Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	Total Purchases	Average trade payables	Times	N.A.	N.A.	-
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (i.e. Current Assets less Current Liabilities)	Times	N.A.	N.A.	-
Net Profit Ratio	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	%	N.A.	N.A.	-
Return on Investment	Income generated from investment	Time Weighted Average Investments	%	N.A.	N.A.	-
Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital employed	%	(1.04)	(1.46)	(28.47)



SUPER CIVILTECH PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

Explanation for Ratio having variance (+/-) 25% and more

- 25.1 **Explanation for change in Current ratio** :- Significant decrease in current asset during current year hence leading to decrease in current ratio as compare to last year.
- 25.2 **Explanation for change in debt- equity ratio** :- There is increase in debt in current year. Hence there is significant change in the ratio.
- 25.3 **Explanation for change in return on capital employed ratio** :- There is issue of equity share capital in current year leading to significant change in the ratio.
- 26 Previous year's figures have been regrouped/ reclassified wherever necessary to correspond with the current year's classification/ disclosure.

In terms of our Audit Report of even date:

For K.L.Vyas & Company
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 003289C

Himanshu Sharma
Partner
Membership No. : 402560



Place : Indore
Date : 13/05/2025
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

Raoof Razak Dhanani
Director
DIN: 00174654

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

Suraj Bhagat Singh
Whole-time Director
DIN: 02191599

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

Goverdhan Singh Panwar
Chief Financial Officer

A handwritten signature in blue ink.

Kajal Jain
Company Secretary