Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Amount in (Rs. 000's), unless otherwise stated

Particulars		As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
(a) Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets	3	21.04	24.81
(b) Financial Assets			
(i) Loans	4(i)	21,500.00	16,000.00
(ii) Other Financial Assets	4(ii)	500.00	500.00
(c) Deferred tax Assets (Net)	5	12.75	14.50
(d) Other Non Current Asset	6	12,300.00	11,300.00
Total Non-	Current Assets	34,333.79	27,839.30
Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	7	232.62	6,844.91
(ii) Other Financial Assets	8	1,504.28	485.09
(b) Other Current Assets	9(i)	148.39	0.00
(c) Current Tax Asset	9(ii)	203.34	370.65
Total	Current Assets	2,088.63	7,700.64
	Total Assets	36,422.43	35,539.95
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	10	34,500.00	34,500.00
(b) Other Equity	11	1,754.48	773.30
	Total Equity	36,254.48	35,273.30
Liabilities			0.00
Current Liabilities			
(a) Current Tax Liability	12	103.00	212.00
(b) Other Current Liabilities	13	64.95	54.65
Total Cur	rent Liabilities	167.95	266.65
Total Equity	and Liabilities	36,422.43	35,539,95

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes to Financial Statements

2 3 to 31

As per our Report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co.

**Chartered Accountants** 

Firm's Registration No. 043016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Raj Kumar Gupta WTD & CFO

DIN: 00074532

Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

this supl **Amit Gupta** Director

DIN: 00074483

Statement of Profit & Loss for the Year Ended March 31, 2023

Amount in (Rs. 000's), unless otherwise stated

			Year Ended	s), unless otherwise stated Year Ended
	Particulars	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
			A THE CALL OF A	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,
1	Revenue from Operations	14	2,057,94	1,862.50
П	Other Income	1.5	1,916.99	1,565.44
Ш	Total Income		3,974.94	3,427.94
IV	EXPENSES:			
	Employee Benefits Expense	16	988.00	1,154.08
	Depreciation and Amortization expenses	3	3.77	5.10
	Other Expenses	17	1,665.90	1,288.96
	Total Expenses		2,657.67	2,448.15
v	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		1,317.26	979.79
VI	Exceptional items		(9.02)	0.00
VII	Profit/(loss) after exceptional and before tax		1,326.28	979.79
VIII	Tax Expense/(credit):			
	Current Tax		343.36	252.91
	Deferred Tax		1.74	1.84
ΙX	Profit/(loss) from Continuing operation for the year		981.18	725.05
x	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
	-Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	0.00
	-Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		0.00	0.00
	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		0.00	0.00
ΧI	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X) comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other comprehensive Income for the year )		981.18	725.05
XII	Earning per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation)			1-1-1-1
	(Equity share of par value of Rs. 10 each)		10.00	10.00
	Basic		0.284	0.210
	Diluted		0.284	0.210

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

As per our Report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co. **Chartered Accountants** 

Firm's Registration No. 043016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

2 3 to 31

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Raj Kumar Gupta WTD & CFO

DIN: 00074532

**Amit Gupta** 

Director DIN: 00074483

Prestikatishera

Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

# CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Amount in (Rs. 000)	s), unless otherwise stated
As At	As At

		s), unless otherwise state
PARTICULARS	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
CASH FLOW FROM OPERTING ACTIVITIES		
Profit before tax	1,326.28	979.7
Adjustments For :-		Wis-sak
Add: Depreciation	3.77	5.1
Less: Interest on Loans	1,900.34	1,560.3
Less: Interest / Dividend Received	16.66	0.0
Operating profit before working capital changes	(586.94)	(575.4
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial Assets	(1,019.20)	67.4
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(148.39)	13.0
(Increase)/Decrease in current tax assets	146.34	(53.7
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	(98.70)	30.3
Less: Tax Expense	(343.36)	(252.9
Net Cash Flow from operating activities	(2,050.24)	(771.3
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		*
Interest on Loans	1,900,34	1,560.3
Investment in Non-Current Assets	(6,500.00)	5,900.0
Net Cash Flow from Investing activities	(4,599.66)	7,460.3
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES Interest Income	16.66	0.0
Net Cash Flow from financing activities	16.66	0.0
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND	(6,633,25)	6,689,0
CASH EQUIVALENTS		3,00710
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
Beginning of the year	6,844.91	155.9
End of the year	211.65	6,844.9

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

3 to 31

As per our even Report attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co.

**Chartered Accountants** 

Firm's Registration No. A13016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Membership No. 544129

Partner

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

21, K. G. Marg. Contraught Place New Delhi-110001 Plu: 45259900

Raj Kumar Gupta

WTD & CFO DIN: 00074532

Amit Gupta Director

or Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

DIN: 00074483

Peleti collishas Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity

#### A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of shares (In 000's)	Amount in (Rs.000's)
Balance as at April 1, 2022	3,450.00	34,500.00
Change in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Error	0.00	0.00
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	0.00	0.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	3,450.00	34,500.00
Balance as at April 1, 2021	3,450.00	34,500.00
Change in Equity Share Capital due to Prior Period Error	0.00	0.00
Change in Equity Share Capital during the year	0.00	0.00
Balance as at March 31, 2022	3,450.00	34,500,00

#### B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

	(Amount in Rs. 000's
Particulars	Reserve & Surplus
	Retained Earning
Balance as at April 1, 2022	773.30
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0.00
Restated balance at the beginning	773.30
Profit during the year	981.18
Other Comprehensive Income	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income	0.00
Transfer of profit to general reserve during the year	981.18
Balance as at March 31, 2023	1,754.48
Balance as at April 1, 2021	48.25
Changes in accounting policy or prior period errors	0.00
Restated balance at the beginning	48.25
Profit during the year	725.05
Other Comprehensive Income	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income	0.00
Transfer of profit to general reserve during the year	725.05
Balance as at March 31, 2022	773.30

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

3 to 31

As per our Report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co. **Chartered Accountants** 

Firm's Registration No. 013016N

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Kanishka Aggar

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Raj Kumar Gupta

WTD & CFO DIN: 00074532 Amit Gupta Director DIN: 00074483

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023 Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

## 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

Decorous Investment and Trading Company Limited (the "Company") is a company domiciled in India, with its registered office situated at R- 489, GF – B, Ground Floor, New Rajinder Nagar, New Delhi - 110060 was incorporated on November 22, 1982 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 with main objects to invest in properties, debentures, securities and to do the business of promoters, investment consultants etc. Its Equity Shares are listed on Bombay Stock Exchange Limited (BSE).

At the meetings of Board & Shareholders held on 23rd Day of August, 2014 & 29th day of September, 2014 respectively, MOA & AOA were amended and Certificate of Registration of the Special Resolution Confirming Alteration of Object Clause(s) dated 17.11.2014 received from ROC by Company to carry out the principal business of Gems & Jewellery, Bullion, etc.

Now, the Company has continued the business as a Consultants and Service Providers, etc.

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

## 2.1 General information and statement of compliance with Ind AS

These standalone financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented. These financial statements were approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 22<sup>nd</sup> May, 2023.

#### 2.2 Basis for preparation of Financial Statements

These financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date.

#### 2.3 Use of estimates

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India and also these financial statements are in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires the management of the Company to make judgment, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenue, expense, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures and the disclosure relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial presented.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods are affected. Any revision in accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in the period of change and material revision, including its impact on financial statements, is reported in the notes to accounts in the year of incorporation of revision.

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# 2.4 Revenue recognition

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable. Revenue from services rendered is recognized based on agreements/arrangements with the customers as the service is performed in proportion to the stage of completion of the transaction at the reporting date and the amount of revenue can be measured reliably. Revenue is recognized only when evidence of an arrangement is obtained and the other criteria to support revenue recognition are met, including the price is fixed or determinable, services have been rendered and collectability of the resulting receivables is reasonably assured.

Dividend income is recognized when the right to receive payment is established.

Interest income is recognized using effective rate of interest method.

## 2.5 Employee benefits

Employee benefits payable wholly within twelve months of receiving employee services are classified as short-term employee benefits. These benefits include salaries and wages, performance incentives and compensated absences which are expected to occur in next twelve months. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits to be paid in exchange for employee services is recognized as an expense as the related service is rendered by employees.

# 2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

Property, plant and equipment is stated at acquisition cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during the period in which they are incurred.

Gains or losses arising on retirement or disposal of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Depreciation has been provided based on estimated useful life assigned to each asset in accordance with Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

Intangible assets purchased are measured at cost as at the date of acquisition, as applicable, less accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment, if any. Intangible assets consist of rights under licensing agreement and software licences which are amortised over licence period which equates the economic useful life ranging between 2-5 years on a straight-line basis over the period of its economic useful life.

Intangible assets with finite life are evaluated for recoverability whenever there is any indication that their carrying amounts may not be recoverable. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount (i.e. higher of the fair value less cost to sell and the value-in-use) is determined on an individual asset basis unless the asset does not generate cash flows that are largely independent of those from other assets. In such cases, the recoverable amount is determined for the cash generating unit (CGU) to which the asset belongs.

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## 2.7 Impairment of Assets

#### (i) Financial assets

The company recognizes loss allowances using Expected Credit Losses (ECL) model for the Financial Assets which are not fair valued through Profit or Loss. Loss Allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other Financial Assets, ECLs are measured at an amount equal to 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at Lifetime ECL. The amount of ECL that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment Gain or Loss in the Statement of Profit or Loss.

## (ii) Non-financial assets (Tangible and intangible assets)

An asset is deemed impairable when recoverable value is less than its carrying cost and the difference between the two represents provisioning exigency. Recoverable value is the higher of the 'Value in'Use' and 'fair value as reduced by cost of disposal'. Test of impairment of PPE, investment in subsidiaries / associates / joint venture and goodwill are undertaken under Cash Generating Unit (CGU) concept. For Intangible Assets and Investment Properties it is undertaken in asset specific context. Test of impairment of assets are generally undertaken based on indication of impairment, if any, from external and internal sources of information outlined in para 12 of Ind AS-36.

Non-financial assets other than goodwill suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

#### 2.8 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

# 2.9 Income Taxes & Deferred Taxes

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Tax expense recognized in Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax.

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

Deferred tax is recognize on temporary differences between the carrying amount of asset and liabilities in the financial statement and the corresponding tax bases used in computation of taxable profit under Income Tax Act, 1961.

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Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date. Deferred tax relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is recognized outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity).

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

## 2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents are short-term (three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

## 2.11 Functional & Presentation Currency

These Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is also Company's Functional Currency.

# 2.12 Earnings per share

The Company presents basic and diluted earnings per share ("EPS") data for its equity shares.

Basic EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period.

Diluted EPS is calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

## 2.13 Operating lease

Lease arrangements where the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset substantially remain with the lesser, are recognized as operating lease. Operating lease payments are recognized on a straight line basis over the lease term in the statement of profit and loss, unless the lease agreement explicitly states that increase is on account of inflation.

#### 2.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using indirect method as set out in Ind AS -7 "Statement of Cash Flows", whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated based on the available information.

The net cash flow from operating activities is determined by adjusting net profit or loss for the effects of:

(i) Changes during the year in inventories and operating receivables and payables,

Non-cash items such as depreciation, provisions, deferred taxes, and unrealized foreign exchange

gains and losses, and

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(iii) All other items for which the cash effects are on investing or financing cash flows

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

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

#### (i) Financial assets:

## Initial recognition and measurement

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

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.

## Subsequent Measurement

For purpose of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in two broad categories: -

- (i) Financial Assets at fair value
- (ii) Financial assets at amortized cost

Where assets are measured at fair value, gains and losses are either recognized entirely in the statement of profit and loss, or recognized in other comprehensive income.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at amortized cost:

- Business Model Test: The objective of the company's business model is to hold the financial asset to
  collect the contractual cash flows.
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to
  cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

A financial asset that meets the following two conditions is measured at fair value through OCI:-

- Business Model Test: The financial asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets.
- Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to
  cash flows that are solely payment of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

All other financial assets are measured at fair value through profit and loss.

#### (ii) Financial Liabilities

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All financial liabilities are initially recognized at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortized cost or fair value through profit and loss (EVTPL).

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A financial liability is classified as FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial Liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net

gain or losses, including any interest expense, are recognized in statement of profit and loss.

Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognized in statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on de-recognition is also recognized in statement of profit and loss.

#### 2.16 Fair Value Measurement

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

- (i) In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- (ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability. \*

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company determines classes of assets and liabilities on the basis of the nature, characteristics and risks of the asset or liability and the level of the fair value hierarchy as explained above.

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Topic lines

812, Naturang House
21, K. G. Mary Onnaught Place
New Doth-11 (c) 1 Ph.: 46259-800
2044/6, Chune Middl Pritira Gupta Road
Pahar Ganj, New Dethi-110055
Ph.: 2362244

# CIN: L67120DL1982PLC289090 NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31.03.2023 DECOROUS INVESTMENT AND TRADING COMPANY LTD.

Note No- 3

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

Battery & Invertor     Mobile Phone     (B) Furniture and Fixtures     Furniture	Battery & Invertor     Mobile Phone     (B) Furniture and Fix	Battery & invertor     Mobile Phone  (B) Furniture and Flx	Mobile Phone	3. Battery & invertor		2. Security Camera	1. Computer	(A) Office Equipment	PARTICULARS		
62.84			dures	69.00	32.00	45.00	61.15	nt	GROSS VALUE AS ON 1-4-2022		
17.17.7	0.00	0.00		0.00	0,00	0.00	0.00		ADDITION	GROS	
	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00			DELETION	GROSS BLOCK	
	269.99	62.84		69.00	32.00	45.00	61.15		GROSS VALUE AS ON 31-03-2023		
	245.18	48.42		65.55	30.40	42.75	58.05		ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
74 10	3.77	3.77		0.00	00.00	0.00	0.00		CURRENT YEAR DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	
	248.95			00,00	04,00	20.40	58.05		TOTAL DEPRECIATION		Amoun
18 74	21.04	10.65		CACC	2 46	03.1	2.10		WDV AS ON 31-3-2023	NET BLOCK	Amount in (Rs. 000's), unless otherwise sur
29.	24.				2		3		WDV AS ON 31-03-2022	LOCK	SS OTDETWISE SIL

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Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022	
Authorised			
Equity Shares 4,000,000 (4,000,000) of par value	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Rs.10/- (Rs.10/-) each			
	40,000.00	40,000.00	
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid up			
Equity Shares 3,450,000 (3,450,000) of par value	34,500.00	34,500.00	
Rs.10/- (Rs.10/-) each fully paid up			
	34,500.00	34,500.00	

#### (i) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding

	Shares As At	Shares As At March 31, 2022		
Particulars	No. of shares (in 000's)	Value (Rs. 000's)	No. of shares (in 000's)	Value (Rs. 000's)
EQUITY SHARES				15 15 15
Shares outstanding at the beginning	3,450.00	34,500.00	3,450.00	34,500.00
Add: Shares issued during the period	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00
Total Shares outstanding at the end of the year	3,450.00	34,500.00	3,450.00	34,500.00

#### (ii) Shares in respect of each class in the company and shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares

Name of the	a	Shares As At Ma	Shares As At March 31, 2022			
shareholders	Class of shares	Nos. (In 000's)	%	Nos. (In 000's)	%	
Sumit Gupta	Equity shares	175.00	5.07	175.00	5.07	
		175.00		175.00		

The company has one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10/- per share. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders shall be eligible to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. The amount distributed will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

#### (iii) Shareholding of Promoters:

	e/ Ch h				
S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year	
1	Jeewan Commercial Ltd.	9600	0.28	0.00	
2	Antique Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	9800	0.28	0.00	
3	Aditya Estates Pvt Ltd	24300	0.7	0.00	

	6/ Channe dualing the same				
S.No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares		% Change during the ye	
1	Jeewan Commercial Ltd.	9600	0.28	0.00	
2	Antique Holdings Pvt. Ltd.	9800	0.28	0.00	
3	Aditya Estates Pvt Ltd	24300	0.7	0.00	

#### 11 Other Equity

Particulars	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022
Opening Balance	773.30	48.25
Add : Profit during the year	981.18	725.05
Closing Balance	1,754.48	773.30

#### 12 Current Tax

ESPERIOR STATE		
TDS Payable	103.00	20,97
GST Payable	0.00	191.03
9 1	103.00	212.00

#### 13 Other Current Liabilities

Expenses Payable	64.95	54.65
	64,95	54,65

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