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BANSAL & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT****To the Members of Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited****Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements****Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS Financial Statements of Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, notes to the Ind AS Financial Statements including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Ind AS Financial Statements" or "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("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, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit, total comprehensive expense, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of its report (herein after called as "Board Report") which comprises various information required under section 134(3) of the Companies Act 2013 but does not include the Ind AS Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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Our opinion on the Ind AS Financial Statements does not cover the Board Report and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the Board Report identified above and, in doing so, consider whether the Board Report is materially inconsistent with the Ind AS Financial Statements, or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

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

Responsibilities of Management and those charged with Governance for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, including other comprehensive income, changes in Equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS Financial Statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board of Directors 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 Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

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- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risk, 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 financial control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone Ind AS financial statements 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 material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Ind AS Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Ind AS Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the Ind AS financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the Ind AS Financial Statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the Ind AS Financial Statements.

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

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

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter

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should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication. No matters were identified in the current period which were significant and required disclosure as the key audit matters.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 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 including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.;
 - d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS Financial Statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e. on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 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 1". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
 - 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 has disclosed the impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2025, on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements. (Refer Note B35 to the Ind AS financial statements).
 - ii) The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

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- iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
- iv) (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (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
- (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 performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under clause g(iv)(a) and g(iv)(b) above contain any material mis-statement.
- v) The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.
- vi) Based on our examination, which included test checks, we note that the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025. However, the audit trail (edit log) feature, though required to be enabled under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, was not activated in the accounting software during the year.

Accordingly, we are unable to comment on whether the audit trail feature was operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions, whether it was tampered with, or whether it has been preserved in accordance with the statutory requirements for record retention, as required under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

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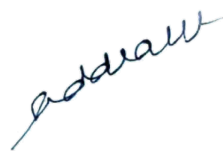
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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order, 2020") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the Annexure 2, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the Order, 2020.

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079



Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN: 25518004BMAIAYT2536

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

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CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS**Annexure 1 to Independent Auditors' Report on Financial Statement of Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited**

Referred to in paragraph 1(f) of "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date.

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to the Ind AS Financial Statements of Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to respective 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.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to these Ind AS financial statements 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 The Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial control. 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 with reference to these financial statements 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 over financial reporting with reference to the Ind AS Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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A company's internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to Ind AS financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of Ind AS Financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles.

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

- (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 Ind AS Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the Ind AS Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting with reference to Ind AS Financial Statements.

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements, 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 with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

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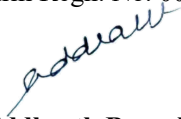

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In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting with reference to these financial statements and such internal financial controls over financial reporting with respect to these financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control with reference to these financial statement criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079



Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN: 25518004BMIAYT2536

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

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Referred to in paragraph 2 under the heading "Report on other Legal and Regulatory requirements" of our report on the Ind AS Financial Statements of Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025.

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

1. (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars including quantitative details and situation of Intangible Assets.

(b) Property, Plant and Equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year. As explained to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such physical verification as compared to the book records. In our opinion the frequency of verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and nature of its activities.

(c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, There is no immovable property (other than properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), held by the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(c) of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(d) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Accordingly, clause (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder. Accordingly, clause (i)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
2. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the inventory, except goods-in-transit, has been physically verified by the management during the year. For goods-in-transit subsequent evidence of receipts has been linked with inventory records. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by

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management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records.

- (b) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores rupees, in aggregate, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point during the year. Accordingly, clause (ii)(b) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
3. (a) During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company
- (b) During the year the Company has not made investments, provided guarantees, provided security and granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (c) The Company has not granted loans and advances in the nature of loans to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has not granted loans or advances in the nature of loans to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) There were no loans or advance in the nature of loan granted to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (f) The Company has not granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, either repayable on demand or without specifying any terms or period of repayment to any companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
4. In our opinion and 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 given any loans, or made any investments, or provided any guarantee, or security as specified under section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013. Accordingly, clause (iv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
5. As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or which are deemed to be deposits from the public within the meaning of Section 73 to Section 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under during the year. Accordingly, clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

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6. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under section 148(1) of the Act, in respect of business activities carried out by the Company. Accordingly, clause (vi) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
7. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our verification of records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing with appropriate authorities undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues applicable to it though there has been a slight delay in few cases. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of aforesaid dues were in arrears as at March 31, 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 and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no statutory dues referred to in clause 7(a) above which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.

Name of the statute	Nature of the dues	Amount (Rs in Mn)	Period to which the amount relates	Forum where the dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Income Tax Act, 1961	Income Tax	318.88	AY 2023-2024	Income Tax Assessing Officer	Income Tax

** Further, the Company has received Income Tax notice for AY 21-22 and AY 22-23. The Company is unable to generate the notice from Income Tax Portal due to some technical glitch, accordingly, the demands against such notice, if any, is not quantifiable. However, since, the Company is having carried forward losses, thus no Income Tax Demand is expected.*

8. According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no transactions, which are not recorded in the books of account, have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, clause (viii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
9. (a) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company did not have any outstanding loans or borrowings or interest thereon to any lender during the year. Accordingly, clause (ix)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.

**BRANCHES**

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- (c) On the basis of an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, in our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not obtained any term loan during the year. Accordingly, clause (ix)(c) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations given to us, and the procedures performed by us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - (e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, clause (ix)(e) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
 - (f) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiary, associate or joint venture. Accordingly, clause (ix)(f) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
10. (a) On the basis of an overall examination of the balance sheet of the Company, in our opinion and according to information and explanation given to us, the Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debts instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause (x)(a) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
11. (a) During the course of our examination of the books of accounts and records carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) No report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
12. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause (xii) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.

**BRANCHES**

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13. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 188 of the Act where applicable and the details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Ind AS Financial Statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. Further, the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
14. In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of the Companies Act 2013 for the period under audit. Accordingly, clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
15. According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of the directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, clause (xv) of paragraph 3 of the Order, 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
16. According to the information and explanations given to us the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, Clause (xvi)(a), (xvi) (b) and (xvi) (c) of paragraph 3 of the Order 2020 is not applicable to the Company.
17. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not incurred any cash loss in the current financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
18. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly requirement to report on Clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
19. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.
20. In respect of other than ongoing projects, there are no unspent amounts that are required to be transferred to a fund specified in Schedule VII of the Companies Act (the Act), in compliance with second proviso to sub section 5 of section 135 of the Act. This matter has been disclosed in note B37 the financial statements.

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21. The reporting under clause xxi of the Order is not applicable at the standalone level of reporting

For **Bansal & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 001113N/N500079

Siddharth Bansal



Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004
UDIN: 25518004BMIAYT2536

Place: New Delhi
Date: May 22, 2025

BRANCHES

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Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited
CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
A. ASSETS			
1. Non current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	B1	23.41	19.84
(b) Goodwill	B2	28.20	28.20
(c) Other intangible assets	B2	1,132.02	1,198.67
(d) Right of use assets	B3	23.27	-
(e) Income tax assets (net)	B5	3.48	3.67
(f) Financial assets			
i. Other financial assets	B6	2.70	0.81
Total non-current assets		1,213.08	1,251.19
2. Current assets			
(a) Inventories	B7	349.99	210.53
(b) Financial assets			
i. Trade receivables	B8	239.82	124.36
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	B9	28.05	4.25
iii. Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	B10	0.47	32.15
iv. Other financial assets	B6	1.80	3.72
(c) Other current assets	B11	162.85	62.07
Total current assets		782.98	437.07
TOTAL ASSETS (1+2)		1,996.06	1,688.26
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1. Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	B12	0.31	0.31
(b) Other equity	B13	1,576.57	1,523.49
Total equity		1,576.88	1,523.80
Liabilities			
2. Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	B14	5.17	-
(b) Provisions	B15	2.87	1.64
(c) Deferred tax liability (net)	B4	4.08	-
Total non-current liabilities		12.12	1.64
Current Liabilities			
(d) Financial liabilities			
i. Lease liabilities	B14	18.73	-
ii. Trade payables	B16		
Dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		157.09	82.14
Dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		149.71	74.85
iii. Other financial liabilities	B17	4.28	4.36
(e) Other current liabilities	B18	77.25	1.47
(f) Provisions	B15	0.00	0.00
Total current liabilities		407.06	162.82
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES (1+2+3)		1,996.06	1,688.26

Summary of material accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For Bansal & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Siddharth Bansal

Partner

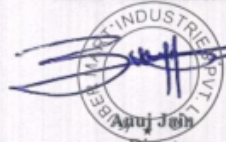
Membership No. 518004

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited



DIN - 11077148



DIN - 08876786

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited
CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933
Statement of Profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
1. INCOME			
(a) Revenue from operations	B19	1,833.53	1,089.66
(b) Other income	B20	3.10	12.71
Total income		1,836.63	1,102.37
2. EXPENSES			
(a) Purchase of stock-in-trade	B21	1,294.43	845.13
(b) Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade	B22	(139.46)	(56.96)
(c) Employee benefits expense	B23	102.94	72.31
(d) Finance costs	B24	3.12	1.25
(e) Depreciation and amortisation expense	B25	88.02	74.33
(f) Other expenses	B26	430.30	244.80
Total expenses		1,779.35	1,180.86
3. Profit/(Loss) before tax		57.28	(78.49)
4. Tax expense:			
(a) Current tax expense		-	-
(b) Income tax for earlier years		-	(1.32)
(c) Deferred tax		4.11	(59.24)
Total		4.11	(60.56)
5. Net Profit/(Loss) for the year (3 - 4)		53.17	(17.93)
6. Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of post employment benefit obligation		(0.11)	0.47
Income tax relating to items not reclassified		0.03	(0.12)
Other comprehensive income/ (expense) (I + II)		(0.09)	0.35
Total comprehensive income/ (expense) for the year (5 + 6)		53.08	(17.58)
Earning per equity share	B27		
Basic and Diluted (in INR)		1,717.57	(579.41)

Summary of material accounting policies

A

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In terms of our report attached

For Bansal & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Siddharth Bansal


Partner

Membership No. 518004

Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

Anuj Jain

Director

DIN - 11077148


Paritosh

Director

DIN - 08876786

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A.	CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net profit/(loss) before tax	57.28	(78.49)
Add	Adjustments for:		
	Depreciation and amortisation expenses	88.02	74.33
	Allowance for trade receivables	2.01	20.59
	Gain on derecognition of ROU & lease liabilities	-	(9.38)
	Interest on Security Deposit	(0.26)	-
	Finance cost	3.08	1.30
	Operating cash flow before working capital changes	150.13	8.36
	Changes in working capital		
	Adjustments for (increase) / decrease in operating assets:		
	Inventories	(139.47)	(56.96)
	Trade receivables	(117.48)	48.03
	Other financial assets	31.20	(34.20)
	Other current assets	(100.78)	(50.77)
	Adjustments for increase / (decrease) in operating liabilities:		
	Trade payables	149.81	(1.88)
	Other financial liabilities	(0.07)	0.05
	Other liabilities	75.77	(13.08)
	Provisions	1.12	1.06
	Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	50.24	(99.37)
Less:	Direct taxes paid (net of refund)	0.19	27.36
	Net cash generated from/ (used in) operating activities	50.44	(72.01)
B.	CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangibles assets	(11.51)	(7.71)
	Addition in construction of leasehold land	-	(20.21)
	Sale of Right of use of asset on Land	-	123.38
	Net cash used in investing activities	(11.51)	95.46
C.	CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Repayment of Lease liabilities (net)	(15.12)	(29.00)
	Finance charges paid	-	(0.08)
	Net cash generated from financing activities	(15.12)	(29.07)
	Net (decrease) / increase in cash and cash equivalents	23.81	(5.63)
	A+B+C		
	Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	4.25	9.88
	Cash and cash equivalents as at the end of the year	28.06	4.25
	COMPONENTS OF CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		
	Cash in hand	0.24	0.11
	With banks		
	- In current account	27.81	4.14
	Total	28.06	4.25

Summary of material accounting policies

A

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Standalone Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For Bansal & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Siddharth Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 518004



Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited


Anurag Jain
Director

DIN - 11077148


Paritosh
Director

DIN - 08876786

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933

Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Equity Share Capital
Balance as at April 01, 2023	0.31
Change in share capital	
Balance as at March 31, 2024	0.31
Change in share capital	-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	0.31

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and surplus			Total
	Securities premium account	Retained earnings	Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability (net of tax)	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	1,338.89	202.29	(0.11)	1,541.07
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	(17.93)	0.35	(17.58)
Security premium on issue of shares, net	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,338.89	184.35	0.25	1,523.49
Profit/(Loss) for the year	-	53.17	(0.09)	53.08
Balance as at March 31, 2025	1,338.89	237.52	0.16	1,576.57

Securities premium account : This reserve represents the premium on the issue of shares (net) and can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Retained earnings : This reserve represents the cumulative profits of the company. This reserve can be utilized in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

Remeasurement of net defined benefit liability : This reserve represents changes in the liabilities over the year due to changes in actuarial assumptions or experience adjustments recognized in Other comprehensive income and subsequently not reclassified to the Statement of profit and loss.

Summary of material accounting policies

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the Financial Statements

In terms of our report attached

For Bansal & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Siddharth Bansal

Partner

Membership No. 518004



Place - New Delhi

Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited



Anuj Jain

Director

DIN - 11077148



Paritosh

Director

DIN - 08876786

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

A NOTES FORMING PART OF THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

1 Corporate Information

Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited. ("Company") was incorporated as a private limited company in India under the Companies Act, 2013 in 2020. The Company's registered office is situated in "G-185, First Floor, EPIP Sitapura Industrial Area, Tonk Road, Jaipur, Rajasthan". The Company is into trading of household products under the brand name of "Kuber".

2 BASIS OF ACCOUNTING AND PREPARATION OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs pursuant to Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended from time to time, and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013.

2.2 Basis of preparation and presentation

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) under the historical cost convention on the accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act'). The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended.

The Company has adopted all the Ind AS standards and Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

Historical cost convention

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Basis of measurement

The Standalone Financial Statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for the following items:

Items	Measurement basis
Certain financial assets and liabilities	Fair value
Equity-settled share-based payment arrangements	Fair value

Significant accounting judgments, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses and the accompanying disclosures. Uncertainty about the assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require in material adjustment to the carrying value of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

Functional and presentation currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR) millions, which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest million, unless otherwise stated.

Assumptions and estimation uncertainties

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the Standalone Financial Statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment are included in the following notes:

- Note 4- Recognition of DTL, Non-availability of future taxable profit against which tax losses carried forward can be used.
- Note 36- Measurement of defined benefit obligations: key actuarial assumptions;
- Note 2.7 II (a)- Impairment of Goodwill
- Note 2.7 I- Expected credit loss for trade receivable



Measurement of fair values

A number of the Companies accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values, for both financial and non-financial assets and liabilities. The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values wherein the overall responsibility for overseeing all significant fair value measurements, including Level 3 fair values is supervised by the Chief Financial Officer.

This includes review of significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments. If third party information is used to measure fair values, then the evidence obtained from the third parties to support the conclusion that these valuations meet the requirements of Ind AS, including the level in the fair value hierarchy in which the valuations should be classified is assessed.

Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
- Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in 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 asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

When measuring the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorised in its entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognises transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

Further information about the assumptions made in measuring fair values is included in the following notes:

- Note 29 - Fair value measurements

Current and non-current classification

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

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

- it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
- it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current assets/liabilities include current portion of non-current financial assets/liabilities respectively. All other assets/ liabilities are classified as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Operating cycle

Based on the nature of the operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities

The material accounting policies are set out below:

2.3 Revenue from contracts with customers

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised upon transfer of control of promised goods/ services to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ services.

To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five-step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer;
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract;
- Determine the transaction price;
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract; and
- Recognise revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.



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Revenue from Sale of goods

Revenue towards satisfaction of a performance obligation is measured at the amount of transaction price (net of variable consideration) allocated to that performance obligation. The various discounts and schemes offered by the Company as part of the contract.

Goods and Service Tax (GST) is not received by the Company in its own account. Rather, it is tax collected on value added to the commodity by the seller on behalf of the government. Accordingly, it is excluded from revenue.

Contract balances

The Policy for Contract balances i.e. contract assets, trade receivables and contract liabilities is as follows:

a. Contract assets and trade receivables

The Company classifies its right to consideration in exchange for deliverables as either a receivable or as unbilled revenue. A receivable is a right to consideration that is unconditional upon passage of time. Revenues in excess of billings is recorded as unbilled revenue and is classified as a financial asset where the right to consideration is unconditional upon passage of time. Unbilled revenue which is conditional is classified as other current asset. Trade receivables and unbilled revenue is presented net of impairment. Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

b. Contract liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to deliver services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration or part thereof (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company deliver services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

Interest Income-

Recognition of interest income or expense

Interest income or expense is recognised using the effective interest method.

The 'effective interest rate' is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash payments or receipts through the expected life of the financial instrument to:

- the gross carrying amount of the financial asset; or
- the amortised cost of the financial liability.

In calculating interest income and expense, the effective interest rate is applied to the gross carrying amount of the asset (when the asset is not credit-impaired) or to the amortised cost of the liability. However, for financial assets that have become credit-impaired subsequent to initial recognition, interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the amortised cost of the financial asset. If the asset is no longer credit-impaired, then the calculation of interest income reverts to the gross basis.

LRD Fees

This is facilitation fee of 2% by fellow subsidiary to its affiliated entities or partners to support subvention or business enablement activities. These fees are referred to as LRD fees and are intended to compensate the Company for its role in enabling and managing the underlying commercial transactions.

Subvention fees

Subvention represents the allocation of losses from one entity within the group to another fellow subsidiary. These transactions are undertaken to support the financial position of a fellow subsidiary and do not arise from external customer contracts. Subvention amounts are not recognized as revenue but are accounted for as intercompany support transactions and eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

Business enablement fees

Business enablement represents the allocation of profits from one entity within the group to another fellow subsidiary. These transactions are undertaken to support the financial position of a fellow subsidiary and do not arise from external customer contracts. Business enablement amounts are recognized as revenue in standalone financial statements and eliminated in the preparation of consolidated financial statements.

2.4 Property, plant and equipment ('PPE')

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation and impairment, if any. Costs directly attributable to acquisition are capitalized until the property, plant and equipment are ready for use, as intended by management. Other incidental expenditure attributable to bringing the fixed assets to their working condition for intended use are capitalized. Subsequent expenditure relating to fixed assets is capitalised only if such expenditure results in an increase in the future benefits from such asset beyond its previously assessed standard of performance. The Company depreciates property, plant and equipment over their estimated useful lives using the written-down method.

Depreciation is recognised so as to write off the cost less their residual values over their useful lives, using the written-down method. The estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

The estimated useful life considered for the assets are as under.

Category of assets	Number of years
Plant and machinery	15
Office equipments	5
IT Equipments	3
Furniture and fixtures	10



2.5 Goodwill and Intangible assets**i. Goodwill**

Initial measurement of goodwill that arises on a business combination is done at fair values in accordance with IND AS 103. Subsequent measurement is at cost less any accumulated impairment losses.

ii. Customer Relationship

The Company recognises a Contract Value and Customer Relationship arising on business acquisition to the extent it has received the customer contract through such business acquisition and fair value. Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss (if any).

The intangible asset's amortization method and amortization period is reviewed by the management and changes in the estimated useful life are made if the same are expected to be used for shorter period than the initial estimated period.

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only when it increases the future economic benefits embodied in the specific asset to which it relates. All other expenditure is recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

iii. Brand

Initial measurement of brand that arises on a business combination is done at fair values. Subsequent measurement is at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment loss (if any).

The intangible asset's amortization method and amortization period is reviewed by the management and changes in the estimated useful life are made if the same are expected to be used for shorter period than the initial estimated period.

iv. Amortisation

Goodwill is not amortised and is tested for impairment annually.

Amortisation is calculated to write off the cost of intangible assets less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written-down method for customer relationship. Brand is amortised using straight line method

The useful lives considered for the intangible assets are as under:

Category of Assets	No. of Years
Brand	20
Trademark	10

2.6 Financial instruments**I Initial recognition**

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when an entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

All financial assets and liabilities are recognized at fair value on initial recognition, except for trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through profit or loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

II Subsequent measurement**a. Non-derivative financial instruments****i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost**

A financial asset is subsequently measured at amortised cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

ii. Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

A financial asset is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. The Company has made an irrevocable election for its investments which are classified as equity instruments to present the subsequent changes in fair value in other comprehensive income based on its business model. Further, in cases where the Company has made an irrevocable election based on its business model, for its investments which are classified as equity instruments, the subsequent changes in fair value are recognized in other comprehensive income.

iii. Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through profit or loss.

iv. Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognized in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through profit and loss. 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.



III Derecognition of financial instruments

Financial assets

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire, or it transfers the rights to receive the contractual cash flows in a transaction in which substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset are transferred or in which the company neither transfers nor retains substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership and does not retain control of the financial asset.

If the Company enters into transactions whereby it transfers assets recognised on its balance sheet, but retains either all or substantially all of the risks and rewards of the transferred assets, the transferred assets are not derecognised.

Transfers of financial assets to third parties in transactions that do not qualify for derecognition are not considered sales for this purpose, consistent with the Company's continuing recognition of the assets.

Financial liabilities

The Company derecognises a financial liability when its contractual obligations are discharged or cancelled, or expire.

The Company also derecognises a financial liability when its terms are modified and the cash flows under the modified terms are substantially different. In this case, a new financial liability based on the modified terms is recognised at fair value. The difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability extinguished and the new financial liability with modified terms is recognised in profit or loss.

IV Fair value of financial instruments

In determining the fair value of its financial instruments, the Company uses a variety of methods and assumptions that are based on market conditions and risks existing at each reporting date. The methods used to determine fair value include discounted cash flow analysis, available quoted market prices and dealer quotes. All methods of assessing fair value result in general approximation of value, and such value may never actually be realized.

V Offsetting

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the Company currently has a legally enforceable right to set off the amounts and it intends either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.7 Impairment

1 Financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 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 expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in profit or loss.

II Non-financial assets

a Intangible assets and property, plant and equipment

The Companies non-financial assets, other than inventories and deferred tax assets, are reviewed at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication of impairment. If any such indication exists, then the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. Goodwill is tested annually for impairment.

For impairment testing, assets that do not generate independent cash inflows are grouped together into cash-generating units (CGUs). Each CGU represents the smallest group of assets that generates cash inflows that are largely independent of the cash inflows of other assets or CGUs.

Goodwill arising from a business combination is allocated to CGUs or groups of CGUs that are expected to benefit from the synergies of the combination.

The recoverable amount of a CGU (or an individual asset) is the higher of its value in use and its fair value less costs to sell. Value in use is based on the estimated future cash flows, 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 CGU (or the asset).

The goodwill impairment test is performed at the level of the cash-generating unit or groups of cash-generating units which are benefitting from the synergies of the acquisition and which represents the lowest level at which goodwill is monitored for internal management purposes. Market related information and estimates are used to determine the recoverable amount. Key assumptions on which management has based its determination of recoverable amount include estimated long term growth rates, discount rates and terminal growth rates. Cash flow projections take into account past experience and represent management's best estimate about future developments.

An impairment loss is recognised if the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its estimated recoverable amount. Impairment losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment loss recognised in respect of a CGU is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the CGU, and then to reduce the carrying amounts of the other assets of the CGU (or group of CGUs) on a pro rata basis.

An impairment loss in respect of goodwill is not subsequently reversed. In respect of other assets for which impairment loss has been recognised in prior periods, the Company reviews at each reporting date whether there is any indication 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. Such a reversal is made 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 amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.



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2.8 Provisions

A provision is recognized when the Company has a present obligation (legal / constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation, in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made.

The amount recognised as a provision is the best estimate of the consideration required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

2.9 Foreign currency transactions and translations

Foreign currency transactions are recorded at rates of exchange prevailing on the date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies as at the balance sheet date are translated at the rate of exchange prevailing at the year-end. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are not retranslated.

Transaction gains or losses realized upon settlement of foreign currency transactions are included in determining net profit for the period in which the transaction is settled. Revenue, expense and cash-flow items denominated in foreign currencies are translated into the relevant functional currencies using the exchange rate in effect on the date of the transaction.

2.10 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit attributable to the equity holders of the Company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year

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

2.11 Taxation

Income tax expense recognised in standalone statement of profit and loss comprised the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current Tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. The amount of current tax reflects the best estimate of the tax amount expected to be paid or received after considering the uncertainty, if any, related to income taxes. It is measured using tax rates (and tax laws) enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset only if there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts, and it is intended to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the corresponding amounts used for taxation purposes. Deferred tax is also recognised in respect of carried forward tax losses and tax credits. Deferred tax is not recognised for:

- temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of assets or liabilities in a transaction that is not a business combination and that affects neither accounting nor taxable profit or loss at the time of the transaction;
- temporary differences related to investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint arrangements to the extent that the Company is able to control the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences and it is probable that they will not reverse in the foreseeable future; and
- taxable temporary differences arising on the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used. The existence of unused tax losses is strong evidence that future taxable profit may not be available. Therefore, in case of a history of recent losses, the Company recognises a deferred tax asset only to the extent that it has sufficient taxable temporary differences or there is convincing other evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets - unrecognised or recognised, are reviewed at each reporting date and are recognised/ reduced to the extent that it is probable/ no longer probable respectively that the related tax benefit will be realised.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply to the period when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on the laws that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

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 realised simultaneously.



2.12 Employee benefits

Employee benefits include wages and salaries, provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity fund and compensated absences.

Defined Contribution Plans

Contributions to defined contribution plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions.

Defined Benefit Plans

For defined benefit retirement plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Re-measurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding net interest), is reflected immediately in the Balance Sheet with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. The re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability are recognised directly in the other comprehensive income in the period in which they arise. Past service cost is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined benefit costs are categorised as follows:

- a. service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- b. net interest expense or income; and
- c. re-measurement

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans.

The company provides the following as defined benefits plan as -

a Gratuity

The Company provides for gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan ('the Gratuity Plan') covering eligible employees. The Gratuity Plan provides a lump-sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death, incapacitation or termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment with the Company.

Liabilities with regard to the Gratuity Plan are determined by actuarial valuation, performed by an independent actuary, at each balance sheet date using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognizes the net obligation of a defined benefit plan in its balance sheet as an asset or liability. Gains and losses through re-measurements of the net defined benefit liability/(asset) are recognized in other comprehensive income. The actual return of the portfolio of plan assets, in excess of the yields computed by applying the discount rate used to measure the defined benefit obligation is recognized other comprehensive income. The effect of any plan amendments are recognized in net profits in the statement of Profit and Loss.

b Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid e.g., under Payable to employee, 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 amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

c Provident fund

Eligible employees of the Company receive benefits from a provident fund, which is a defined benefit plan. Both the eligible employee and the Company make monthly contributions to the provident fund plan equal to a specified percentage of the covered employee's salary. The Company's contribution is recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the period in which the employee renders the related services.

d Compensated absences

The Company has a policy on compensated absences which are both accumulating and non-accumulating in nature. The expected cost of accumulating compensated absences is determined by actuarial valuation performed by an independent actuary at each balance sheet date using projected unit credit method on the additional amount expected to be paid/availed as a result of the unused entitlement that has accumulated at the balance sheet date. Expense on non-accumulating compensated absences is recognized in the period in which the absences occur.

2.13 Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost and estimated net realizable value (net of allowances) after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary. The cost of inventories is based on the weighted average formula, and includes expenditure incurred in acquiring the inventories, production or conversion costs and other costs incurred in bringing them to their present location and condition. The cost comprises cost of purchase, cost of conversion and other costs including appropriate production overheads in the case of finished goods and work in progress, incurred in bringing such inventories to their present location and condition. Trade discounts or rebates are deducted in determining the costs of purchase. Net realisable value represents the estimated selling price for inventories less all estimated costs of completion and costs necessary to make the sale.

2.14 Cash Flow Statement

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit for the period is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals or accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and financing activities of the Company are segregated.



2.15 Other income

Other income is comprised primarily of interest income, exchange gain/loss on translation of other assets and liabilities. Interest income is recognized using the effective interest method.

2.16 Leases

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

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

Company as a lessee

The Company's lease asset classes primarily consist of leases for Building. The Company assesses whether a contract contains a lease, at inception of a contract. A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. To assess whether a contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset, the Company assesses whether: (i) the contract involves the use of an identified asset (ii) the Company has substantially all of the economic benefits from use of the asset through the period of the lease and (iii) the Company has the right to direct the use of the asset.

At the date of commencement of the lease, the Company recognizes a right-of-use asset ("ROU") and a corresponding lease liability for all lease arrangements in which it is a lessee, except for leases with a term of twelve months or less (short-term leases) and low value leases. For these short-term and low value leases, the Company recognizes the lease payments as an operating expense on a straight-line basis over the term of the lease.

Short-term leases and leases of low value assets

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

Where the Company is the lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset is classified as an operating lease. Assets subject to operating leases are included in the property, plant and equipment. Rental income on an operating lease is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on a straight-line basis over the lease term. Costs, including depreciation, are recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Balance sheet:

For leases that have been classified to date as operating leases in accordance with Ind AS 116, the lease liability will be recognised at the present value of the remaining lease payments, discounted at 14% per annum. The right-of-use asset will generally be measured at the amount of the lease liability adjusted for advance payments and accrued liabilities from the previous financial year.

Cash Flow Statement:

The change in presentation of operating lease expenses will result in a corresponding improvement in cash flows from operating activities and a decline in cash flows from financing activities.

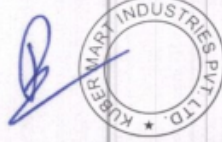
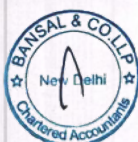
2.17 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash comprises cash on hand and balances with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term balances, as defined above. The cash flow statement is prepared using indirect method.

2.18 Business Combination

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition accounting method as at the date of the acquisition, which is the date at which control is transferred to the Company. The consideration transferred in the acquisition and the identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed are recognised at fair values on their acquisition date. Goodwill is initially measured at cost, being the excess of the aggregate of the consideration transferred and the amount recognised for non-controlling interests, and any previous interest held, over the net identifiable assets acquired and liabilities assumed. The Company recognises any non-controlling interest in the acquired entity on an acquisition-by-acquisition basis either at fair value or at the non-controlling interest's proportionate share of the acquired entity's net identifiable assets. Consideration transferred does not include amounts related to settlement of pre-existing relationships. Such amounts are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Transaction costs are expensed in the standalone statement of profit and loss as incurred, other than those incurred in relation to the issue of debt or equity securities which are directly adjusted in other equity. Any contingent consideration payable is measured at fair value at the acquisition date. Subsequent changes in the fair value of contingent consideration are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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2.19 Contingent liabilities and contingent assets

A contingent liability exists when there is a possible but not probable obligation, or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources, or a present obligation whose amount can not be estimated reliably. Contingent liabilities do not warrant provisions, but are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote.

A contingent asset is a possible asset that arises 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 entity. Contingent assets are not recognized in the restated consolidated financial statements. However, contingent assets are assessed continually and if it is virtually certain that an inflow of economic benefit will arise, the asset and related income are recognized in the period in which the change occurs. A contingent asset is disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probable.

2.20 Rounding off amounts

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest lacs as per the requirements of Schedule III of the Act unless otherwise stated.

2.21 Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The board of directors of the Company are identified as Chief Operating decision maker. Refer note 34 for segment information.

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B1. Property, plant and equipment

	Plant & Machinery	IT Equipments	Furniture & Fixtures	Office Equipment	Total
GROSS BLOCK					
As at April 01, 2023	0.02	1.37	4.96	1.07	7.42
Additions	-	1.08	16.72	3.20	21.00
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.02	2.44	21.68	4.28	28.41
Additions	0.03	1.92	9.43	0.12	11.50
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.05	4.36	31.11	4.40	39.91
ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION					
As at April 01, 2023	0.00	0.77	1.28	0.26	2.30
Depreciation	0.00	0.71	4.23	1.33	6.27
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	0.01	1.47	5.51	1.58	8.57
Depreciation	0.00	1.28	5.40	1.25	7.93
Deductions	-	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	0.01	2.74	10.90	2.83	16.50
NET BLOCK					
As at March 31, 2024	0.01	0.98	16.18	2.70	19.84
As at March 31, 2025	0.04	1.62	20.21	1.57	23.41

Capital work in progress(CWIP)

	Capital Work in Progress	Total
As at April 01, 2023	13.34	13.34
Additions	7.40	7.40
Capitalised during the year	(20.74)	(20.74)
As at March 31, 2024	-	-
Additions	-	-
Capitalised during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	-

B2. Intangible Assets

	Brand	Trade Mark	Goodwill	Total
GROSS BLOCK				
As at April 01, 2023	1,331.54	0.40	28.20	1,360.13
Additions	-	0.05	-	0.05
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	1,331.54	0.45	28.20	1,360.20
Additions	-	-	-	-
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	1,331.54	0.45	28.20	1,360.20
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION				
As at April 01, 2023	66.58	0.09	-	66.66
Amortisation	66.58	0.09	-	66.67
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	133.15	0.18	-	133.33
Amortisation	66.58	0.07	-	66.65
Deductions	-	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	199.73	0.25	-	199.98
NET BLOCK				
As at March 31, 2024	1,198.39	0.27	28.20	1,226.86
As at March 31, 2025	1,131.82	0.20	28.20	1,160.22



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B3. Right of use assets

	Leasehold Land *	Building	Total
GROSS BLOCK			
As at April 01, 2023	100.07	22.43	122.50
Additions	20.21	-	20.21
Deductions	(120.29)	(22.43)	(142.71)
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Additions	-	36.71	36.71
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	36.71	36.71
ACCUMULATED AMORTISATION			
As at April 01, 2023	2.33	8.94	11.27
Amortisation	0.25	1.14	1.39
Deductions	(2.58)	(10.08)	(12.66)
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
Amortisation	-	13.44	13.44
Deductions	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	13.44	13.44
NET BLOCK			
As at March 31, 2024	-	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	-	23.27	23.27

* Land has been transferred to Kuber Mart Hub Private Limited during the previous financial year.

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Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited
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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B4 Deferred tax asset/liabilities

Movement in deferred tax asset/liability	Opening balance	Recognised in other comprehensive income	Recognised in statement of profit and loss	Closing balance
For the year ended March 31, 2025				
Particulars				
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipments	-	-	(141.51)	(141.51)
Current and brought forward losses and unabsorbed depreciation			130.74	130.74
Assets				
Provision for compensated absences	-	-	0.75	0.75
Trade receivable - credit impaired	-	-	5.65	5.65
Security deposits	-	-	0.13	0.13
Right of use and lease liability	-	-	0.16	0.16
Total	-	-	(4.08)	(4.08)
For the year ended March 31, 2024				
Particulars				
Liabilities				
Property, plant and equipments	(66.77)	-	66.77	-
Assets				
Provision for compensated absences	0.26	(0.12)	(0.15)	-
Security deposits	0.08	-	(0.08)	-
Right of use and lease liability	7.31	-	(7.31)	-
Total	(59.12)	(0.12)	59.25	-

The company has an unabsorbed depreciation of Rs.655.59 Million (previous year 464.09 Million) that are available for offsetting for indefinite life for future taxable profits of the Company. Business loss of the company of Rs.291.27 Million (previous year 235.89 Million) that are available for offsetting future taxable profits for 8 years

Expiry Profile of unused tax losses:

Unused tax losses (Business Loss) shall expire on: -

March 31, 2031

March 31, 2032

March 31, 2033

Total

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
March 31, 2031	-	-
March 31, 2032	235.89	235.89
March 31, 2033	55.37	-
Total	291.26	235.89

Effective Tax Reconciliation

Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and loss

Applicable tax rate

Tax on above

Adjustments:

Permanent differences

DTL not recognised on property, plant and equipment

DTA not recognised on Gratuity

DTA not recognised in earlier year on provision for ECL

Income tax expense for earlier years

DTA not recognised on ROU and lease liability

DTA not recognised on Business losses

DTA not recognised on fair value impact of security deposit last year recorded in current year

Adjusted tax expense

Tax as per profit and loss

Current tax expense

Income tax for earlier years

Deferred tax

Total

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Profit/(Loss) as per Statement of Profit and loss	57.28	(78.49)
Applicable tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Tax on above	14.42	-19.76
Adjustments:		
Permanent differences	-	0.00
DTL not recognised on property, plant and equipment	112.09	(112.08)
DTA not recognised on Gratuity	(0.44)	-0.41
DTA not recognised in earlier year on provision for ECL	(5.15)	-
Income tax expense for earlier years	-	(1.32)
DTA not recognised on ROU and lease liability	-	-
DTA not recognised on Business losses	(116.80)	71.44
DTA not recognised on fair value impact of security deposit last year recorded in current year	-	0.75
Adjusted tax expense	4.11	(60.56)
Tax as per profit and loss		
Current tax expense	-	-
Income tax for earlier years	-	(1.32)
Deferred tax	4.11	(59.24)
Total	4.11	(60.56)

B5 Income tax assets (net)

Income tax assets (net)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Income tax assets (net)	3.48	3.67
Total	3.48	3.67



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

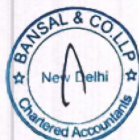
(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
B6 Other financial assets		
Non-current		
Security deposit	2.69	0.31
Interest accrued	0.01	0.50
Bank deposits (maturity more than 12 months)	-	0.00
	2.70	0.81
Current		
Security deposit	1.80	3.24
Unbilled revenue	-	0.47
	1.80	3.72
(Refer Note B30 for information about credit risk and market risk for other financial assets.)		
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
B7 Inventories		
Stock-in-trade	349.99	210.53
(valued at cost or net realisable value whichever is lower)	349.99	210.53
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
B8 Trade receivables		
Considered good - secured	-	-
Considered good - unsecured	239.82	124.36
Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Trade receivable - credit impaired	22.46	20.45
	262.28	144.81
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debt)		
Less: Trade receivable which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-
Less: Trade receivable - credit impaired	(22.46)	(20.45)
	239.82	124.36

No trade or other receivable are due from directors or other officers of the company either severally or jointly with any other person.
Trade receivables are non-interest bearing and are generally on terms of 30 to 60 days.

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good		239.69	0.13	-	-	-	239.82
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	0.20	0.02	7.48	14.65	0.11	22.46
Disputed trade receivables - considered good							-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk							-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	239.89	0.16	7.48	14.65	0.11	262.28



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Trade receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
	Not Due	Less than 6 months	6 months to 1 year	1 year - 2 year	2 year - 3 year	More than 3 years	
Undisputed trade receivables - considered good	-	119.64	4.72	-	-	-	124.36
Undisputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Undisputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	0.38	0.83	3.82	15.42	-	20.45
Disputed trade receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed trade receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	120.02	5.55	3.82	15.42	-	144.81

(Refer Note B30 for credit risk)

B9 Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents include cash on hand and in bank. Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the reporting period as shown in the statement of cash flows can be reconciled to the related items in balance sheet as follows:

Cash in hand	0.24	0.11
Balances with banks :		
On current accounts	27.81	4.14
Cash and cash equivalents as per balance sheet	28.05	4.25
Cash and cash equivalents as per statement of cash flows	28.05	4.25

B10 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks :

On deposit accounts having remaining maturity less than 12 months

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	0.47	32.15
	0.47	32.15

B11 Other current assets

Balance with government authorities

Other receivables

Advances to suppliers

Unsecured, considered good unless stated otherwise

Unsecured, considered doubtful

Less: Provision for doubtful advances

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	142.74	60.32
	-	0.94
I	142.74	61.26
	20.11	0.81
	-	-
	20.11	0.81
II	20.11	0.81
I+II	162.85	62.07

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Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B12 Share Capital

a Authorised shares

i Equity share capital of Rs 10 each

As at the beginning of the reporting year

Increase/(decrease) during the year

As at the end of the reporting year

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
No. of Shares		No. of Shares	
50,000	0.50	50,000	0.50
-	-	-	-
50,000	0.50	50,000	0.50

b Issued, subscribed and paid up

i Equity share capital of Rs 10 each

As at the beginning of the reporting year

Add: Issued during the year

As at the end of the reporting year

30,954	0.31	30,954	0.31
-	-	-	-
30,954	0.31	30,954	0.31

c Terms/ rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share.

Each holder of shares is entitled to one vote per share. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The dividend proposed by the Board of Director's, if any, is subject to the approval of the shareholder's in ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares would be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

d Shares held by holding company

Globalbees Brands Private Limited

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
22,900	73.98%	22,900	73.98%

e Details of equity shareholding more than 5% shares in the company

Ashutosh Garg
Paritosh Garg
Manju Agarwal
Globalbees Brands Private Limited

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024
No. of Shares	% holding	No. of Shares	% holding
1,849	5.97%	1,849	5.97%
1,849	5.97%	1,849	5.97%
4,356	14.07%	4,356	14.07%
22,900	73.98%	22,900	73.98%

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.

f Details of equity shares held by promoters in the company

Globalbees Brands Private Limited

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% of change during the year
No. of Shares	No. of Shares	% Change
22,900	22,900	-
73.98%	73.98%	-

g The Company has not issued any bonus shares during the current year and immediately preceding current year.



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B13 Other equity

Securities premium

Opening balance

Addition during the year

Closing balance

Surplus/(Deficit) as per statement of profit and loss

Opening balance

Add : Profit for the year

Add : Other comprehensive (loss)/income for the year

Total comprehensive income for the period

Balance as at year end

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	1,338.89	1,338.89
	-	-
	<u>1,338.89</u>	<u>1,338.89</u>
	184.60	202.18
	53.17	(17.93)
	(0.09)	0.35
	<u>237.68</u>	<u>184.60</u>
	<u>1,576.57</u>	<u>1,523.49</u>

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Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
B14 Lease liability			
Non-current			
Lease liability	(Refer note no. B28)	5.17	-
		<u>5.17</u>	<u>-</u>
Current			
Lease liability	(Refer note no. B28)	18.73	-
		<u>18.73</u>	<u>-</u>
		<u>As at</u>	<u>As at</u>
		<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>
B15 Provisions			
<u>Non-Current</u>			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity	(Refer note no. B36)	2.87	1.64
		<u>2.87</u>	<u>1.64</u>
<u>Current</u>			
Provision for employee benefits			
Provision for gratuity	(Refer note no. B36)	0.00	0.00
		<u>0.00</u>	<u>0.00</u>
		<u>As at</u>	<u>As at</u>
		<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>
B16 Trade payables			
Trade payables			
Outstanding dues to micro and small enterprises	(Refer note no. B33)	157.09	82.14
Outstanding dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		149.71	74.85
		<u>306.80</u>	<u>156.99</u>

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2025

		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME		0.58	156.51	-	-	-	157.09
(ii) Others		24.30	124.76	0.37	0.27	-	149.71
(iii) Disputed- MSME		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		24.89	281.27	0.37	0.27	-	306.80

Trade payable ageing as at March 31, 2024

		Outstanding for following period from due date of payment					
		Not due	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME		-	81.92	0.22	-	-	82.14
(ii) Others		-	74.85	-	-	-	74.85
(iii) Disputed- MSME		-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed- Others		-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		-	156.78	0.22	-	-	156.99

B17 Other financial liabilities

Current

Payable to employees

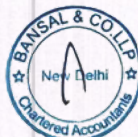
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	4.28	4.36
	<u>4.28</u>	<u>4.36</u>
	<u>As at</u>	<u>As at</u>
	<u>March 31, 2025</u>	<u>March 31, 2024</u>

B18 Other current liabilities

Advance from customers

Statutory dues

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
	75.42	-
	1.83	1.47
	<u>77.25</u>	<u>1.47</u>



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
B19 Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Sale of Products		
Sale of traded goods	1,795.96	1,087.82
Sale of Services		
Business Enablement Fees	1.90	1.84
Business support services	35.67	-
	1,833.53	1,089.66

i Reconciliation of revenue with the contract price

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Gross sale of goods	1,799.44	1,088.43
Less : Trade discount	3.48	0.61
	1,795.96	1,087.82

ii Disaggregated Revenue Information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the Company's revenue from contracts with customers by timing of transfer of goods/ services:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue from contracts with customers		
Revenue from sale of goods and services		
-Recognised at a point in time	1,795.96	1,087.82
-Recognised over time	37.56	1.84
	1,833.52	1,089.66

iii Contract Balances

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Contract Assets		
-Trade receivables [refer note B8]	239.82	124.36
-Unbilled revenue [refer note B6]	-	0.47
Contract liabilities		
-Advance from customers [refer note B18]	75.42	-

- a Trade receivables generally have average credit period of 30 days in respect of sales of goods and services from the date of demand as per contract, except for cases, where credit terms are based on specific arrangement with the other party.
- b Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned on account of contracts where revenue is recognised over the period of time as receipt of consideration is conditional on successful completion of performance obligations as per contract. Once the performance obligation is fulfilled and milestones for invoicing are achieved, contract assets are classified to trade receivables.
- c Contract liabilities include amount received from customers to deliver goods and services.



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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

iv Performance Obligation

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied as of the end of the current year*	75.42	

*The entity expects to satisfy the performance obligations when (or as) the underlying goods to which such performance obligations relate are completed.

v Assets Recognised from the costs to obtain or fulfil contract with customers

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Inventories	349.99	210.53

B20 Other income

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest on		
-Income tax refund	0.04	1.49
- Others	2.90	1.24
Gain on derecognition of ROU & lease liabilities	-	9.38
Miscellaneous income	0.16	0.60
	3.10	12.71

B21 Purchase of stock-in-trade

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Purchases	1,294.43	845.13
	1,294.43	845.13

B22 Changes in inventories of stock-in-trade

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Opening stock	210.53	153.57
Less: Closing stock	344.53	210.53
Less: Goods in transit	5.46	-
	(139.46)	(56.96)



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

*(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)***B23 Employee benefits expense**

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Salary, bonus and other allowances	96.64	64.28
Contribution to provident and other funds	3.54	5.39
Gratuity expense	1.12	1.06
Staff welfare expenses	1.64	1.58
	102.94	72.31

(Refer note B36)

B24 Finance costs

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Interest expenses		
Interest on lease liability	3.08	1.23
Interest on statutory dues	-	0.00
Bank and other charges	0.04	0.02
	3.12	1.25

B25 Depreciation and amortization expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment	7.93	6.27
Amortisation of intangible assets	66.65	66.67
Amortisation of right of use assets	13.44	1.39
	88.02	74.33

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Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B26 Other expenses

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rent		
- on building	8.03	16.42
Legal and professional expenses	3.11	4.11
Travelling and conveyance expenses	4.48	2.20
Rates and taxes	0.88	0.26
Repairs and maintenance		
- to building	0.36	1.41
- to plant and machinery	1.41	2.88
Insurance	0.33	0.32
Printing and stationery	0.31	0.25
Office expenses	2.30	1.76
Allowance for trade receivables	2.01	20.59
Power and fuel expenses	1.75	2.11
Business promotion, marketing and event expenses	10.99	2.15
Advertisement expense	189.95	73.63
Fees & subscription	3.00	-
LRD fees	3.00	2.07
Subvention Fees	24.50	7.23
Sales commission	128.90	81.86
Shipping charges- outward	42.98	23.57
Miscellaneous expenses	1.25	0.58
Auditor's remuneration		
- Statutory & Tax Audit fee	0.76	0.55
- Others audit charges	-	0.85
	430.30	244.80

B27 Earning per share (EPS)

The Company's Earnings per Share ("EPS") is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders of the company. Basic EPS is calculated by dividing net income attributable to common shareholders by the weighted average number of common shares outstanding. Diluted EPS includes the effect of all dilutive potential common shares, including stock options and convertible securities.

The reconciliation of basic and diluted EPS is as follows:

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Profit/ (loss) attributable to equity holders of the company	53.17	(17.93)
Calculation of weighted average number of equity shares		
Number of share at the beginning of the year	30,954	30,954
Total equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	30,954	30,954
Weighted average number of equity shares in calculating basic EPS	30,954	30,954
Weighted average number of shares for basic and diluted EPS	30,954	30,954
Basic earnings per share (In Rs.)	1,717.57	(579.41)
Diluted earnings per share (In Rs.)	1,717.57	(579.41)
Nominal value of equity shares (In Rs.)	10	10



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

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Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B28 Leases

As a Lessee

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of operating leases for office building with the exception of short term leases and leases of low-value underlying assets, each class is reflected on the balance sheet as right of use and lease liability. The arrangements generally range between three year to five years. The lease arrangement has extension / termination option exercisable by either party which may make the assessment of lease term uncertain. While determining the lease term, the management considers all facts and circumstances that create an economic incentive to exercise an extension option, or not exercise a termination option.

Amount recognized in Balance Sheet

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Opening balance of lease liability	0.00	42.54
Additions during the year	35.94	-
Interest Cost accrued during the year	3.08	1.23
Derecognition during the year	-	(14.77)
Payments during the year	(15.12)	(29.00)
Lease Liability balance as at closing date	23.90	0.00
Classification as :		
Current	18.73	-
Non-Current	5.17	-

Lease Liabilities

	For the year ended March 31, 2025	for the year ended March 31, 2024
Expense related to short-term/ low value lease	8.03	16.42
Interest on Lease Liability	3.08	1.23
Depreciation on Right-of-use Assets	13.44	1.39

The weighted average incremental borrowing rate applied to lease liabilities is 14%

Disclosure for Short-term Leases:

The amount of ROU assets and lease liabilities recognised in the balance sheet are disclosed in Note B3 and Note B13 respectively. The total cash outflow for the leases is Rs. 23.15 Million (Previous year- Rs. 45.41 Million) including short term lease payments of Rs. 8.03 Million (Previous year - Rs. 16.42 Million)

The undiscounted maturities of lease liabilities including interest thereon over the remaining lease term is as follows :

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Not later than one year	18.73	-
Later than one year and not later than three years	5.17	-
Later than three years and not later than five years	-	-
Later than five years	-	-

B29 Fair value

- a. Set out below, is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the company's financial instruments, other than those with carrying amounts that are reasonable approximations of fair values.

The following table details the carrying amount and fair values of financial instruments:

	March 31, 2025				
Particulars	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	239.82	-	239.82	239.82
Cash and cash equivalents	-	28.05	-	28.05	28.05
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	0.47	-	0.47	0.47
Other financial assets	-	4.50	-	4.50	4.50
Total	-	272.84	-	272.84	272.84
Financial liabilities					
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	5.17	-	5.17	5.17
- Short term	-	18.73	-	18.73	18.73
Trade payable	-	306.80	-	306.80	306.80
Other financial liabilities	-	4.28	-	4.28	4.28
Total	-	334.98	-	334.98	334.98



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Particulars	March 31, 2024				
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVOCI	Total carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets					
Trade receivables	-	124.36	-	124.36	124.36
Cash and cash equivalents	-	4.25	-	4.25	4.25
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	-	32.15	-	32.15	32.15
Other financial assets	-	4.52	-	4.52	4.52
Total	-	165.28	-	165.28	165.28
Financial liabilities					
Lease liability					
- Long term	-	-	-	-	-
- Short term	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	-	156.99	-	156.99	156.99
Other financial liabilities	-	4.36	-	4.36	4.36
Total	-	161.35	-	161.35	161.35

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

The Company has disclosed financial instruments such as cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to their short-term nature.

b. Fair value hierarchy

Assets and Liabilities measured at fair value

As of March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 the company did not have any financial and non-financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value.

Other financial assets and liabilities

i) Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances, trade receivables, trade payables at carrying value because their carrying amounts are a reasonable approximation of the fair values due to their short-term nature.

ii) Loans have fair values that approximate to their carrying amounts as it is based on the net present value of the anticipated future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

B30 Financial risk management objectives and policies

Risk management objectives and policies

The company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of risks are market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The company's activities expose it to liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Credit risk	Liquidity risk
Exposure arising from	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortised cost	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities
Measurement	Aging analysis	Rolling cash flow
Management	Bank deposits, diversification of asset base and credit limits	Availability of sources of funds

a. Credit risk

Credit risk arises from cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, loans, deposits with banks and financial institutions and other financial assets.

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

In respect to other financial assets, the company follows a 12-months expected credit loss approach. The company's management does not foresee a material loss on account of credit risk due to the nature and credit worthiness of these financial assets. Further, the company has not observed any material defaults in recovering such financial assets. Therefore, the company has not provided for any expected credit loss on these financial assets except for trade receivables.

Particulars	March 31, 2025			
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	28.05	0.00%	-	28.05
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	0.47	0.00%	-	0.47
Trade and other receivables	262.28	8.57%	22.46	239.81
Other financial assets	4.50	0.00%	-	4.50

Particulars	March 31, 2024			
	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	4.25	0.00%	-	4.25
Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents	32.15	0.00%	-	32.15
Trade and other receivables	144.81	14.12%	20.45	124.36
Other financial assets	4.52	0.00%	-	4.52



Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

As at reporting date, the company has certain trade receivables that have not been settled by the contractual due date but are not considered to be impaired. The amounts as at reporting period, analysed by the length of time past due, are:

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	March 31, 2025
				Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	239.89	0.08%	0.20	239.69
More than 6 months	22.40	99.40%	22.27	0.13
TOTAL	262.29		22.47	239.82

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected probability of default	Expected credit losses	March 31, 2024
				Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Not due	-	0.00%	-	-
Not more than 6 months	120.02	0.32%	0.38	119.64
More than 6 months	24.79	80.96%	20.07	4.72
TOTAL	144.81		20.45	124.36

In respect of trade and other receivables, the company is exposed to significant credit exposure to a group of counterparties having similar characteristics. Based on historical information about customer default rates, management consider the credit quality of trade receivables that are not past due to be good.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings.

Other financial assets being dues from several counter parties and based on historical information about defaults from the counter parties, management considers the quality of such assets that are not past due to be good.

b. Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all non-derivative financial liabilities.

The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows. Balances due within 12 months equal their carrying balances as the impact of discounting is not significant.

Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	March 31, 2025
					Total
Trade payable	306.80	306.15	0.64	-	306.79
Lease liability	23.90	18.73	5.17	-	23.90
Other financial liabilities	4.28	4.28	-	-	4.28
Total	334.98	329.16	5.81	-	334.97

Particulars	Carrying amount	Less than 1 year	1 – 3 year	Above 3 years	March 31, 2024
					Total
Trade payable	156.99	156.99	-	-	156.99
Lease liability	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial liabilities	4.36	4.36	-	-	4.36
Total	161.35	161.35	-	-	161.35

c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

Currency Risk

The Company's exposure to foreign currency risk is limited as majority of the transactions are in its functional currency.

Interest rate risk

The Company does not have any borrowings, thus interest rate is not applicable.



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B31 Capital management policies and procedures

The company's capital management objectives are to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide a balance between financial flexibility and balance sheet efficiency. In determining its capital structure, company considers the robustness of future cash flows, potential funding requirements for growth opportunities and acquisitions, the cost of capital and ease of access to funding sources.

Management assesses the company's capital requirements in order to maintain an efficient overall financing structure while avoiding excessive leverage. This takes into account the subordination levels of the company's various classes of debt. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets. In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares, or sell assets to reduce debt.

The amounts managed as capital by the company for the reporting periods under review are summarized as follows :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Total borrowings	-	-
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	-	-
Net debt	28.05	4.25
Total equity	(28.05)	(4.25)
Total Capital	1,576.88	1,523.80
Gearing ratio	1,548.83	1,519.55
	0.00%	0.00%

Dividend

The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. However, the Company has not declared any dividend.

B32 Related party disclosures

Names of the related parties and related party relationship

Related parties where control exists

a) Key Management Personnel

Nitin Agarwal
Rahul Chaudhary
Chetna Manish Malaviya
Anuj Jain
Deepak Kumar Khetan
Damandeep Singh Soni
Paritosh
Ashutosh Garg
Parul Garg
Satish Kumar Agarwal
Abhishek Biswas

Director (resigned w.e.f. 02/05/2025)
Director (w.e.f. 10/07/2024)
Director (w.e.f. 6th January 2025)
Director (w.e.f. 2nd May 2025)
Director (resigned w.e.f. 13/06/2023)
Director (resigned w.e.f. 05/07/2024)
Director
Director
Relative of director
Relative of director
Director (resigned w.e.f. 02/01/2025)

b) Enterprise having control over the company

Globalbees Brands Private Limited

Holding Company (w.e.f. December 07, 2021)

c) Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and/or holding company has significant influence.

Kuber Industries
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd
HS Fitness Private Limited
Frootle India Private Limited
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited
Plantex E-commerce Private Limited
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited

Transactions carried out and balances outstanding with related parties referred to above, in ordinary course of business:

	Key Management Personnel		Enterprise having control over the company	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Remuneration paid	13.47	13.51	-	-
Paritosh	6.00	6.00	-	-
Ashutosh Garg	6.00	6.00	-	-
Parul Garg	1.47	1.50	-	-
Sale of products and services	-	-	0.00	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	0.00	-
Reimbursement Payable	-	0.16	-	-
Parul Garg	-	0.16	-	-
Business Support Fees Income	-	-	0.34	-
Globalbees Brands Private Limited	-	-	0.34	-
Payables as at March 31	0.93	0.82	-	-
Paritosh	0.36	0.36	-	-
Ashutosh Garg	0.36	0.36	-	-
Parul Garg	0.21	0.11	-	-



(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

Transactions carried out and balances outstanding with related parties referred to above, in ordinary course of business:

	Enterprises over which key management personnel or their relatives and holding company has significant influence	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Sale of products and services	60.27	47.60
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	1.02	14.12
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	35.10	33.48
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	18.17	-
Digital Age Retail Pvt Ltd	5.98	-
Sale of land	-	123.38
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	-	123.38
Business Enablement Fees Income	1.90	1.84
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	1.90	1.84
Business Support Fees Income	35.33	-
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	35.33	-
Subvention Fees Expense	24.50	7.23
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	24.50	7.23
LRD Fees Expense	3.00	2.07
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	3.00	2.07
Purchase of raw material	244.27	155.12
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	204.99	134.59
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	17.43	20.53
HS Fitness Private Limited	21.62	-
Plantex E-commerce Private Limited	0.04	-
Busybees Logistics solutions	0.19	-
Rent Expenses	20.93	16.21
Kuber Industries	0.97	1.01
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	19.96	15.20
Payable as at reporting date	83.95	61.35
Merhaki Foods & Nutrition Private Limited	75.35	61.35
Plantex E-commerce Private Limited	0.15	-
HS Fitness Private Limited	8.45	-
Receivables as at reporting date	35.14	0.34
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	17.17	0.34
Cloud Lifestyle Private Limited	16.51	-
Digital Age Retail Pvt Ltd	1.46	-
Security deposit as at reporting date	3.20	3.20
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	3.20	3.20
Advances to suppliers	-	0.09
Kuber Mart Global Hub Pvt Ltd	-	0.09

B33 Disclosures under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006

Particulars	As at	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year. Interest amount is Nil (P.Y. Nil).	157.09	82.14
b) The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 16 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006, along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
c) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
d) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
e) The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date When the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance As a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-

The ministry of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26/08/2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum. Based on the information available with the management, there are no over dues outstanding to micro and small enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. Further, the company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier under the said act.

B34 Segment reporting

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of manufacturing and trading of other household products, which as per Indian Accounting Standard - 108 on 'Operating Segments' is considered to be the only reportable segment.



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B35 Commitments and contingent liabilities

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

Particular	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts		
Tax matters		
AY21-22*	Not Quantifiable	-
AY22-23	Not Quantifiable	-
AY23-24	318.88	-

*The demands of Income tax Authorities is not quantifiable, due to non-availability of information at Income tax Portal.

(i) It is not practicable for the Company to estimate the timings of the cash flows, if any, in respect of the above pending resolution of the respective proceedings as it is determinable only on receipt of judgements/ decisions pending with various forums/ authorities.

(ii) The Company have reviewed all its pending litigations and proceedings and has adequately provided for where provisions are required or disclosed as contingent liabilities where applicable, in its financial statements. The Company does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

B36 Employee benefit obligations

Disclosure of gratuity (non-funded)

The Company provides for gratuity for employees in India as per the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. Employees who are in continuous service for a period of 5 years are eligible for gratuity. The amount of gratuity payable on retirement/termination is the employees last drawn basic salary per month computed proportionately for 15 days salary multiplied for the number of years of service.

Movement in the liability recognised in the balance sheet is as under:

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the start of the year	1.65	1.05
Current service cost	1.00	0.99
Interest cost	0.12	0.07
Actuarial loss/(gain) recognized during the year	-	-
Changes in financial assumptions	0.09	0.01
Experience variance	0.02	(0.48)
Benefits paid	-	-
Past service cost	-	-
Present value of defined benefit obligation as at the end of the year	2.88	1.64

There are no plan assets.

Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss is as under:

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current service cost	1.00	0.99
Interest cost	0.12	0.07
Past service cost	-	-
Amount recognized in the statement of profit and loss	1.12	1.06

Current / Non-current bifurcation

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Benefit Obligation	0.00	0.00
Non - current Benefit Obligation	2.87	1.64
Liability recognised in Balance Sheet	2.87	1.64

Amount recognised in other comprehensive income:

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount recognised in OCI, beginning of the year	(0.32)	0.15
Actuarial loss/(gain):		
change in financial assumptions	0.09	0.01
change in demographic assumptions	-	-
experience variance (i.e. Actual experience vs assumptions)	0.02	(0.48)
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognised in net interest expense	-	-
Amount recognised in OCI, end of the year	(0.21)	(0.32)

Total Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) included in Profit & Loss and Other Comprehensive Income

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Amount recognized in Profit and loss	1.12	1.06
Amount recognized in Other Comprehensive Income	0.11	(0.47)
Total Net Defined Benefit Cost/(Income) Recognized at Period-End	1.23	0.59



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Actuarial assumptions

Description	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount rate	6.60%	7.20%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%

Demographic assumptions

Mortality	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate	IALM (2012-2014) Ultimate
Employee turnover / Withdrawal rate	20.00%	20.00%
Retirement age	60 years	60 years

Expected cash flow for next ten years

	As at March 31, 2025
Year-2026	0.01
Year-2027	0.01
Year-2028	0.50
Year-2029	0.71
Year-2030	0.87
Year-2031 to Year 2035	4.89

Sensitivity analysis

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate + 100 basis points	2.72	1.55
Defined benefit obligation - Discount rate - 100 basis points	3.04	1.74
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate + 100 basis points	3.00	1.72
Defined benefit obligation - Salary escalation rate - 100 basis points	2.75	1.56
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate + 100 basis points	2.82	1.61
Defined benefit obligation - Withdrawal rate - 100 basis points	2.92	1.67

Average Duration

Weighted average duration of the plan is 9 years (Previous year - 9.53 years).

B37 Recent Pronouncement

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

B38 Key Financial Ratios

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024	Change in %	Reason for change more than 25%
Current ratio	1.92	2.68	-28%	Refer note (i) below
Debt Equity ratio	-	-	0%	Not applicable
Debt service coverage ratio	-	-	0%	Not applicable
Return on Equity (%)	3.43%	(1.17%)	-393%	Refer note (ii) below
Inventory Turnover ratio	6.41	5.98	7%	Not applicable
Trade Receivables Turnover ratio	10.07	6.87	47%	Refer note (iii) below
Trade Payables Turnover ratio	7.44	6.90	8%	Not applicable
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	4.88	3.97	23%	Not applicable
Net profit margin (%)	2.90%	(1.65%)	-276%	Refer note (iv) below
Return on Capital Employed (%)	3.83%	(5.15%)	-174%	Refer note (v) below

Notes:

- Due to increase in Trade payable and lease liability of the company.
- Due to increase in turnover and increase in profit of company.
- Due to increase in turnover of the company.
- Due to increase in turnover and increase in profit of company.
- Due to increase in turnover and increase in profit of company.



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Detailed explanation of ratios

Current Ratio

The Current Ratio is a liquidity ratio that measures a Company's ability to pay short-term obligations or those due within one year. It is calculated by dividing the current assets by current liabilities.

Debt Equity Ratio

The ratio is used to evaluate a Company's financial leverage. It is a measure of the degree to which a Company is financing its operations through debt versus wholly owned funds. It is calculated by dividing a Company's total debt by its shareholder's equity. Debt exclude lease liabilities.

Debt service coverage ratio

The Debt Service Coverage Ratio (DSCR) measures the ability of a company to use its operating income to repay all its debt obligations, including repayment of principal and interest on both short-term and long-term debt excluding lease liabilities. It is calculated by dividing the earnings before interest, tax and depreciation by interest payment plus principal repayment of debt.

Return on Equity

Return on Equity (RoE) is a measure of profitability of a Company expressed in percentage. It is calculated by dividing profit/loss after tax for the period by average Equity funds employed during the period.

Inventory Turnover ratio

Inventory Turnover is the number of times a Company sells and replaces its inventory during a period. It is calculated by dividing turnover by average inventory.

Trade Receivables Turnover ratio

The above ratio is used to quantify a Company's effectiveness in collecting its receivables or money owed by customers. The ratio shows how well a Company uses and manages the credit it extends to customers and how quickly that short-term debt is collected or is paid. It is calculated by dividing Net Credit sales by average trade receivables.

Trade Payables Turnover ratio

The accounts payable turnover ratio shows investors how many times per period a company pays its accounts payable. In other words, the ratio measures the speed at which a company pays its suppliers. It is calculated by dividing net credit purchases by average trade payables.

Net Capital Turnover ratio

It measures the entity's ability to generate sales per rupee of long-term investment. A higher ratio indicates better utilization of long-term funds of owners and the lenders. It is calculated by dividing turnover by Working capital.

Net Profit Margin (%)

The net profit margin is equal to how much net income or profit is generated as a percentage of total income. It is calculated by dividing the profit for the year by total income.

Return on Capital Employed

Return on Capital Employed (RoCE) is a financial ratio that measures a Company's profitability and the efficiency with which its capital issued. In other words, the ratio measures how well a Company is generating profits from its capital. It is calculated by dividing profit before exceptional items, Finance cost and tax by capital employed during the period.

B39 Other statutory information

- i The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- ii The Company has no transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- iii The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- iv The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- v The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries
- vi The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) 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
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- vii The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
- viii The Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or government or any government authority.
- ix Compliance with number of layer of companies as per Companies Act, 2013 -

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
- x The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current financial year.
- xi The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right- of- Use Assets) or Intangible assets or both during the current financial year.



Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited

CIN - U51909RJ2020PTC067933

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

(All amounts in INR Millions, unless otherwise stated)

B40 Previous Year's Figures

The figures for the previous year have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to conform with the current year's classification. These regroupings do not have any material impact on the financial results of the previous year unless otherwise stated.

In terms of our report attached
For Bansal & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 001113N/ N500079

Siddharth
Siddharth Bansal
Partner
Membership No. 518004



Place - New Delhi
Date - May 22, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Kuber Mart Industries Private Limited



Anuj Jain
Anuj Jain
Director
DIN - 11077148



Parthosh
Parthosh
Director
DIN - 08876786