

INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

To

The Members of
M/s. PALM MEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED
No. 2/4 Langford Garden, Richmond Town,
Bangalore
560025.

Report on the Financial Statements

We have audited the attached financial statements of **M/s PALM MEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED** (the Company), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Act in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023.

Basis for Opinion

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



Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

Responsibilities of Management for the Standalone 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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the 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 financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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



the basis of these financial statements.

Paragraph 40(b) of SA 700 explains that the yellow shaded material can be located in an Appendix to the auditor's report. Paragraph 40(c) explains that when law, regulation or the applicable auditing standards expressly permit, reference can be made to a website of an appropriate authority that contains the description of the auditor's responsibilities, rather than including this material in the auditor's report, provided that the description on the website addresses, and is not inconsistent with, the description of the auditor's responsibilities given in SA 700

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

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



presentation.

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. Requirements of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, are not applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. in our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Balance Sheet dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account; in our opinion, the Balance Sheet, comply with the Accounting Standards referred to in Sec 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - d. On the basis of written representations received from the Directors and taken on records by the Board of Directors, we report that none of the Directors of the Company are disqualified as on March 31, 2023, from being appointed as Directors of the Company under Sec 164 (2) of the Companies Act 2013.
 - e. 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 A".



f. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, we report as under with respect to other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014:

- The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
- The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivatives contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses
- There were no amounts which required to be transferred by the Company to the Investor Education and Protection Fund

Place: Bangalore
Date: 26.09.2023.

For Vankadari Associates
Chartered Accountants

Firm No:0045075



(V. Dwarakanath)

Proprietor

M. No. 025629

Annexure - A to Auditor's Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2023, We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of M/s. PALM MEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED ("the Company") incorporated in India, as on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding company, its subsidiary companies which are companies incorporated in India, 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 controls stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors' Responsibility

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



internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that:

1. pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;
2. provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
3. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.



Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, maintained an adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2023,, 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.

For VANKADARI ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountant



V. Dwarakanath

Proprietor

Membership No. 025629

Date: 26.09.2023

Place: Bangalore

SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES AND NOTES ON ACCOUNTS:

Background:

PALM MEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED ('the Company') was incorporated on 10th October 2003 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The Company is engaged in the business of property development and land acquisition activities.

1. Significant Accounting Policies:

1.1 Basis of Preparation:

The Financial Statements of the Company is prepares in accordance with the Generally Accepted Accounting Principles in India ("GAAP") under the historical Cost Convention using the accrual method of accounting and complied with the mandatory Accounting Standards as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, and with the relevant provisions of the Companies Act 2013 (to the extent notified). The 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 change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The accounts are prepared on the basis of Going Concern concept only.

1.2 Use of Estimates:

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with GAAP requires that the management of the Company makes estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of income and expenses of the year, the reported balances of assets and liabilities and the disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as of the date of the financial statements.

1.3 Revenue Recognition:

Revenue from real estate under development/ sale of developed property will be recognized upon transfer of all significant risks and rewards of ownership of such real estate/ property, as per the terms of the contracts/ agreements, except for contracts where the Company still has obligations to perform substantial acts even after the transfer of all significant risks and rewards. In such cases, the revenue will be

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recognized on percentage of completion method, when the stage of completion of each project reaches a significant level which is estimated to be atleast 25% of the total estimated construction cost of the Project. Revenue is recognized in proportion that the contract costs incurred for work performed up to the reporting date bear to the estimated total contract costs.

1.4 Fixed Assets & Depreciation:

As on date, the company does not own any fixed assets.

1.5 Foreign Currency Transactions:

During the year, there were no foreign currency transactions.

1.6 Earning Per Share :

Basic earnings per share will be calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and taxes) by the average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Presently, the company is not generating any revenues.

1.7 Taxation:

There are no tax expenses for the year, since the company is yet to commence the commercial activity.

1.8 Impairment of Assets:

The Company assess at each Balance Sheet date whether there is any indication that any of the assets may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. If such recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount is reduced to its recoverable amount. The reduction is treated as an Impairment loss and is recognized in the profit and loss account. As on the Balance Sheet date the Company assessed for impairment of assets and found no indication of impairment of assets as per Accounting Standard (AS-28).

1.9 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities/ Assets:

The company creates a provision when there is present obligation as a result of a past event that probably requires an outflow of resources and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. A

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disclosure for a contingent liability is made when there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources. When there is a possible obligation or a present obligation in respect of which the likelihood of outflow of resources is remote, no provision or disclosure is made

No contingent liabilities/assets estimated as on the balance sheet date.

2. Notes on Accounts:

a) Taxes on income and Deferred tax:

The company has made nil provision for income tax during the year.

b) Related Party Disclosure:

As per Accounting Standard (AS-18) on "Related Party Disclosures", the disclosure of transactions with the related party as defined in the Accounting Standard are given below :-

i. List of Related parties with whom transactions have taken place and relationship:

Key Management Personnel	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ Nischay Jayeshankar ➤ Ravi Kumar B.V
Enterprises owned or significantly influenced by KMP or their relatives	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ➤ M/s. Adarsh Developers (A Partnership Firm)

ii. Transactions during the year with related party:

Rs.in Lakhs

Particulars	Name of Related Party	Year ended 31-03-2023	Year ended 31-03-2022
Loans and Advances Received	M/s. Adarsh Developers	0.33	0.26
Advance given	M/s. Adarsh Developers	Nil	Nil

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iii. Balances with the related parties

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Name of Related Party	As at 31-03-2023	As at 31-03-2022
Loans and Advances payable	M/s. Adarsh Developers	3.16	2.83
Loans and Advances payable	B M Jayeshankar	0.70	0.70

Note: Related parties are as identified by the Management and relied upon by the auditors.

c) Earnings per Share (in Rs.):

Particulars	Current Year (Amount in Rs.)	Previous Year (Amount in Rs.)
Net Profit as Per Statement of Profit and Loss attributable to Equity Shareholders.	NIL	NIL
Weighted Average Nos. of Equity Share Outstanding	- N.A. -	- N.A. -
Earnings Per Share	NIL	NIL
Basic and diluted Earnings per share	NIL	NIL

d) Preliminary & Pre-operative Expenditure:

Preliminary and pre-operative expenditure incurred till date amounting to Rs. 4.48/- Lakhs has not been written off during the year as the company is yet to generate revenue from its business operations. The same will be amortized over a period of five years from the in which revenues are derived from business operations. All the expenses have been capitalized as pre-operative expenditure under Non-Current Assets.

e) Due to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises:

To the extent information available with the company, Sundry Creditors include Rs nil, (Previous year Nil) due to Small Scale Industrial Undertaking. The company has not received any information from suppliers regarding their status under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. To the extent information available with the company, the

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company does not owe any sum including interest required to be disclosed under the said Act.

f) **Payment to Auditors**

Rs. in Lakhs

Payment to Auditors	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Statutory Audit Fee	0.18	0.18
Certificate & Other Consultancy Fee	-	-

g) **Accounting Ratios:**

The following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2022

Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	Variance %
(a) Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	0.14	0.17	-19%
(b) Debt-equity ratio	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	3.86	3.53	9%
(c) Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA
(d) Return on equity ratio	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	NA	NA	NA
(e) Inventory turnover ratio	Sales	Average Inventory	NA	NA	NA
(f) Trade receivables turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	Avg. Accounts Receivable	NA	NA	NA
(g) Trade payables turnover ratio	Net Credit Purchases	Average Trade Payables	NA	NA	NA
(h) Net capital turnover ratio	Net Sales	Working Capital	NA	NA	NA
(i) Net profit ratio	Net Profit	Net Sales	NA	NA	NA

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(j) Return on capital employed	Earning before interest and taxes	Capital Employed	NA	NA	NA
(k) Return on investment on Quoted Instruments	Difference of Market value at the end and beginning of the period	Market Value at the beginning of the Year	NA	NA	NA

- (1) Share Application Money received during the year – Nil
(2) Short Term Borrowings availed from Within a Group entity as Unsecured Loans.

h) Segment Reporting

The activity of the company is revolving around only one activity of business of Real Estate services. Hence no disclosure is required to be given as per the AS 17 "Segment Reporting" under business segment and Geographical Segment

i) Events occurring after the date of Balance Sheet:

There are no Material Events occurring after the date of Balance Sheet. Hence the same has not been taken into cognizance.

j) Benami Transactions:

There are no proceedings have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made there under.

k) Company Struck Off :

The company does not have any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013

l) Undisclosed Income:

The Company does not have any transactions 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)

m) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

n) In the opinion of the management, Current Assets & Loans and Advances have a value not less than what is stated in the accounts if realized in the ordinary course of business.

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- o) Previous year's figures have been regrouped / reclassified wherever necessary to confirm with current year's classification.

For VANKADARI ASSOCIATES

Accountant

Firm No:004507s



V. Dwarakanath

Proprietor

Membership No. 025629



For PALM MEADOWS CLUB PVT LTD Chartered



Nischay Jayeshankar

Director

DIN: 03582487



Ravikumar B V

Director

DIN: 02794408

Date: 26.09.2022

Place: Bangalore

PALM MEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN :U92411KA2003PTC032702

No 2/4 Langford Garden ,Richmond Town, Bangalore 56025

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2023

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
I. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Shareholder's Funds			
(a) Share Capital	I	1.00	1.00
(b) Reserves and Surplus		-	-
(c) Money received against share warrants		-	-
(2) Share Application money pending allotment			
(3) Non-Current Liabilities			
(a) Long-Term Borrowings		-	-
(b) Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)		-	-
(c) Other Long Term Liabilities		-	-
(d) Long Term Provisions		-	-
(4) Current Liabilities			
(a) Short-Term Borrowings	II	3.86	3.53
(b) Trade Payables		-	-
(c) Other Current Liabilities	III	-	0.18
(d) Short-Term Provisions	IV	0.18	0.18
Total Equity & Liabilities		5.04	4.88
II. ASSETS			
(1) Non-Current Assets			
(a) Fixed Assets			
(i) Tangible assets		-	-
(ii) Intangible assets		-	-
(iii) Capital work-in-progress		-	-
(iv) Intangible assets under development		-	-
(b) Non-current investments		-	-
(c) Deferred tax assets (net)		-	-
(d) Long term loans and advances		-	-
(e) Other non-current assets	V	4.48	4.22
(2) Current Assets			
(a) Current investments		-	-
(b) Inventories		-	-
(c) Trade receivables		-	-
(d) Cash and cash equivalents	VI	0.56	0.66
(e) Short-term loans and advances		-	-
(f) Other current assets		-	-
Total Assets		5.04	4.88

NOTES TO ACCOUNTS

Notes referred to above and notes attached there to form an integral part of Balance Sheet
This is the Balance Sheet referred to in our Report of even date.

FOR VANKADARI ASSOCIATES
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

(V. Dwarakanath)
Proprietor
Membership No. : 025629



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
FOR PALMMEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED

NISCHAY JAYESHANKAR
DIRECTOR
DIN:03582487

RAVIKUMAR B V
DIRECTOR
DIN:02794408

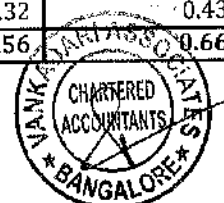
Date: 26.09.2023
Place: Bangalore

PALMMEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED
CIN :U92411KA2003PTC032702
 No 2/4 Langford Garden ,Richmond Town, Bangalore 56025
NOTES TO BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31st MARCH 2023

Note No	PARTICULARS	(Rs. in Lakhs)	(Rs. in Lakhs)
		As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
I	SHARE HOLDERS FUND		
	(A) Share Capital		
	Authorised Share Capital		
	2,80,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each having voting rights	28.00	28.00
	Issued,Subscribed & Paid-up capital		
	10,000 Equity shares of Rs.10/- each fully paid	1.00	1.00
		1.00	1.00
	(B) Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:		
	Number of equity shares with voting rights at the beginning of the year	0.10	0.10
	Add:- Number of shares allotted during the year	-	-
	Less:- Number of shares bought back during the year	-	-
	Number of equity shares with voting rights at the end of the year	0.10	0.10
	(C) Rights, preferences and restrictions attaching to various classes of shares		
	(D) The details of Shareholders holding more than 5% of shares:		
	B.M.Jayeshankar 5000 share (50%)		
	Sudha Shanker 5000 share (50%)		
II	Short Term Borrowings -Unsecured		
	Loans and advances from related parties		
	Adarsh Developers	3.16	2.83
	Loans and advances from Others		
	B M Jayeshankar	0.70	0.70
		3.86	3.53
III	Trade Payables		
	Service Vendors	-	0.18
		-	17,700
IV	Short Term Provisions		
	Audit Fee Payable	0.18	0.18
		0.18	17,700
V	Other Non Current Assets		
	Others		
	Preliminary and Pre- operative Expenditure	4.48	4.22
		4.48	4.22
VI	Cash and cash equivalents		
	Cash on Hand		
	Cash	0.24	0.24
	Balance with Bank		
	Vijaya Bank	0.32	0.43
		0.56	0.66

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PALMEADOWS CLUB PRIVATE LIMITED

Break-up of Items appearing in Notes to Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2023

Schedule : Other Non Current Assets

(Rs. in Lakhs)

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No	Particulars	As at 31st March, 2023	As at 31st March, 2022
	Preliminary and Pre- operative Expenditure		
1	Preliminary Expenditure	4.22	4.02
2	Audit Fees	0.18	0.18
3	Bank Charges	0.00	0.02
4	Rates and Taxes	0.08	0.01
	Total	4.48	4.22

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