



YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

CIN: U60231GJ2022PLC132829

**STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS
FOR FINANCIAL YEAR 2024-25**



Auditors

YASH VIMAWALA & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

308, Skylar, Opp. Prahladnagar Fire Station, Corporate Road, Prahladnagar,
Ahmedabad – 380015
Ph: 079-48004638

KEY PERSONNEL DETAILS

Sr. No.	Name of Personnel	Designation
1	Mr. Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	Managing Director (Promoter)
2	Mrs. Meena Praveen Aggarwal	Director (Promoter)
3	Mrs. Sonakshi Shreyan Aggarwal	Director (Promoter) (w.e.f. 12.03.2025)
4	Mr. Rajesh Talreja	Chief Financial officer (w.e.f. 25.07.2025)
5	Mrs. Puja Nelli	Company Secretary (w.e.f. 01.08.2025)

REGISTERED OFFICE

7/A, Bharat Society,
Ved Mandir Road,
Kankaria, Ahmedabad,
Gujarat, India, 380022.
CIN: U60231GJ2022PLC132829

STATUTORY AUDITORS

Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants

BANKERS:

HDFC Bank Limited
Kotak Mahindra Bank

INTERNAL AUDITOR

Niral Utsavi & Co.
Chartered Accountants

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
Board of Directors
Yatayat Corporation India Limited
(Formerly Known as Yatayat Corporation India Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Standalone financial statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of M/s. Yatayat Corporation India Limited ("the Company") which comprises of the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the statement of Cash Flows, the statement of changes in equity and a summary of significant accounting policies along with 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, 2025, and its Profit/Loss and its Cash Flow for the financial year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

Key Audit Matters

Key Audit Matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significant 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 whole, and in forming our opinion, and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters. We have nothing to report in this regard.



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

The Company's Board of Directors and Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the information obtained at the date of this auditor's report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon. In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information; we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Management's Responsibility for the Standalone financial statements

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (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 financial statement 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. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements as a whole are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or



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

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 financial controls 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 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.



Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the 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 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 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 should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the benefits of public interest such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), as amended, issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by section 143 (3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit;
 - b. In our opinion proper books of accounts as required by the law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account



- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
- e. On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 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 B**".
- g. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact on its financial position.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts, including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
(b) The management has represented, that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, no funds have been received by the company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities, 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 or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

(c) Based on such audit procedures that the auditor has considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

- v. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year as per section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility but the software is being operated by a third party software service provider, for maintaining its books of account and in absence of control report we are unable to comment whether audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software or whether there were any instances of the audit trail feature been tampered with. However, as per management representations and on the basis of information and explanation given to us, there no instances of the audit trail feature being tampered with, and the audit trail has been presented by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

**For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants**



**Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)**

M. No.: 150029

FRN No.: 135338W

UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 27/08/2025

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITORS’ REPORT

Referred to in paragraph 1 under the heading ‘Report on Other Legal & Regulatory Requirement’ of our report of even date to the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025:

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plants and Equipment’s;
- (b) The Property Plant and Equipments have been physically verified by the management in a phased manner, designed to cover all the items over a period of three years, which in our opinion, is reasonable having regard to the size of the company and nature of its business. Pursuant to the program, a portion of the fixed asset has been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies between the books records and the physical fixed assets have been noticed.
- (c) According to information and explanation given to us and on the basis of our examination of the record of the company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the company or in the name of partnership firm from which the company converted into. They are in Process of getting the name changed.
- (d) The company has not revalued all its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Leasehold assets) through registered valuer.
- (e) 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 there under.
- (ii) (a) Company is into business of Providing Freight forwarding & allied Services and does not operate in any trading or manufacturing segment, thus no inventory or stock in trade is held by the Company.
- (b) The company has been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets; The company has been regularly submitting Stock/Book-Debt statements to such bank as per the requirements of the sanction conditions of such limits. According to information and explanation given to us and as disclosed in the financial statement, prepared in accordance with Schedule III of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules amended there under, there are no material discrepancies in the books of accounts as compared with returns submitted to bank.
- (iii) According to information and explanation given to us, the Company has, during the year not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to



companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties that are yet to be squared off at the end of the financial year. Except as stated as below:

a) The Company has provided loans or advances in the nature of loans, or provided security to subsidiaries, joint venture, associates and other parties and the details are mentioned in the following table:

Particulars	Loans (Rs.In lakhs)
A. Aggregate amount granted / provided during the year:	
Transwave Logistics Private Limited	1,066.45/-
B. Balance outstanding as at balance sheet date in respect of above cases:	
Transwave Logistics Private Limited	1,066.45/-

b) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the company has not provided any corporate guarantees during the financial year.

- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and section 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 in respect of loans, investments, guarantees and securities.
- (v) In our opinion and according to the information and explanation provided to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits from the public and hence the directives issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposit) Rules, 2015 with regard to the deposits accepted from the public are not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanation provided to us, the company is not required to maintain the Cost Records pursuant to rules made by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of Section 148 of the Act, in respect of the activities carried on by the company.
- (vii) a) According to information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the books of account, and records, the Company has been generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Sales tax, Service Tax, Duty of Customs, Duty of Excise, Value added Tax, Cess or GST and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities, whichever applicable. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of the above were in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date on which they become payable.
- b) According to the information and explanation given to us, details of pending dues as at March 31, 2025 are as follows:



No	Particulars	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
1	Income Tax	5.09/-

- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any transactions not recorded in the books of account, which need to be surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).
- (ix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company
- (a) has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) the company is not a declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) the term loans were applied for the purpose for which the loans were obtained
- (d) funds raised on short term basis have not been utilised for long term purposes,
- (e) the company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures,
- (f) the company has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies
- (x) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer including debt instruments.
- (b) During the year, the company has not made preferential allotment/private placement of equity shares. According to the explanation and information given to us, the Company has Complied with the requirements of Section 42 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the funds were utilized for the purpose it were raised.
- (xi) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year. On general examination of records of the company, we have not received any whistle blower complaints of the company.
- (xii) In our opinion, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3 (xii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion, all transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, 2013 and the details have been



disclosed in the Standalone financial statements in Note-28 as required by the applicable accounting standards.

- (xiv) (a) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) Based on the records of the company, provision of section 138 of Companies Act are applicable to the company where the company needs to carry out internal audit as per Company Rules, 2014. Company has conducted such internal audit. We have considered the internal audit reports of the company issued till date, for the period under audit.
- (xv) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, the company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvi) In our opinion, the company is not required to be registered under section 45 IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 and accordingly, the provisions of clause 3 (xvi) of the Order are not applicable to the Company and hence not commented upon.
- (xvii) According to the information and explanations give to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any cash loss during the year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditor during the year.
- (xix) Based upon the audit procedures performed and the information and explanations given by the management, Financial Ratios along with detailed working as on the date of the balance sheet is provided on notes of the financial statement issued by the management of the company is found satisfactorily. Further ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the standalone financial statements, the auditor's knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans, have been verified by us and we report that no material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that company is 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. Although we do not provide any guarantee for realization of liabilities.
- (xx) 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.



- (xxi) The Reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in the report

**For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants**



**Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)**

M. No.: 150029

FRN No.: 135338W

UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 27/08/2025

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Yatayat Corporation India Limited as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based 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 Control 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 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 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 judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the standalone 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 standalone 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 standalone 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 unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone 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, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

**For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants**



**Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)**

M. No.: 150029

FRN No.: 135338W

UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 27/08/2025

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED
FORMERLY KNOWN AS YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN - U60231GJ2022PLC132829)
Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31 March, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March, 2025	As at 31 March, 2024	As at 01 April, 2023
ASSETS				
(1) NON-CURRENT ASSETS				
(a) Property, plants and equipment	1	74.79	139.18	160.49
(b) Capital work-in-progress				
(c) Investment property				
(d) Right of Use Assets				
(e) Financial assets	2	899.99	-	-
(i) Investment				
(ii) Loans				
(iii) Trade Receivables				
(iv) Other financial assets				
(f) Deferred tax assets(net)	3	63.01	56.78	48.49
(g) Other non-current assets				
Total Non-Current Assets		1,037.79	195.96	208.99
(2) Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Investment	4	-	-	1,060.42
(ii) Trade receivable	5	8,339.62	6,703.37	4,543.41
(iii) Cash & cash equivalents	6	20.42	32.32	26.53
(iv) Other balances with banks	7	49.58	45.87	26.30
(v) Loans and advances	8	1,108.86	974.52	66.16
(vi) Other financial assets	9	36.19	32.17	32.33
(b) Current tax assets(net)				
(c) Other current assets	10	181.04	92.65	94.45
Total Current Assets		9,735.72	7,880.89	5,849.60
Total Assets		10,773.52	8,076.85	6,058.59
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
EQUITY				
(a) Equity Share Capital	11	2,000.00	20.00	20.00
(b) Other Equity	12	2,865.00	1,846.60	359.23
Total Equity		4,865.00	1,866.60	379.23
LIABILITIES				
(1) Non-Current Liabilities				
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	13	-	5.52	26.71
Lease Liabilities				
Other Financial Liabilities				
Provision	14	107.16	87.32	56.92
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)				
Other non-Current liabilities				
Total Non-current liabilities		107.16	92.85	83.63
(2) Current liabilities				
(a) Financial Liabilities				
- Borrowings	15	3,714.30	2,686.46	1,497.61
- Lease liabilities				
- Trade Payables	16			
(i) Dues to Micro & Small Enterprises				
(ii) Dues to Other Than Micro & Small Enterprises		1,924.49	2,894.47	3,696.18
- Other financial liabilities.	17	7.92	331.64	303.04
Other Current Liabilities	18	144.46	181.43	93.07
Provision	19	10.20	8.25	5.82
Current Tax Liabilities (Net of TDS & Advance Tax Receivable)	20	-	15.16	-
Total Current Liabilities		5,801.36	6,117.41	5,595.72
Total Liabilities		5,908.52	6,210.25	5,679.36
Total Equity & Liabilities		10,773.52	8,076.85	6,058.59

As per our report of even date
For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 135338W

Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)
M.No.150029
UDIN: 25150029BMZYQ04432

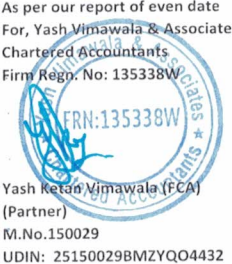


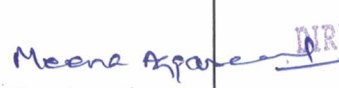

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/08/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Yatayat Corporation India Limited

Shreyan Aggarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 09636812
Bela Nelli
Company Secretary
M.No. A24387

Meena Aggarwal
Director
DIN : 09636833
Rajesh Talreja
Chief Financial Officer

DIRECTOR

<p style="text-align: center;">YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED FORMERLY KNOWN AS YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED (CIN - U60231GJ2022PLC132829) Standalone Statement of Profit & Loss for the Year ended 31 March, 2025 (Rs. In Lakhs)</p>			
Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March, 2025	For the year ended 31 March, 2024
Income			
Revenue from operation	20	44,795.26	34,833.52
Other income	21	90.08	69.08
Total Income (A)		44,885.34	34,902.59
Expense			
Cost of Operation	22	39,415.91	31,199.90
Purchase of Stock-in-trade	23	790.98	764.58
Employee benefit expense	24	191.88	68.00
Finance cost	25	18.85	44.16
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	456.84	814.79
Other expense			
Total Expense (B)		40,874.45	32,891.43
Profit / (Loss) before Extraordinary Items and Tax (C = A-B)		4,010.88	2,011.16
Tax expense	27		
Current tax		1,019.41	522.15
Deferred tax		(6.41)	(5.78)
Add/Less : Excess/Short Provision of Income Tax		-	-
Total Tax Expense (D)		1,013.00	516.37
Profit for the period /year (E = C-D)		2,997.88	1,494.80
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income			
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		0.69	(9.94)
income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		(0.17)	2.50
Other comprehensive income for the period/year			
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year (F)		0.52	(7.44)
Total Comprehensive Income, net of income tax (G = E + F)		2,998.40	1,487.36
Net Profit for the year from total operations (G)		2,998.40	1,487.36
Earning/(loss) per Equity Share (Face value of Rs. 10/- each)			
Basic (in Rs.)		14.99	7.47
Diluted (in Rs.)		14.99	7.47
<div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-between;"> <div style="width: 45%;"> <p>As per our report of even date For, Yash Vimawala & Associates Chartered Accountants Firm Regn. No: 135338W  Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA) (Partner) M.No.150029 UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432 Place : Ahmedabad Date : 27/08/2025</p> </div> <div style="width: 50%; text-align: center;"> <p>For and on behalf of the Board of Directors Yatayat Corporation India Limited</p> <div style="display: flex; justify-content: space-around;"> <div style="width: 45%;">  Shreyan Aggarwal Managing Director DIN : 09636812  Puja Nelli Company Secretary M.No. A24387 </div> <div style="width: 45%;">  Meena Aggarwal Director DIN : 09636833  Rajesh Talreja Chief Financial Officer </div> </div> </div> </div>			

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED
FORMERLY KNOWN AS YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA PRIVATE LIMITED
(CIN - U60231GJ2022PLC132829)
STANDALONE CASH FLOW STATEMENT
FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST MARCH, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31.03.2025	For the year ended 31.03.2024
Cash flow from operating activities :		
Profit/(Loss) before tax	4,010.88	2,011.16
Adjustments for non-cash and non operating expenses:		
Depreciation	18.85	44.16
Interest and finance expenses	191.88	68.00
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Investments	-	(11.76)
Interest Income	(69.61)	(37.83)
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	(3.23)	(1.48)
Actuarial Gain/(loss) on Defined benefit obligations	0.69	(9.94)
Provision for Expected Credit Loss on Receivable	0.62	(0.85)
Operating profit before working capital changes	4,150.08	2,061.47
Movement in working capital:		
Increase/(decrease) in trade Payable	(969.98)	(801.70)
Increase/(decrease) in provisions	21.79	32.83
Increase/(decrease) in other financial liabilities	(323.72)	28.60
Increase/(decrease) in other current liabilities	(36.97)	88.27
(Increase)/decrease in trade receivables	(1,636.87)	(2,159.11)
(Increase)/decrease in Other Current Current Assets	(88.40)	1.89
(Increase)/decrease in other financial assets	(4.02)	0.16
(Increase)/decrease in		
Cash generated from/(used in) operations	1,111.91	(747.59)
Direct taxes paid	1,034.57	506.99
Net cash flow from/(used in) operating activities	77.34	(1,254.58)
Cash flow from investing activities :		
Purchase of property, plant and equipments	(42.09)	(25.37)
Proceeds from sale of Property, plant and equipments	90.86	4.00
Investment	(899.99)	1,072.18
Interest Received	69.61	37.83
(Increase)/decrease in short-term loans and advances	(134.34)	(908.36)
(Investment)/ Maturity of Term deposits	(3.71)	(19.57)
Net cash flow from/(used in) investing activities	(919.67)	160.71
Cash flow from financing activities :		
Proceeds from Issue of Shares	-	-
Proceeds & Repayment to Secured borrowings	(26.71)	(19.79)
Proceeds & Repayment to cash credit and OD.	621.22	852.46
Proceeds & Repayment to Unsecured Loan	427.80	335.00
Interest paid	(191.88)	(68.00)
Net cash flow from/(used in) financing activities	830.44	1,099.66
Net increase/(decrease) in cash & cash equivalents	(11.90)	5.79
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	32.32	26.53
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	20.42	32.32
Cash & Cash Equivalent		
Cash on Hand	3.13	6.73
Balance with Banks	17.29	25.59
Total Cash & Cash Equivalents	20.42	32.32

As per our report of even date
For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 135338W


Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)
M.No. 150029
UDIN: 25150029BMZYQ04432

Date : 27/08/2025
Place : Ahmedabad

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Yatayat Corporation India Limited

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED


Shreyan Aggarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 09636812


Meena Aggarwal
Director
DIN : 09636833

DIRECTOR


Puja Nelli
Company Secretary
M.No. A24387


Rajesh Talreja
Chief Financial Officer



Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity

A. Equity Share Capital

Particulars	Number of Shares	Amount (Rs. In Lakhs)
Equity shares of INR 10 each fully paid up	2,00,000	20,000
Balance as at 01st April, 2023	2,00,000	20,000
Add : New Shares Allotted during the year 23-24	-	-
Balance as at 31st March, 2024	2,00,000	20,000
Add : Bonus Shares Issued during the year 24-25	1,98,00,000	1,980,000
Balance as at 31st March, 2025	2,00,00,000	2,000,000

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	1,852.88	(6.28)	1,846.60
Profit For the Year	2,997.88	-	2,997.88
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	0.52	0.52
Less: Issue of Bonus Share	1,980.00	-	1,980.00
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	2,870.76	(5.76)	2,865.00

As on 31st March, 2024

Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total
Balance at the beginning of the current reporting period	358.08	1.16	359.24
Profit For the Year	1,494.80	-	1,494.80
Total Comprehensive Income for the current year	-	(7.44)	(7.44)
Balance at the end of the current reporting period	1,852.88	(6.28)	1,846.60

As per our report of even date
For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No: 135338W



Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)
M.No. 150029
UDIN: 25150029BMZY004432
Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/08/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Yatayat Corporation India Limited

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

Shreejan Aggarwal
DIRECTOR
Managing Director
DIN : 09636812

Meena Aggarwal
Director
DIN : 09636833

Rajesh Talreja
Rajesh Talreja
Chief Financial Officer



Pooja Nelli
Company Secretary
M.No. A24387

NOTES FORMING PART OF STANDALONE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

NOTE 1: Property, Plant & Equipments

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)						
	Office Building	Vehicles	Office Equipment	Computer Equipment	Furniture and Fixtures	Land	Total
Gross carrying value							
As at 01 April, 2023	46.95	424.91	12.23	24.30	15.62	12.11	536.11
Additions during the year	0.00	18.73	1.42	5.08	0.13	0.00	25.37
Disposals during the year	0.00	50.39	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	50.39
At 31 March, 2024	46.95	393.25	13.65	29.39	15.75	12.11	511.09
Additions during the year	0.00	34.23	2.14	5.72	0.00	0.00	42.09
Disposals during the year	29.08	267.49	10.87	20.33	8.97	0.00	336.73
At 31 March, 2025	17.87	159.99	4.92	14.79	6.78	12.11	216.45
Accumulated Depreciation							
As at 01 April, 2023	22.55	308.91	11.01	19.68	13.47	0.00	375.62
Charge for the year	2.32	37.13	0.62	3.56	0.54	0.00	44.16
Disposals during the year	0.00	47.87	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	47.87
At 31 March, 2024	24.87	298.17	11.62	23.24	14.01	0.00	371.91
Charge for the year	1.72	10.66	1.24	4.92	0.30	0.00	18.85
Disposals during the year	14.24	196.95	10.29	19.22	8.41	0.00	249.10
At 31 March, 2025	12.35	111.88	2.57	8.95	5.91	0.00	141.66
Net carrying value							
At 01 April, 2023	24.40	116.00	1.22	4.62	2.14	12.11	160.49
At 31 March, 2024	22.08	95.08	2.03	6.15	1.73	12.11	139.18
At 31 March, 2025	5.52	48.11	2.34	5.84	0.87	12.11	74.79

NOTE 1.2 : The group has opted for deemed cost exemption for property, plant and equipment and therefore, the carrying amount under previous GAAP is deemed to be the cost at the date of transition. The carrying amounts as at April 01, 2022 would continue to remain at the amounts as they would have remained under the previous GAAP.

Note 1.3 : As at the balance sheet dates, the title deeds of all the immovable properties included in property, plant and equipment, are held in the name of the Company or in the name of the entity acquired by the company and in process of such name change.



NOTE 2: Investments

Particular	As at					
	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024		April 01, 2023	
	No. of shares	Rs. (in lakhs)	No. of shares	Rs. (in lakhs)	No. of shares	Rs. (in lakhs)
(i) Non-Current						
Investment in Equity, Unquoted Transwave Logistics Private Limited	8,999,999	899.99		-		-
Total	8,999,999	899.99		-		-

NOTE 3: Deferred Tax Assets (net)

Particular	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	March 31, 2023
Opening Balance of Deferred Tax Assets	56.78	48.49	20.64
DTA / DTL on Timing Difference in Depreciation as per Companies Act and Income Tax Act.	(1.72)	1.83	3.63
DTA / DTL on account of Contract Liability	1.99	2.62	8.80
DTA / DTL on account of gratuity provision	5.66	5.76	4.21
DTA / DTL on account of Prepaid Expenses	1.06	(1.03)	(0.91)
DTA / DTL on account of Expected Credit Loss	(0.58)	(0.31)	9.43
DTA/ (DTL) on account of Unrealised Gain or Loss on Investments	-	(3.09)	3.09
DTA/ (DTL) on account of Actuarial Gain or Loss	(0.17)	2.50	-0.39
Total	63.01	56.78	48.49

NOTE 4: Investments

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)	Rs. (in lakhs)
(i) Current Investments (Other Than Trade, at Fair Market Value)			
Investment In Mutual Funds	-	-	1,060.42
Total	-	-	1,060.42

Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with Ind AS 109 - Financial Instruments. Subsequent changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss for the period in which they arise.

NOTE 5: Trade Receivables

Particular	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivable-considered good	8,344.35	6,707.40	4,543.95
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	10.33	10.43	15.17
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivable-considered good	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivable-which have significant increase in credit risk	18.84	21.75	21.75
Less: Provision for Expected Credit loss on receivable	(33.90)	(36.22)	(37.46)
Total	8,339.62	6,703.37	4,543.41

NOTE 5.1 Ageing of Trade Receivable*

(Rs. In Lakhs)						
As at March 31, 2025						
Particulars	0-6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1-2 Year	2 - 3 Year	More Than 3 Year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good.	8,253.00	51.71	30.54	4.61	4.49	8,344.35
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	-	-	0.10	1.78	8.44	10.33
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	18.84	18.84
Total	8,253.00	51.71	30.64	6.39	31.77	8,373.52
Less: Provision for Expected Credit loss on receivable						(33.90)
Total (Net of Provision)						8,339.62

(Rs. In Lakhs)						
As at March 31, 2024						
Particulars	0-6 Months	6 - 12 Months	1-2 Year	2 - 3 Year	More Than 3 Year	Total
(i) Undisputed Trade receivables - considered good.	6,641.19	42.39	17.30	0.85	5.67	6,707.40
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered doubtful	0.24	-	1.75	5.92	2.52	10.43
(iii) Disputed Trade Receivables considered good.	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables considered doubtful	-	-	-	-	21.75	21.75
Total	6,641.43	42.39	19.05	6.76	29.94	6,739.58
Less: Provision for Expected Credit loss on receivable						(36.22)
Total (Net of Provision)						6,703.37

* Bifurcation and ageing of Trade Receivables are taken as per Management representation letter provided to us on the basis of data derived from the accounting software of the company.

NOTE 6: Cash and Cash equivalents

Particular	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Cash on hand	3.13	6.73	11.71
Balances with Banks			
In Current Accounts	17.29	25.59	14.82
Bank Deposit having maturity of less than 3 months			
Total	20.42	32.32	26.53



NOTE 7: Other balance with banks

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Balances held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments	49.58	45.87	26.30
Total	49.58	45.87	26.30

NOTE 8: Loans and Advances

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Short Term advance with related parties	1,066.45	24.78	0.42
Advance with parties	29.07	900.16	32.15
Staff Loans	13.34	49.58	33.59
Total	1,108.86	974.52	66.16

NOTE 9: Other Financial Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Security Deposits	-	-	-
Unsecured, considered good	-	-	-
Rent Deposits	14.69	18.67	18.83
Earnest Money Deposits	21.50	13.50	13.50
Total	36.19	32.17	32.33

NOTE 10: Other Current Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Balance with Government & Other Authorities	-	-	-
Income Tax Refund Receivable (Net of Current Tax)	122.33	-	3.47
Appeal Deposits	-	16.50	16.50
Prepaid Expenses	3.48	7.70	3.63
Other Prepaid Card Balances	43.43	68.44	70.86
IPO and Related Expenses	11.80	-	-
Total	181.04	92.65	94.45



Note 11: Equity Share Capital

11.1	Particular	As at	
		March 31, 2025	April 01, 2023
	Authorized Share Capital		
	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each	27,000,000.00	200,000.00
	Share Capital (Rs. In Lakhs)	2,700.00	20.00
	Issued, Subscribed and Paid up Share Capital		
	Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up	20,000,000.00	200,000.00
	Share Capital (Rs. In Lakhs)	2,000.00	20.00
	Total	2,000.00	20.00

11.2 Reconciliation of Number Of Shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period :

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	200,000.00	200,000.00
Add: Shares Issued during the year	-	-
Add: Bonus Shares Issued during the year	19,800,000.00	-
Less: Shares bought back during the year	-	-
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	20,000,000.00	200,000.00

11.3 Details of Shareholders holding more than 5 % of equity Shares :

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Percentage of Holding	No. of shares	Percentage of Holding
Meena Aggarwal	13,100,000.00	65.50%	140,000.00	70.00%
Shreyan Aggarwal	6,000,000.00	30.00%	60,000.00	30.00%

11.4 Details of Shareholding of promoters :

Name of shareholder	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No. of shares	Percentage of Holding	No. of shares	Percentage of Holding
Meena Aggarwal	13,100,000.00	65.50%	140,000.00	70.00%
Shreyan Aggarwal	6,000,000.00	30.00%	60,000.00	30.00%
Sonakshi Aggarwal	-	0.00%	-	0.00%

11.5 Rights, Preferences and Restrictions Attached to Shares:

- (i) The Company has only one class of shares i.e. Equity Shares having par value of Rs 10 each. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share.
- (ii) In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.
- (iii) The company has issued 1,98,00,000 equity share as bonus share fully paid having up face value Rs 10 each by passing Shareholder's Resolution dated 19/12/2024, allotted on 28/01/2025 in ration of 99 equity shares for every 1 equity shares held (i.e., in the ration of 99:1).
- (iv) There are no calls unpaid by Directors / Officers of the Company
- (v) The Company has not converted any securities into equity shares / preference shares during above financial years.



NOTE 12: Other equity

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
(a) Reserve & Surplus:			
(i) Retained earnings			
Opening Balance	1,852.88	358.08	273.63
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	2,997.88	1,494.80	639.76
Less : Issue of Bonus Shares	1,980.00	-	-
Less: Withdrawal of Profits by Partners of Partnership Firm*	-	-	(555.32)
Closing Balance	2,870.76	1,852.88	358.07
(b) Other comprehensive income			
Opening Balance	(6.28)	1.16	-
Add: Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans	0.52	(7.44)	1.16
Closing Balance	(5.76)	(6.28)	1.16
Total (a + b)	2,865.00	1,846.60	359.23

* Erstwhile being a partnership firm, there are no opening reserve & surplus as profit for the year was distributed amongst partners as per partnership Act laws. Just for the purpose of restatement for Ind AS profit for financial year 2021-22 is assumed as opening reserves and after making necessary adjustments for Ind AS purposes, actual profit withdrawal is shown in first year of adoption of Ind AS i.e. Financial year 2022-23.

NOTE 13: Long Term Borrowings

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
(i) Non- Current Secured (At Amortised Cost)			
Term Loans			
From Banks & Financial Institutions	-	26.71	46.50
Less : Current Maturities of Long Term debt	-	21.18	19.79
Total	-	5.52	26.71

NOTE 14: Long Term Provision

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
(i) Non-current			
Provision for Gratuity	107.16	87.32	56.92
Less : Value of Plan asset	-	-	-
Total	107.16	87.32	56.92

NOTE 15: Short Term Borrowings

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Secured - at amortised cost			
From Banks			
Working capital borrowing	1,773.21	1,151.99	299.54
Current Maturities of Long Term debt	-	21.18	19.79
From Directors	1,890	1,137.99	1,100.63
From Others	51.38	375.29	77.66
Total	3,714.30	2,686.46	1,497.61



15.1 The terms and conditions and other information in respect of Secured Loans are given below :

Sr.No.	Name of Lender/Type of Loan	Nature of Security	Rate of Interest	Rs. Monthly Installments	No of Installment
1	HDFC BANK LTD - AUTO PREMIUM LOAN*	VEHICLE	6.80%	186,233.00	39

* The above loan to be classified under long term borrowings reflect nil balance as the same is repaid in the financial year 2024-25 and thus does not carry any closing value as on 31/03/2025. The details provided above are for information purpose only as this loan was active during the financial year 2024-25.

15.2 Details of cash credit and working capital demand loan as follows:

- (i) The Company has availed cash credit facilities from Kotak Bank Ltd i.e., sanction limits of Rs. 1990 Lakhs, outstanding balance as at 31st March 2025 : Rs. 608.7 lakhs (31st March 2024 : Rs. 805.1 lakhs and 31st March 2023 : Rs. 101.1 lakhs). These facilities are secured by pari-passu charge against the property owned by the company, director and relatives of the directors and are guaranteed by the directors. The loans are repayable on demand and carrying interest rate 8.50% p.a.
- (ii) The Company has availed working capital facilities from HDFC Bank Ltd i.e., sanction limits of Rs. 1240 Lakhs, outstanding balance as at 31st March 2025 : Rs. 1164.6 lakhs (31st March 2024 : Rs. 346.9 and 31st March 2023 : Rs. 198.4 lakhs). These facilities are secured against the properties owned by the company, director and relatives of the directors and are guaranteed by the directors. The loan is repayable on demand and carrying interest at 9.11% p.a.

NOTE 16: Trade Payables

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	April 01,2023
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,924.49	2,894.47	3,696.18
Total	1,924.49	2,894.47	3,696.18

NOTE 16.1 Ageing of Trade Payable*

As at 31st March, 2025

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment/from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
MSME					
Undisputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade payables					
Undisputed Dues	1,924.49	-	-	-	1,924.49
Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1,924.49	-	-	-	1,924.49

As at 31st March, 2024

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Outstanding from due date of payment/from date of transaction				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
MSME					
Undisputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Other Trade payables					
Undisputed Dues	2,894.47	-	-	-	2,894.47
Disputed Dues	-	-	-	-	-
Total	2,894.47	-	-	-	2,894.47

* Company maintains consolidated Trade Payables in its books of accounts, accordingly deriving ageing of Trade Payable was not possible for us. Accordingly bifurcation and ageing are taken here as per Management representation letter provided to us.

NOTE 16.2 Details of dues to micro and small as defined under MSMED Act 2006

Particulars	As At		
	March 31,2025	March 31,2024	April 01,2023
The Principal Amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting period (A+B+C)			
(A) Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises	-	-	-
(B) Interest due on above	-	-	-
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of Section 6 of MSMED,Act 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting period (C)			
(C) The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment but without adding the interest specified under MSMED ,Act 2006	-	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting period / year	-	-	-
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 MSMED Act, 2006	-	-	-



NOTE 16.3 Based on the information available with the Company and on the basis of information, explanation provided to us in form of Management representation letter and confirmations received from vendors, there are no Micro or Small Enterprises as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 ('MSMED Act') to whom the Company owes any dues as at the balance sheet date. Accordingly, no disclosures relating to amounts payable together with interest, as required under the MSMED Act, have been given in these financial statements."

NOTE 17: Other Financial Liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Payable to employees	-	41.76	13.68
Other Payables			
Payable for expenses	7.92	289.88	289.36
Total	7.92	331.64	303.04

NOTE 18: Other Current liabilities

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Liability for statutory payments			
TDS Payable	87.44	131.92	54.29
Employees Provident Fund	3.50	0.29	3.39
Employees State Insurance corporation	0.13	3.73	0.32
Professional Tax	0.11	0.11	0.10
Contract Liability	53.28	45.38	34.97
Total	144.46	181.43	93.07

NOTE 19: Short Term Provision

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Provision for Gratuity	10.20	8.25	5.82
Total	10.20	8.25	5.82

NOTE 20: Current Tax Liabilities (Net of TDS & Advance Tax Receivable)

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particular	As at		
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	April 01, 2023
Income Tax Payable (Net of TDS & Advance Tax Receivable)	-	15.16	-
Total	-	15.16	-



NOTE 21: Revenue From Operations

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of Services		
Freight Income	44,795.26	34,833.52
Total	44,795.26	34,833.52

NOTE 22: Other income

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest from Bank FDR	4.02	2.52
Interest Income From Advances	65.06	33.01
Interest Income From Others	0.53	2.31
Profit on Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments	3.23	1.48
Cashback on Fastag Card	0.12	0.14
Cashback on Petro Card	17.12	17.02
Profit on Sale of Liquid Fund	-	11.76
Excess Provision for Expected Credit Reverse	-	0.85
Total	90.08	69.08

NOTE 23: Cost of Operations

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Freight Charges & Other allied expenses	39,415.91	31,199.90
Total	39,415.91	31,199.90

NOTE 24: EMPLOYEE BENEFIT EXPENSE

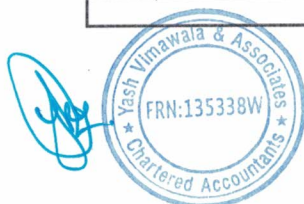
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Office Salary Expense	467.55	459.33
Staff Bonus Expense	38.85	30.75
Directors Remuneration	159.82	157
Staff Welfare	25.10	27.45
Current service cost of Gratuity	26.41	22.89
Contribution to ESIC	1.65	3.04
Leave Salary Expense	28.24	20.80
PF Contribution Fund	43.34	43.32
Total	790.98	764.58

NOTE 25: Finance Cost

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Expenses		
Bank CC/ OD Loan Interest Expense	153.56	48.73
Bank Vehicle Loan Interest Expense	1.09	2.55
Interest Expenses on Unsecured loan	21.33	1.83
Other Interest Expenses	2.48	3.22
Bank Charges	13.42	11.67
Total	191.88	68.00



NOTE 26: Depreciation and amortisation expense

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plants and Equipment (Refer Note 1)	18.85	44.16
Total	18.85	44.16

NOTE 27: Other Expense

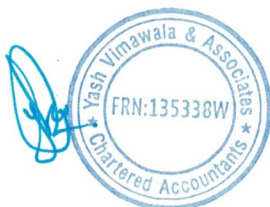
(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Audit Fees	0.40	0.30
Advertisement Expenses	-	4.80
Provision for Expected Credit loss	0.62	-
Commission Expenses	22.28	337.93
Conveyance Expenses	50.60	46.59
Donation Expenses	27.35	14.92
Electricity Expenses	16.67	14.30
General Expenses	26.86	21.97
Insurance Expenses	9.42	4.92
Membership Subscription Expenses	-	0.35
Municipal Tax Expenses	1.55	1.99
News Paper Expenses	0.05	0.05
Office Expenses	53.92	65.38
Postage & Courier Expenses	9.79	8.22
Professional Fees	19.21	79.87
Professional Tax Expenses	0.94	0.70
Rents Expenses	46.38	45.85
Repairs and Maintenance Expenses	31.01	66.73
Software Expenses	2.03	-
Stationery & Printing Expenses	12.11	10.22
Telephone Expenses	11.88	10.72
Travelling Expenses	72.27	78.97
ROC Charges	25.80	-
Stamp Duty Charges	5.04	-
Tea & Refreshment Expenses	10.67	-
Total	456.84	814.79

NOTE 28: Tax Expenses

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax	1,019.41	522.15
Deferred Tax (Profit & Loss Account)	(6.41)	(5.78)
Deferred Tax (Other Comprehensive income)	0.17	(2.50)
Total	1,013.18	513.86



Note 29: Related Party Transactions

Particulars	Relationship
a) Key Managerial persons	
Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	Director
Meena Praveen Aggarwal	Director
Rajesh Talreja (w.e.f 25th July, 2025)	Chief Financial Officer
Puja Nelli (w.e.f 01st August, 2025)	Company Secretary
Sonakshi Aggarwal (w.e.f 12th March, 2025)	Director
b) Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence & transactions have taken place during the year:	
Divyansh Trust	Entities in which Key Management Personnel (KMP)/relative of KMP exercise significant influence
Yatayat 3 PL Services (Prop. Praveen Aggarwal HUF)*	
c) Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel and with whom transactions have taken place during the year:	
Praveen Aggarwal	Director's Relative
Praveen Aggarwal HUF	Director's Relative
Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal HUF	Director's Relative
Shruti Murarka	Director's Relative
d) Subsidiary & Associate Companies	
Transwave Logistics Private Limited	Subsidiary Company

(ii) Transaction During the year with related party

1. Transactions with key management personnel/Director

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions	For the Period Ended 31-03-2025 Rs. In lakhs	For the Period Ended 31-03-2024 Rs. In lakhs
A	Transactions During the Year		
(i)	Directors' Remuneration		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	125.00	125.00
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	32.00	32.00
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	2.82	-
(ii)	Sale of Property, Plant and Equipments		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	55.52	-
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	9.97	-
(iii)	Receipts during the Year		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	1,968.00	528.00
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	1,266.00	96.50
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	151.00	-
(iv)	Payments during the Year		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	1,577.20	599.08
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	954.00	101.35
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	423.63	-
(v)	Bonus Shares Issued During the year		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal (5940000 Bonus Shares at Rs. 10)	594.00	-
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal (12969000 Bonus Shares at Rs. 10)	1,296.90	-
B	Closing Balance		
(i)	Unsecured Loan		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	898.08	475.79
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	989.23	662.19
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	2.40	-
(ii)	Share Capital		
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal	600.00	6.00
	Meena Praveen Aggarwal	1,310.00	14.00



2. Enterprise over which Key Management Personnel or their relatives are able to exercise significant influence & transactions have taken place during the year:

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions	For the Period Ended 31/03/2025 Rs. In lakhs	For the Period Ended 31/03/2024 Rs. In lakhs
A	Transactions During the Year		
B	Closing Balance		

3. Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel and with whom transactions have taken place during the year:

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions	For the Period Ended 31/03/2025 Rs. In lakhs	For the Period Ended 31/03/2024 Rs. In lakhs
A	Transactions During the Year		
(i)	Interest on Loan Praveen Aggarwal	-	1.83
(ii)	Receipts during the Year		
	Praveen Aggarwal	128.90	11.80
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	-	391.00
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF	25.00	-
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF*	467.98	146.78
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal HUF	558.00	230.50
(iii)	Payments during the Year		
	Praveen Aggarwal	145.22	16.74
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	-	120.08
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF	59.94	-
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF*	443.20	171.14
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal HUF	607.00	200.17
(iv)	Salary		
	Praveen Aggarwal	29.50	29.50
	Sonakshi Aggarwal**	36.68	39.50
B	Closing Balance		
(i)	Praveen Aggarwal	-	16.32
	Shruti Murarka	-	-
	Sonakshi Aggarwal	-	275.03
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF	-	34.94
	Praveen Aggarwal HUF*	-	(24.78)
	Shreyan Praveen Aggarwal HUF	-	49.00

4. Transactions with Subsidiary & Associate Companies

Sr. No	Nature of Transactions	For the Period Ended 31/03/2025 Rs. In lakhs	For the Period Ended 31/03/2024 Rs. In lakhs
A	Transaction During the Year		
(i)	Investment in Equity Shares of Transwave Logistics Private Limited	899.99	-
(ii)	Loans to Transwave Logistics Private Limited	1,066.45	-
B	Closing Balance		
	Transwave Logistics Private Limited		
	Loan and advances	1,066.45	-
	Capital Investment	899.99	-

Notes

* Includes balance of Proprietorship concern of Praveen Aggarwal HUF (Yatayat 3PL Services) which was further acquired by Transwave Logistics Private Limited as an ongoing business on 25-03-2025.

** Total Salary paid to Mrs. Sonakshi Aggarwal during the financial year 2024-25 is Rs. 39.50 lakhs. Salary pertaining to period April 2024 to February 2025 is reported under Transactions with Relatives of Key Managerial Personnel. Further, salary for the month of March 2025 is reported under Director's Remuneration owing to her appointment as director with effect from 12th March, 2025.



Note 30: Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator (Rs. In Lakhs) (FY 2024-25)	Denominator (Rs. In Lakhs) (FY 2024-25)	2024-2025	2023-2024	% of Change	Reasons for Change
1	Current Ratio	9,735.72	5,801.36	1.68	1.29	30.27%	Increase in Current asset is attributable majorly to increase in Trade receivables. Further, the current liabilities has not increased in due to increase early and advance payments for the trade payables.
2	Debt Equity Ratio	3,714.30	4,865.00	0.76	1.44	-47.06%	The debt equity ratio has decreased considerably due to increase in reserves and surplus on account of profit for the year.
3	Debt Service coverage ratio	4,221.61	191.88	22.00	23.81	-7.59%	NA
4	Return on Equity Ratio	2,997.88	3,365.80	89.07%	133.12%	-33.09%	FY 2022-23 is the first year of entity operations under Company and thus reserves and surplus reflect figures of only 1 year, similarly FY 2023-24 reflecting average equity of only 2 years and FY 2024-25 showing average of 3 years. Due to rapid growth of the company and increasing profitability, the ratio is stabilizing gradually. Ratio of FY 2023-24 being second year of operations as a corporate is reflecting extraordinary number.
5	Return on Investment	4,202.76	9,425.19	44.59%	29.42%	51.58%	Profit increased in proportionate to investment deployed vis-à-vis previous year due to procuring better terms from the vendors, cost optimisation and with increase in revenue fixed overheads not increasing proportionately.
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA	NA
7	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	44,795.26	7,521.49	5.96	6.19	-3.85%	NA
8	Trade payables turnover ratio	39,415.91	2,409.48	16.36	9.47	72.78%	Trade Payable turnover ratio increased considerably due to infusion mainly from internal cash accruals, which leads to procuring better terms from the vendors and accordingly increasing profit margin.
9	Net capital turnover ratio	44,795.26	2,848.92	15.72	34.53	-54.47%	Additional working capital was infused mainly from internal cash accruals, which leads to procuring better terms from the vendors and accordingly increasing profit margin.
10	Net profit ratio	2,997.88	44,795.26	6.69%	4.29%	55.95%	Net profit ratio increased due to procuring better terms from the vendors, cost optimisation and with increase in revenue fixed overheads not increasing proportionately.
11	Return on Capital employed	4,202.76	6,568.94	63.98%	64.35%	-0.57%	NA



31 First Time Adoption of Ind AS

These are the Company's first financial statements prepared in accordance with Ind AS. The Accounting policies set out in notes forming part of financial statements have been applied in preparing the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, the comparative information presented in these financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2024 and in the preparation of an opening Ind AS Balance sheet at 01 April 2023. An explanation of how the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS has affected the company's financial position, financial performance and cash flows is set out in the following tables and notes.

Set out below are the Ind AS 101 optional exemptions availed as applicable and mandatory exceptions applied in the transition from previous GAAP to Ind AS:-

(i) Classification and measurement of financial assets

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

(ii) Deemed cost of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

The Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of PPE as per the books of the partnership firm as on the transition date and use the same as deemed cost under Ind AS.

(iii) Fair value measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities at initial recognition

The Company has applied the requirements in paragraph B5.1.2A (b) of Ind AS 109 prospectively to transactions entered into on or after the date of transition to Ind AS. This exemption has been availed by the Company.

(iv) Business Combinations

Ind AS 101 provides the option to apply Ind AS 103 prospectively from the transition date or from a specific date prior to the transition date. This provides relief from full retrospective application that would require restatement of all business combinations prior to the transition date. The Company elected to apply Ind AS 103 prospectively to business combinations occurring after its transition date. Business combinations occurring prior to the transition date have not been restated.

(v) Derecognition of financial assets and liabilities

The Company has not applied the derecognition requirements of Ind AS 109 retrospectively to financial assets and liabilities derecognized under Previous GAAP prior to the transition date.

(vi) Estimates

The Company estimates in accordance with Ind AS at the date of transition to Ind AS shall be consistent with the estimates made for the same date in accordance with previous GAAP (after adjustments to reflect any difference in accounting policies), unless there is an objective evidence that those estimates were in error. Ind AS estimates as at April 01, 2022, are consistent with the estimates as at the same date made in conformity with previous GAAP.



31.1 Reconciliation of Equity as previously reported under IGAAP to Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	Opening Balance as at 1st April, 2023			Balance as at 31st March, 2024		
		As per IGAAP	Transition Effect	As per Ind AS	As per GAAP	Transition Effect	As per Ind AS
ASSETS							
Non-current assets							
(a) Property, plants and equipment	(a)	204.14	-43.65	160.49	167.25	-28.07	139.18
(b) Capital work-in-progress							
(c) Investment property							
(d) Right of Use Assets							
(e) Financial assets							
(i) Investment							
(ii) Loans							
(iii) Trade Receivables							
(iv) Other financial assets							
(f) Deferred tax assets (net)	(b)	1.31	47.18	48.49	7.06	49.72	56.78
(g) Other non-current assets							
Total Non-Current Assets		205.46	3.53	208.99	174.32	21.64	195.96
Current assets							
(a) Financial assets							
(i) Investment	(C)	1048.16	12.26	1,060.42	0	0	0
(ii) Trade receivable	(d)	4580.87	-37.46	4,543.41	6739.58	-36.22	6,703.37
(iii) Cash & cash equivalents	(e)	34.01	-7.48	26.53	66.18	-33.86	32.32
(iv) Other balances with banks	(f)	0	26.30	26.30	0	45.87	45.87
(v) Loans and advances	(f)	92.47	-26.31	66.16	1025.60	-51.08	974.52
(vi) Other financial assets	(f)	0	32.33	32.33	0	32.17	32.17
(b) Current tax assets (net)							
(c) Other current assets	(f)	61.80	32.66	94.45	78.04	14.60	92.65
Total Current Assets		5817.30	32.30	5849.60	7909.41	-28.51	7880.89
Total Assets		6022.76	35.83	6058.59	8083.72	-6.87	8076.85
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES							
EQUITY							
(a) Equity Share Capital		20.00	0.00	20.00	20.00	0.00	20.00
(b) Other Equity	(h)	474.61	-115.37	359.23	1993.21	-146.61	1,846.60
Total Equity		494.61	-115.37	379.23	2013.21	-146.61	1866.60
LIABILITIES							
Non-Current Liabilities							
Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	(i)	1204.99	-1,178.28	26.71	1518.81	-1,513.28	5.52
Lease Liabilities							
Other Financial Liabilities							
Provision			56.92	56.92	0	87.32	87.32
Deferred Tax Liabilities (net)							
Other non-Current liabilities							
Total Non-current liabilities		1204.99	-1121.36	83.63	1518.81	-1425.96	92.85
Current liabilities							
(a) Financial Liabilities							
Borrowings	(i)	319.33	1,178.28	1,497.61	1173.18	1,513.28	2,686.46
Lease liabilities							
Trade Payables							
(i) Dues to Micro & Small Enterprises							
(ii) Dues to Other Than Micro & Small Enterprises	(j)	3675.23	20.95	3,696.18	2894.47	0.00	2,894.47
Other financial liabilities	(k)	0	303.04	303.04	0	331.64	331.64
Other Current Liabilities	(k)	58.183	34.89	93.07	152.42	29.01	181.43
Provision	(k)	270.4187	-264.60	5.82	331.64	-323.39	8.25
Current Tax Liabilities (Net of TDS & Advance Tax Receivable)					0	15.16	15.16
Total Current Liabilities		4,323.16	1,272.56	5,595.72	4,551.71	1,565.70	6,117.41
Total Liabilities		5528.15	151.19	5679.35	6070.52	139.74	6210.25
Total Equity & Liabilities		6022.76	35.83	6058.59	8083.72	-6.87	8076.85

a) Property, Plant and Equipment

The group has opted for deemed cost exemption for property, plant and equipment under Ind AS and therefore, the carrying amount under previous GAAP is deemed to be the cost at the date of transition. The carrying amounts as at April 01, 2022 would continue to remain at the amounts as they would have remained under the previous GAAP. Adjustment of this difference in value is done under reserve and surplus account.

b) Deferred Tax Assets

Deferred tax assets was previously considered under GAAP for Timing difference on Depreciation between The Companies Act 2013 and The Income Tax Act, 1961. Whereas after adoption of Ind AS and applying provision it has been considered for all the timing differences including timing difference on depreciation.

c) Investments

Under the Previous GAAP Investments are measured at Cost whereas after adopting Ind AS the same are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) in accordance with Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

d) Trade Receivables

The Difference in Trade Receivables is due to Provision of Expected Credit loss as per Ind AS.

e) Cash and Bank Balances

Under the Previous GAAP Prepaid Card balances were classified under bank balances whereas under Ind AS it is classified as other Current assets.

f) Other Bank Balances, short term advances and other Financial assets

Under the Previous GAAP Balances and Bank deposits held as margin money or security against the borrowings, guarantees, other commitments was shown as short term advances whereas under Ind AS the same is regrouped as other bank balances.

Under the Previous GAAP Rent and Earnest money deposits was shown as other current assets whereas Under Ind AS the same is regrouped as other Financial assets.

h) Other Equity

On account of first time adoption of Ind AS company has changed method of recognizing gratuity as per actuarial reports. Thus, difference arising due to this change of method is adjusted against other equity.

(i) Borrowings

Under the Previous GAAP the company has shown unsecured Loans as well as secured borrowings as long term and its current maturities under short term borrowings whereas after adoption of Ind AS Except the Long Term Maturities of Loans, all other borrowings are shown as short term.

(j) Trade Payable

Under the Previous GAAP Trade payables as on 01 April 2023 was shown by netting off against the prepaid card balances which are now separately shown under the other current assets as per Ind AS.

(k) Other Financial liabilities , current liabilities and short term provisions

Under the Previous GAAP the company has shown the amount payable to employees and creditors for expenses as short term provision whereas under Ind AS it is shown as other financial liabilities.

Under the Previous GAAP Other Current liabilities included all Taxes and statutory dues payable as on balance sheet date whereas under Ind AS Provision for Tax Payable is shown separately and the other statutory dues payable including contract liability as on balance sheet date is shown under the head of other current liabilities.



31.2 Reconciliation of Statement of Profit & Loss as previously reported Under IGAAP and Ind AS

Particulars	Notes	Year Ended 31st March, 2024	
		As per IGAAP	As per Ind AS
		Transition Effect	
Income			
Revenue from operation	(a)	34944.37	34,833.52
Other income	(b)	81.51	69.08
Total Income (A)		35025.87	34902.59
Expense			
Cost of Operation	(c)	0.00	31,199.90
Employee benefit expense	(d)	538.33	764.58
Finance cost	(e)	67.61	68.00
Depreciation and amortisation expense	(f)	60.76	44.16
Other expense	(c)	32322.96	814.79
Total Expense (B)		32989.65	32,891.43
Profit / (Loss) before Extraordinary Items and Tax (C = A-B)		2036.22	2011.16
Tax expense			
Current tax		523.37	522.15
Deferred tax		-5.75	-5.78
Total Tax Expense (D)		517.62	516.37
Profit for the period /year (E = C-D)		1518.60	1494.80
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Change in fair value of investment carried at fair value through other comprehensive income		0	-9.94
Remeasurement gain/(loss) of defined benefit plans		0	2.50
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss		0	0.00
Other comprehensive income for the period/year		0	-7.44
Total Other comprehensive income/(loss) for the period/year (F)		0	-7.44
Total Comprehensive Income, net of income tax (G = E + F)		1518.60	1487.36
Net Profit for the year from total operations (G)		1518.60	1487.36

a) Revenue from Operations

A contract liability is the obligation to deliver services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration or part thereof (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group deliver services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) as Payments on account, presented in

b) Other Income

As per Ind AS the company measures investments at market value or NAV which ever is higher as on balance sheet of the company and thus accordingly recognises the unrealised gain through profit & Loss account. Then company will recognise the differential realised gain or loss in the year of sale whereas under Previous IGAAP company recognised gain or loss only when actually realised i.e. in the year of sale.

c) Cost of Operation & Other Expenses

The Company has incurred freight and other allied expenses which was shown under the head of other expenses under Previous IGAAP whereas it is shown under the head cost of operations in Ind AS.

d) Employee benefit expenses & Items Remeasured through other comprehensive income

Under the Previous IGAAP the company recognised Gratuity on payment basis whereas Under Ind AS it is recognised after obtaining appropriate reports from actuarial. And the company has recognised the gain or loss on remeasurement of defined benefit obligation or plan through items that will be not reclassified to profit & Loss account.

e) Finance Cost

The Company has measured the finance cost as per Ind AS 109 where as under Previous IGAAP it was accounted for at actual costs.

f) Depreciation

The company has charged the depreciation as per Ind AS 16 whereas under Previous IGAAP it was charged as per The Companies Act , 2013.



Additional Notes Forming Part of Standalone Financial Statement

1 Earning per Share

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Number of Equity Shares at the beginning of the year	2,00,000	2,00,000
Number of Equity Shares at the end of the year	2,00,00,000	2,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Face value of each Equity Share	Rs.10	Rs.10
Profit after Tax available for Equity Shareholders (Rs. In Lakhs)	2,997.88	1,494.80
Basic earning per share	14.99	7.47
Diluted earnings per Share	14.99	7.47

Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Used As	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
No. of Equity shares at the beginning of the year	2,00,000	2,00,000
Add: Bonus Share Issued	1,98,00,000	1,98,00,000
Add: Share Issued During the year	0	0
Weighted average number of Equity shares for Basic	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Weighted average number of equity shares for Diluted	2,00,00,000	2,00,00,000
Face Value per Equity Share (%)	10	10

2 Measurement of Financial Asset and Financial Liabilities

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	F.Y 2024-25 Amortised Cost	F.Y 2023-24 Amortised Cost
Financial Asset		
Investment		
Equity Instruments *	899.99	0.00
Trade Receivables	8,339.62	6,703.37
Loans and Advances	1,108.86	974.52
Cash and Cash Equivalents	20.42	32.32
Other Bank Balances	49.58	45.87
Other Financial Asset	36.19	32.17
Total Financial Asset	10,454.67	7,788.25
Financial Liabilities		
Borrowings	3,714.30	2,691.98
Lease Liabilities	0.00	0.00
Trade Payable	1,924.49	2,894.47
Current- Other Financial Liabilities	7.92	331.64
Total Financial Liabilities	5,646.70	5,918.10

* Investment in equity instrument of Subsidiary is measured at cost

3 Segment Reporting

The company operates mainly in providing all services related to transportation and logistics sector and all others activities are incidental thereto, which have similar risk and Accordingly, no separate reportable segments are required under Ind AS-108 "Operating Segment".

4 Corporate Social Responsibility

CSR Expenditure

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
(i) Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year as per provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 i.e. 2% of average net profits for last three financial years, calculated as per section 198 of the Companies Act, 2013.	26.72	12.71
(ii) Gross amount spent by the Company during the year / Period		
i. Construction/Acquisition of assets	-	-
ii. On purpose other than (i) above	27.30	12.71
Total	27.30	12.71
(iii) Shortfall/(Excess) for the year (i-ii)	(0.58)	(0.00)
(iv) Total of previous years shortfall		
(v) Previous years shortfall spent during the year		
(vi) Reason for shortfall	N.A	N.A
(vii) Nature of CSR Activities	Promoting education, eradicating hunger, Protection of art and culture, Promoting education	Promoting education, eradicating hunger, Protection of art and culture, Promoting education
(viii) CSR Activities with Related Parties	-	-



(viii) CSR Activities with Related Parties	-	-
(ix) Movement of CSR Provision :		
Opening Provision	-	-
Created during the year / Period		
Utilized during the Year / Period		
Closing Provision	-	-

5 Auditors remuneration (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31-03-2025	For the year ended 31-03-2024
Audit Fee	0.40	0.30

6 Contingent Liabilities (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
Counter guarantee of Bank Guarantee given by banks against contracts awarded	133.00	142.00
Disputed Demand of under Income Tax Act, 1961*	5.09	-
Disputed Demand of under Indirect Tax	-	-
Total	138.09	142.00

*The demand under Income Tax Act, 1961 is as per demand outstanding mentioned on the Income tax portal exclusive of interest and Penalty, if any.

1. Bank Guarantee

The financial bank guarantees have been issued to Various Entities.

2. Disputed demand under Income Tax Act and Indirect Tax

The Group pending litigations comprise of claims against the proceedings pending with direct tax, indirect tax. The Management has 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 Management does not expect the outcome of these proceedings to have a materially adverse effect on its financial statements.

7 Deferred Tax (Assets) / Liabilities (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	As at	
	31/03/2025	31/03/2024
Opening Balance		
Opening Balance of Deferred Tax Liability	-	-
Opening Balance of Deferred Tax Asset	56.78	48.49
Expenses/ (Income) for the current year		
(DTA) / DTL on Timing Difference in Depreciation as per Companies Act and Income Tax Act.	(1.72)	1.83
(DTA) / DTL on account of Contract Liability	1.99	2.62
(DTA) / DTL on account of gratuity provision	5.66	5.76
(DTA) / DTL on account of Prepaid Expenses	1.06	(1.03)
(DTA) / DTL on account Of Acturail Gain/(Loss)	(0.17)	2.50
DTA / (DTL) on account of Expected Credit Loss	(0.58)	(0.31)
DTA / (DTL) on account of Unrealised Gain or Loss on Investments	-	(3.09)
Closing Balance of Deferred Tax Liability		-
Closing Balance of Deferred Tax (Asset)	63.01	56.78
Net Current year Expense/ (Income)	6.23	8.28



Net Deferred Tax Assets

(Rs. In Lakhs)				
Particulars	Balance as at April, 2024	1 Recognised to Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised to / reclassified from OCI	Balance as at 31 March, 2025
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Timing Difference on account of Prepaid Expenses	1.94	(1.06)	-	0.88
Temporary Difference on account of Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Obligations	(2.11)	-	(0.17)	(1.94)
Total	(0.17)	(1.06)	(0.17)	(1.06)
Deferred Tax Asset				
Timing Difference in Depreciation as per Companies Act and Income Tax Act.	14.13	(1.72)	-	12.41
Timing Difference on account of Gratuity Provision	21.94	1.99	-	23.93
Timing Difference on account of Contract Liability	11.42	5.66	-	17.08
Temporary Difference on account of Expected Credit loss	9.12	(0.58)	-	8.53
Temporary Difference on account of Unrealised gain	-	-	-	-
Total	56.61	5.34	-	61.95
Net Deferred Tax Assets	56.78	6.41	0.17	63.01

(Rs. In Lakhs)				
Particulars	Balance as at April, 2023	1 Recognised to Statement of Profit and Loss	Recognised to / reclassified from OCI	Balance as at 31 March, 2024
Deferred Tax Liabilities				
Timing Difference on account of Prepaid Expenses	0.91	1.03	-	1.94
Temporary Difference on account of Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Obligations	0.39	-	(2.50)	(2.11)
Total	1.30	1.03	(2.50)	(0.17)
Deferred Tax Asset				
Timing Difference in Depreciation as per Companies Act and Income Tax Act.	12.30	1.83	-	14.13
Timing Difference on account of Gratuity Provision	16.18	5.76	-	21.94
Timing Difference on account of Contract Liability	8.80	2.62	-	11.42
Temporary Difference on account of Expected Credit loss	9.43	(0.31)	-	9.12
Temporary Difference on account of Unrealised gain	3.09	(3.09)	-	-
Total	49.80	6.81	-	56.61
Net Deferred Tax Assets	48.49	5.78	2.50	56.78

- 8 Balances of Other Current Liabilities, Trade Receivables and Trade Payables are subject to confirmation, reconciliation and adjustments if any.
- 9 Previous period figures have been regrouped, re-classified and re-arranged wherever considered necessary to confirm to the current year's classification.
- 10 In the opinion of the Management, current assets have value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated except where indicated otherwise.
- 11 **Employee Benefit expenses** (Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended	
	31/03/25	31/03/24
Salary, Wages and Bonus (including directors' remuneration and PF Contribution)	739.46	714.24
Gratuity Fund Provision	26.41	22.89
Staff Welfare Expenses	25.10	27.45
Total	790.98	764.58

Defined Benefit Plan

i). Gratuity Plan

The Gratuity scheme is a defined benefit plan that provides for a lump sum payment on exit either by way of retirement, death, disability or voluntary withdrawal. The benefits are defined on the basis of last drawn salary and the period of service and paid as lump sum at exit. Gratuity payable is not restricted to the maximum limit prescribed under the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972. The liability in respect thereof is determined by actuarial valuation at the year end based on the Projected Unit Credit Method and is recognised as a charge on accrual basis.



i). The following table sets forth the particulars in respect of the defined benefit plans of the Company for the year ended 31 March, 2025 and 31 March, 2024

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Gratuity fund (Unfunded)		
	Present Value of defined benefit obligation	Fair Value of Plan Asset	Net
As on 1st April 2024	95.57	-	95.57
Current service cost	19.96	-	19.96
Interest expense / (income)	6.45	-	6.45
Total Amount recognised in profit and loss	26.41		26.41
Remeasurement (gain)/loss :			
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	4.77	-	4.77
(Gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	-5.46	-	-5.46
Total Amount recognised in Other comprehensive Income	-0.69		-0.69
Employer's contributions	-	-	0.00
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-	0.00
Benefit payments	3.93	-	3.93
As at 31st March, 2025	117.36	-	117.36

(Rs. In Lakhs)

As on 1st April 2023	62.74	-	62.74
Current service cost	18.44	-	18.44
Interest expense / (income)	4.45	-	4.45
Total Amount recognised in profit and loss	22.89		22.89
Remeasurement (gain)/loss :			
(Gain)/loss from change in financial assumptions	3.36	-	3.36
(Gain)/loss arising from experience adjustments	6.58	-	6.58
Total Amount recognised in Other comprehensive Income	9.94		9.94
Employer's contributions	-	-	-
Acquisitions (credit)/ cost	-	-	-
Benefit payments	-	-	-
As at 31st March, 2024	95.57	-	95.57

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Actual Return on Plan Asset		

(Rs. In Lakhs)

The net liability disclosed above relating to funded are as follows	2024-25	2023-24
Present value of funded obligations	117.36	95.57
Fair value of plan asset	-	-
Deficit of funded plan	-	-

Actuarial Assumptions	2024-25	2023-24
Discount rate	6.75%	7.10%
Salary escalation rate	7.00%	7.00%
Mortality Table (In service)	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Ult.

Change in Assumption	Increase/ (Decrease) in DBO	
	Discount Rate - Gratuity	Salary escalation Rate
For the Year ended 31-03-2025	6.75%	7.00%
Change Compare to Previous Year	-4.93%	0.00%
For the Year ended 31-03-2024	7.10%	7.00%
Change Compare to Previous Year	-4.05%	0.00%

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Sensitivity analysis	F.Y 2024-25	F.Y 2023-24
Defined benefit obligation		
Discount rate		
Increase by 1%	104.51	85.07
Decrease by 1%	132.87	108.25
	-	-
Salary Escalation Rate		
Increase by 1%	132.67	108.14
Decrease by 1%	104.43	84.97
	-	-
Withdrawal Rate		
Increase by 1%	117.06	95.67
Decrease by 1%	117.71	95.45



	(Rs. In Lakhs)	
Bifurcation of Present Value of Benefit Obligation	2024-25	2023-24
Current - Amount due within one year	10.20	8.25
Non-Current - Amount due after one year	107.16	87.32

12 First Time adoption of Ind AS

These financial statements, for the year ended March 31, 2025, are the first financial statements, the company has prepared in accordance with Ind AS. For periods up to and including the year ended March 31, 2024, the company prepared its financial statements in accordance with accounting standards notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013, read together with paragraph 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 ("Indian GAAP" or "Previous GAAP"). Accordingly, the company has prepared financial statements which comply with Ind AS applicable for the year ended on March 31, 2025, together with the comparative period data as at and for the year ended March 31, 2024, as described in the summary of material accounting policies.

In preparing these financial statements, the company's has considered Ind As transition date April 01,2022 to comply the restated account preparation under SEBI (ICDR) Regulations, 2018 and accordingly previous years figures are regrouped & rearranged wherever necessary.

13 Financial Risk Management Objectives

The Group's Risk Management framework encompasses practices relating to the identification, analysis, evaluation, treatment mitigation and monitoring of the strategic, external and operational controls risks to achieving the Company's business objectives. It seeks to minimize the adverse impact of these risks, thus enabling the entity as a group to leverage market opportunities effectively and enhance its long term competitive advantage. The focus of risk management is to assess risks and deploy mitigation measures.

The group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The group's senior management oversees the management of these risks. This process of risk management is critical to the group's continuing profitability and each individual within the group is accountable for the risk exposures relating to his or her responsibilities.

The group's Board of Directors is ultimately responsible for the overall risk management approach and for approving the risk strategies and principles. No significant changes were made in the risk management objectives and policies during the years ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024, March 31,2023. The management of the group reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks which are summarised below:

(A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the group if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the group's receivables from customers and from its financial activities including deposits with banks and other financial instruments.

i) Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed in accordance with group's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Trade receivables are non-interest bearing. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The ageing analysis of trade receivables as of the reporting date is as mentioned in Note 5.1.

In order to contain the business risk especially with respect to long-duration service supply contracts, creditworthiness of the customer is ensured through scrutiny of its financials, status of financial closure of the project, if required, market reports and reference checks. The group remains vigilant and regularly assesses the financial position of customers during execution of contracts with a view to restrict risks of delays and default.

The group calculates Expected credit loss based on historical data of losses, current conditions and forecasts and future economic conditions.

Further, the group's maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying amount of each financial asset. The Company monitors credit risk very closely. The Management impact analysis shows credit risk and impact assessment as low.

ii) Other Financial Assets

The credit risk for deposits with banks and cash and cash equivalents is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings. Also, no impairment loss has been recorded in respect of fixed deposits that are with recognized commercial banks and are not past due. Hence, the carrying amounts disclosed are the group's maximum possible credit risk exposure and the risk on these balances is limited as these are generally held with banks and financial institutions with good credit ratings.

The following are the contractual maturities of financial assets, based on contractual cash flows:

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 Year - 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025				
- Investments	-	-	899.99	899.99
- Trade Receivables	8,339.62	-	-	8,339.62
- Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	49.58	-	-	49.58
- Loans	1,108.86	-	-	1,108.86
- Other Financial assets	36.19	-	-	36.19
As at 31st March, 2024				
- Investments	-	-	-	-
- Trade Receivables	6,703.37	-	-	6,703.37
- Bank Balances other than Cash and Cash equivalents	45.87	-	-	45.87
- Loans	974.52	-	-	974.52
- Other Financial assets	32.17	-	-	32.17



(B) Liquidity Risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the group will face in meeting its obligation associated with the financial liabilities. Group's approach in managing liquidity is to ensure that it will have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities when due without incurring unacceptable losses. In doing this, management considers both normal and stressed conditions.

The Group's objective is to maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its cash and collateral requirements. The Company relies on a mix of borrowings, capital and excess operating cash flow to meet its needs for funds. The current Committed lines of credit are sufficient to meet its short to medium term expansion needs. The Company monitors rolling forecasts of its liquidity requirements to ensure that it has sufficient cash to meet operational needs.

The table below provides undiscounted cash flows towards financial Liabilities into relevant maturity based on the remaining period at the balance sheet date to the contractual maturity date.

Particulars	Up to 1 Year	1 Year - 5 Years	More Than 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March, 2025				
- Borrowings	3,714.30	-	-	3,714.30
- Trade payables	1,924.49	-	-	1,924.49
- Other Financial liabilities	7.92	-	-	7.92
As at 31st March, 2024				
- Borrowings	2,686.46	5.52	-	2,691.98
- Trade payables	2,894.47	-	-	2,894.47
- Other Financial liabilities	331.64	-	-	331.64

(C) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risks: Foreign currency risk, interest risk and equity risk.

ii) Foreign currency risk

The Indian Rupee is the Company's most significant currency. As a consequence, the Company's results are presented in Indian Rupee. So, the Company is not exposed to such risk.

ii) Interest rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Group's main interest rate risk arises from long-term borrowings with floating interest rates. The Group optimises the interest rate risk by regularly monitoring the interest rate in the best interest of the Group. The Group has following term borrowings:

Particulars	31/03/2025	31/03/2024	31/03/2023
From Kotak Mahindra Bank For Working Capital	8.50%	8.75%	8.75%
From HDFC Bank For Working Capital	9.11%	-	-
From HDFC Bank - Autopremium Loan For Motor Car	6.80%	6.80%	6.80%

iii) Equity Risk

The Company does not have investment which are exposed to such market risk.



14 Additional regulatory information required by Schedule III

a Details of Benami Property held

The Company does not hold any benami property as defined under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder on basis of information and explanations provided to us by the management.

No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and the rules made thereunder.

b Wilful Defaulter

Company is not declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.

c Relationship with Struck off Companies

The Company has not carried out any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 550 of the Companies Act, 1956.

d Registration of Charge

The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction, which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

e Compliance with number of layers of companies

The Company is in compliance with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

f Disclosure where company has given loan or invested to other person or entity

The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

g Disclosure where company has received fund from other person or entity to lend or invest in other person or entity

A company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), 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.

h Undisclosed Income

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, 1951).

i Details of Crypto Currency

The Company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.

j Other Statutory Disclosures as per the Companies Act, 2013


The Company has not carried out any revaluation of Property, Plant and Equipment in any of the period reported in the Financial Statement hence reporting is not applicable.

As per our report of even date
For, Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 135338W


Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)
(Partner)
M.No.150029
UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 27/08/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Yatayat Corporation India Limited


YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

Shreyan Aggarwal
Managing Director
DIN : 09638812


Puja Nelli
Company Secretary
M.No. A24387


YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

Meena Aggarwal
Director
DIN : 09636833


Rajesh Talreja
Chief Financial Officer



YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

(CIN: U60231GJ2022PLC132829)

Notes forming part of the Standalone Financial Statements

1. COMPANY INFORMATION

Yatayat Corporation India Limited (Formerly Known as Yatayat Corporation India Private Limited) is Public Limited Company domiciled in India having its registered office at 7/A, Bharat Society, Ved Mandir Road, Kankaria, Ahmedabad - 380022, Gujarat. The company was incorporated on 14th June 2022 under the provision of Companies Act 2013 applicable in India. Company is incorporated by conversion of partnership firm M/s. Yatayat Corporation of India. The Company is providing Goods Transport Agency (GTA) services by way of road transport and logistics along with carrying and forwarding activities.

2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

2.1 Basis of Preparation

The Standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis, and the accounting policies set out below and in the notes to the financial statements have been applied consistently to all periods presented in these financial statements.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, unless otherwise stated. The accrual basis of accounting has been used.

2.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standard requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon management's best knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from these estimates. For developing the accounting estimates management uses appropriate measurement techniques. The group changes the accounting estimates if the circumstances on which the estimates are based, are changed. Any changes in accounting estimates are accounted prospectively in statement of Profit or Loss, except the changes in accounting estimates gives raise to changes in assets and liabilities or relates to item of equity recognised by adjusting carrying amount of such Asset, liabilities or item of equity respectively.

Critical Accounting Estimates, Assumptions, Judgements Use of Estimates and Judgements

Preparation of Standalone Financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect application of accounting policies and reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and



disclosures of contingent liabilities at date of these financial statements and reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented.

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

Significant Management Judgements

In process of applying Group's accounting policies, management has made following estimates, assumptions and judgements, which have significant effect on amounts recognised in financial statement:

(a) Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against Group as it is not possible to predict outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(b) Allowance for uncollected accounts receivable and advances.

Trade receivables do not carry any interest and are stated at their normal value as reduced by appropriate allowances for estimated irrecoverable amounts. Individual trade receivables are written off when management deems them not to be collectible. Impairment is made on expected credit losses, which are present value of cash shortfall over expected life of financial assets

Estimation Uncertainty

Information about estimates and assumptions that have most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below.

(a) Revenue Recognition

Where revenue contracts include deferred payment terms, management of Group determines fair value of consideration receivable using expected collection period and interest rate applicable to similar instruments with a similar credit rating prevailing at date of transaction.

(b) Recoverability of Advances/ Receivables

Group from time-to-time review recoverability of advances and receivables. Review is done at least once in a financial year and such assessment requires significant management judgement based on financial position of counterparties, market information and other relevant factors.

(c) Provisions and Contingencies

Management judgement is required for estimating possible outflow of resources, if any, in respect of contingencies/claim/litigations against Group as it is not possible to predict outcome of pending matters with accuracy.

(d) Defined Benefit Obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these



estimate of cost of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which the asset is located.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the asset will flow to the group and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of the replaced component is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to the statement of profit and loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

Further, advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant & equipment outstanding at each balance sheet date are classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

The cost of property, plant and equipment not ready to use are disclosed under capital work -in- progress.

Gains or losses arising from derecognition of fixed assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset at the time of disposal and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognized

2.5 Depreciation

Depreciation on the property plant and equipments is provided under the Written Down Value Method as per the rates prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 so as to charge off the cost of assets to the Statement of Profit and Loss over their estimated useful life. The Life of the assets has been assessed based on technical advice, considering the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers warranties and maintenance support, etc.

The Group has based on a technical review and re-assessment by the management, decided to adopt the existing useful life for certain asset blocks which is different as against the useful life recommended in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, since the Group believes that the estimates followed are reasonable and appropriate, considered current usage of such assets

The estimated useful life of the intangible assets and the amortization period are reviewed at the end of each financial year and the amortization period is revised to reflect the changed pattern, if any. Depreciation is charged on pro-rata basis from the date of capitalization. Individual assets costing Rs. 5000 or less are fully depreciated in the year of acquisition.

An item of property, plant and equipment or its components recognised is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying



amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

Type of Assets	Period
Office Building	30 Years
Computer and data processing Units: End user devices, such as, desktops, laptops etc	3 Years
Office Equipment	5 Years
General Furniture & Fittings	10 Years
Motorcycle, scooters and other mopeds	10 Years
Motor buses, motor lorries, and motor cars other than those used in business of running them on hire and Heavy Vehicles	8 Years
Motor buses, motor lorries, and motor cars for those used in business of running them on hire and Heavy Vehicles	6 Years

2.6 Impairment of Property, Plant and equipment

The group, at each balance sheet date, assesses whether there is any indication of impairment of any asset &/ or cash generating unit. If such indication exists, assets are impaired by comparing carrying amount of each asset &/ or cash generating unit to the recoverable amount being higher of the net selling price or value in use.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, quoted share prices for publicly traded companies or other available fair value indicators.

The impairment assessment for all assets are made at each reporting date to determine whether there is any indication that previously recognised impairment losses no longer exist or have decreased. If such indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's or Cash Generating Unit's recoverable amount. A previously recognised impairment loss is reversed only if there has been a change in the assumptions used to determine the asset's recoverable amount since the last impairment loss was recognised. The reversal is limited so that the carrying amount of the asset does not exceed its recoverable amount, nor exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined, net of depreciation, had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. Such reversal is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



2.7 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents sum of tax currently payable and deferred tax.

Tax currently payable is based on taxable profit for the year. Taxable profit differs from 'profit before tax' as reported in statement of profit and loss because of items of income or expense that are taxable or deductible in other years and items that are never taxable or deductible. Group's current tax is calculated using tax rates that have been enacted or substantively enacted by end of reporting period.

Current Tax for current and prior period shall, to the extent unpaid be recognised as a liability. If the amount already paid in respect of current and prior periods exceeds the amount due for those period, the excess shall be recognised as an asset. The benefit relating to a tax loss that can be carried back to recover current tax of previous period shall be recognised as an asset.

1. A deferred tax liability shall be recognised for all the taxable temporary difference, except to the extent that the deferred tax liability arise from : i) the initial recognition of goodwill or ii) the initial recognition of asset or liability in a transactions which is not a business combination, at the time of transaction neither affect accounting profit nor taxable profit and at the time of transaction does not raise taxable and deductible temporary difference

2. A deferred tax Asset shall be recognised for all deductible temporary difference to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary difference can be utilised, the deferred tax asset arises from the initial recognition of asset or liability in a transaction that : i) the initial recognition of goodwill or ii) the initial recognition of asset or liability in a transactions which is not a business combination, at the time of transaction neither affect accounting profit nor taxable profit and at the time of transaction does not raise taxable and deductible temporary difference.

3. A deferred tax asset shall be recognised for the carry forward of unused tax loss and unused tax credits to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

At the end of each reporting period the group reassesses unrecognised deferred tax asset. Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset, if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities relate to the taxes on income levied by the same governing taxation laws.

The group is recognised deferred tax liability or deferred tax asset for all the taxable temporary differences or deductible temporary differences associated with the investment in subsidiaries, Associates and interest in joint arrangements except to the extent : i) the parent, investor, joint venture or joint operator is able to control the timing of reversal of temporary difference and ii) it is probable that temporary difference will not reverse in foreseeable future



Current tax and deferred tax shall be recognised in profit and loss for the period except such tax arise from a transaction recognised in Other comprehensive income or directly to equity or business combination.

2.8 Employee benefits

A Short Term Employee benefit :

Liabilities for short term employee benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period are measured by group at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled. The liabilities are presented as current employee benefits payable in the balance sheet.

B Post-employment benefit plans :

"Defined Contribution plan:

The Group's contribution to defined contribution plan paid/payable for the year is charged to the Profit and Loss Account.

The Group's superannuation scheme, state governed provident fund scheme, employee state insurance scheme (wherever applicable) and employee pension scheme are defined contribution plans. The contribution paid/payable under the schemes is recognised during the period in which the employee renders the related service."

"Defined Benefit Plan

The liabilities towards defined benefit schemes are determined by group using the Projected Unit Credit method. The liabilities or asset related to defined benefit plan is the present value of defined benefit obligation at the end of reporting period less Fair Value of Plan Asset . Actuarial valuations under the Projected Unit Credit method are carried out at the balance sheet date. Any remeasurement gain /loss due to actuarial valuation are recognized in the other comprehensive income in the period of occurrence of such gains and losses. They are included in retained earnings in the statement of changes in equity. Any changes in present value of defined benefit plant from amendments or curtailment are recognized immediately recognised to profit and loss as past service cost ."

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the balance sheet represents the present value of the defined benefit obligation. Investment in planed asset is shown on asset side as non current asset.

2.9 Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest, exchange differences arising from foreign currency borrowings to the extent they are regarded as an adjustment to the interest cost and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.



2.10 Revenue Recognition

"The group derives revenue principally from following streams:

(i) Sale of Services

Revenue is recognized upon transfer of control of promised services to the customer for an amount that reflects the consideration the Company expects to receive in exchange for those services, in accordance with Ind AS 115, Revenue from Contracts with Customers.

(iii) Interest income

Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost using the effective interest method is recognised in the Standalone Statement of profit and loss as part of other income. Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of a financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective interest rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance).

(iv) Other income

All other income is accounted on accrual basis when no significant uncertainty exist regarding the amount that will be received."

(v) Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to receive consideration in exchange for services already transferred to the customer (which consist of unbilled receivable). By transferring services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is unconditional.

(vi) Trade Receivables

A receivable represents the Group's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e. only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due). Refer to accounting policies of financial assets in financial instruments-initial recognition and subsequent measurement."

(vii) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to deliver services to a customer for which the Group has received consideration or part thereof (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Group deliver services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier) as Payments on account, presented in Trade and Other Payables. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Group performs under the contract."



2.11 Foreign Currencies

Functional and Presentation Currency

Items included in Financial Statements are measured using currency of primary economic environment in which entity operates ('functional currency'). Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupee (₹) which is Group's functional and presentation currency. Financial Statements are presented in Lakhs rounded off up to two decimal points."

Transactions and Balances

In Financial Statements of the Group, transactions in currencies other than functional currency are translated into functional currency at exchange rates ruling at date of transaction. Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies are translated into functional currency at exchange rates prevailing on reporting date. Non-monetary assets and liabilities denominated in other currencies and measured at historical cost or fair value are not retranslated.

Foreign exchange differences regarded as an adjustment to borrowing costs are presented in the statement of profit and loss, within finance costs. All other foreign exchange gains and losses are presented in the statement of profit and loss on a net basis within other income/ other expense.

For Advance Consideration, date of transaction for purpose of determining exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income when the Group has received or paid advance consideration in Foreign Currency."

Non-monetary items are measured at historical cost or fair value. Items at historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions and items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of nonmonetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in OCI or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

In determining the spot exchange rate to use on initial recognition of the related asset, expense or income (or part of it) on the derecognition of a non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability relating to advance consideration, the date of the transaction is the date on which the Group initially recognises the non-monetary asset or non-monetary liability arising from the advance consideration. If there are multiple payments or receipts in advance, the Group determines the transaction date for each payment or receipt of advance consideration.

2.12 Fair Value Measurement

The Group measures financial instruments at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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



value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Group.

The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest.

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

The Group uses valuation techniques that are appropriate in the circumstances and for which sufficient data are available to measure fair value, maximising the use of relevant observable inputs and minimising the use of unobservable inputs.

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

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

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

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

For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the financial statements on a recurring basis, the Group determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement as a whole) at the end of each reporting period.

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

Fair-value related disclosures for financial instruments and non-financial assets that are measured at fair value are disclosed in the relevant notes.



2.13 Earning Per Share

Basic EPS

As Group calculate basic earnings per share for profit or loss (from Continuing operations) attributable to ordinary share holders of the parent entity divided by weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding during the period.

The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

Diluted earning per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- i) the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- ii) the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.14 Financial Instruments

A Financial Instrument is any contract that gives rise to a Financial Asset of one Entity and a Financial Liability or Equity Instrument of another Entity

a) Financial Asset

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Assets are initially recognised at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of Financial Assets, which are not at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of Financial Assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

Classification and Subsequent Measurement

i) Financial Assets measured at Amortised Cost (AC)

A Financial Asset is measured at Amortised Cost if the group held it 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 to cash flows on specified dates that represent solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

This category is the most relevant to the Group. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. This category generally applies to trade receivables, security deposits and other receivables.



ii) **Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)**

A Financial Asset is measured at FVTOCI if the group held it 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 represents solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

iii) **Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)**

A Financial Asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are measured at FVTPL. Financial assets are reclassified subsequent to their recognition, if the Group changes its business model for managing those financial assets. Changes in business model are made and applied prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of immediately next reporting period following the changes in business model in accordance with principles laid down under Ind AS 109 – Financial Instruments.

iv) **Other Equity Investments**

All other equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except for those equity investments for which the group has elected to present the value changes in 'Other Comprehensive Income'. However, dividend on such equity investments are recognised in Statement of Profit and loss when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

Derecognition

The Group derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expire, or when it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset to another entity. The balance in Other comprehensive income related to financial asset is reclassified to profit and loss at the time of derecognition or disposal.

v) **Impairment of Financial Asset**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses 'Expected Credit Loss' (ECL) model, for evaluating impairment of Financial Assets other than those measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss (FVTPL).

Expected Credit Losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date) or Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For Trade Receivables the company applies approach which requires expected losses to be recognised calculated on the basis of average actual losses suffered by the company during the immediately preceding five years excluding exceptional bad debts, if any. Adding to amount so calculated above is receivables that are outstanding for more than 36 months whether



considered good or disputed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 month ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

b Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

All Financial Liabilities are recognised at fair value and in case of borrowings, net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as finance cost.

Subsequent Measurement

Financial Liabilities are carried at amortised cost using the effective interest method. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

Derecognition

A Financial liability (or a part of a Financial liability) is derecognised from the group's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires. The balance in Other comprehensive income related to financial asset or liability is reclassified to profit and loss at the time of derecognition or disposal.

c Offsetting of Financial Instruments

Financial Assets and Financial Liabilities are offset and the net amount is presented in the balance sheet when, and only when, the group has a legally enforceable right to set off the amount and it intends, either to settle them on a net basis or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

2.15 Business combinations and goodwill

Business combinations are accounted for using the acquisition method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the aggregate of the consideration transferred measured at acquisition date fair value and the amount of any non-controlling interests in the acquiree. For each business combination, the Group elects to measure the non-controlling interests in the acquiree at the proportionate share of the acquiree's identifiable net assets. Acquisition-related costs are expensed as incurred.

The Group determines that it has acquired a business when the acquired set of activities and assets include an input and a substantive process that together significantly contribute to the ability to create outputs. The acquired process is considered substantive if it is critical to the ability to continue producing outputs, and the inputs acquired include an organised workforce with the necessary skills, knowledge, or experience to perform that process or it significantly contributes to the ability to continue producing outputs and is considered unique or scarce or cannot be replaced without



significant cost, effort, or delay in the ability to continue producing outputs.

At the acquisition date, the identifiable assets acquired, and the liabilities assumed are recognised at their acquisition date fair values. For this purpose, the liabilities assumed include contingent liabilities representing present obligation and they are measured at their acquisition fair values irrespective of the fact that outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is not probable. However, the following assets and liabilities acquired in a business combination are measured at the basis indicated below:

- Deferred tax assets or liabilities, and the liabilities or assets related to employee benefit arrangements are recognised and measured in accordance with Ind AS 12 Income Tax and Ind AS 19 Employee Benefits respectively.
- Potential tax effects of temporary differences and carry forwards of an acquiree that exist at the acquisition date or arise as a result of the acquisition are accounted in accordance with Ind AS 12.
- Liabilities or equity instruments related to share based payment arrangements of the acquiree or share – based payments arrangements of the Group entered into to replace share-based payment arrangements of the acquiree are measured in accordance with Ind AS 102 Share-based Payments at the acquisition date.
- Assets (or disposal groups) that are classified as held for sale in accordance with Ind AS 105 Non-current Assets Held for Sale and Discontinued Operations are measured in accordance with that Standard.
- Reacquired rights are measured at a value determined on the basis of the remaining contractual term of the related contract. Such valuation does not consider potential renewal of the reacquired right.

If the business combination is achieved in stages, any previously held equity interest is re-measured at its acquisition date fair value and any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit or loss or OCI, as appropriate.

Any contingent consideration to be transferred by the acquirer is recognised at fair value at the acquisition date. Contingent consideration classified as an asset or liability that is a financial instrument and within the scope of Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, is measured at fair value with changes in fair value recognised in profit or loss in accordance with Ind AS 109. If the contingent consideration is not within the scope of Ind AS 109, it is measured in accordance with the appropriate Ind AS and shall be recognised in profit or loss. Contingent consideration that is classified as equity is not re-measured at subsequent reporting dates and subsequent its settlement is accounted for within equity

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. If the fair value of the net assets acquired is in excess of the aggregate consideration transferred, the Group re-assesses whether it has correctly identified all of the assets acquired and all of the liabilities assumed and reviews the procedures used to



measure the amounts to be recognised at the acquisition date. If the reassessment still results in an excess of the fair value of net assets acquired over the aggregate consideration transferred, then the gain is recognised in OCI and accumulated in equity as capital reserve. However, if there is no clear evidence of bargain purchase, the entity recognises the gain directly in equity as capital reserve, without routing the same through OCI.

After initial recognition, goodwill is measured at cost less any accumulated impairment losses. For the purpose of impairment testing, goodwill acquired in a business combination is, from the acquisition date, allocated to each of the Group's cash generating units that are expected to benefit from the combination, irrespective of whether other assets or liabilities of the acquiree are assigned to those units.

A cash generating unit to which goodwill has been allocated is tested for impairment annually, or more frequently when there is an indication that the unit may be impaired. If the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is allocated first to reduce the carrying amount of any goodwill allocated to the unit and then to the other assets of the unit pro rata based on the carrying amount of each asset in the unit. Any impairment loss for goodwill is recognised in profit or loss. An impairment loss recognised for goodwill is not reversed in subsequent periods.

If the initial accounting for a business combination is incomplete by the end of the reporting period in which the combination occurs, the Group reports provisional amounts for the items for which the accounting is incomplete. Those provisional amounts are adjusted through goodwill during the measurement period, or additional assets or liabilities are recognised, to reflect new information obtained about facts and circumstances that existed at the acquisition date that, if known, would have affected the amounts recognized at that date. These adjustments are called as measurement period adjustments. The measurement period does not exceed one year from the acquisition date.

2.16 Provision and Contingencies

i) Provisions

A provision is recognized when there exists a present obligation (Legal or Constructive) as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation, and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not discounted to present value and are determined based on best estimates required to settle the obligation at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

Provisions are recognised when an group has a present obligation as a result of past event , it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and reliable estimate can be made about amount of obligation.



ii) Contingent Liabilities

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

Group should not recognised contingent liabilities ,but the contingent liabilities are required to be disclosed, if outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are not remote. But if outflow of resources embodying economic benefits are remote then disclosure of contingent liabilities are not required

The Group shall recognised the provision of contingent liabilities for which outflow of resources embodying economic benefits is probable .

iii) Contingent Asset

Contingent assets usually arise from unplanned or other unexpected events that give rise to the possibility of an inflow of economic benefits. Contingent Assets are not recognized though are disclosed, where an inflow of economic benefits is probab

2.17 Leases

Group assesses at contract inception where a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if contract conveys right to control use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration

i) Lease Liability

At the commencement date of the lease, the group recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in substance fixed payments) and does not include non-lease components (maintenance charges etc.). In calculating the present value of lease payments, the group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. Incremental borrowing rate represents rate Group would have to pay to borrow over a similar term, and with a similar security, funds necessary to obtain asset of similar value to leased asset in a similar economic environment. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in lease term, a change in lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in assessment of an option to purchase underlying asset.

Lease liability and ROU asset have been separately presented in Balance Sheet and lease payments have been classified as financing cash flows.



ii Rights of use of Asset

The group recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the shorter of the lease term and the estimated useful lives of the assets and are subject to impairment.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment.

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

The Group 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). 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.

iv Group as a Lessor

Leases in which the Group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned.

v Group as a Lessee

Group applies a single recognition and measurement approach for a portfolio of leases with reasonably similar characteristics, except for short-term leases and certain leases of low-value assets.

Group recognizes lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing right to use underlying assets

2.18 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Cash and Cash equivalents include Cash on hand and at bank and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to a known amount of cash and are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and are held for purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments.



2.19 Intangible Asset & Amortisation of Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less any accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period.

An intangible asset is derecognised upon disposal (i.e., at the date the recipient obtains control) or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising upon derecognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss when the asset is derecognised.

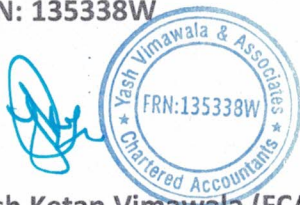
2.20 Regulatory Updates

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. During the year ended 31st March, 2025 MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

For and on behalf of

Yash Vimawala & Associates
Chartered Accountants

FRN: 135338W



Yash Ketan Vimawala (FCA)

Partner

M. No.: 150029

UDIN: 25150029BMZYQO4432

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 27/08/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED YATAYAT CORPORATION INDIA LIMITED

Meena Aggarwal
Meena Aggarwal

(Director)

DIN: 09636833

Puja Nelli

Company Secretary

M.No. A24387



Shreyan Aggarwal
Shreyan Aggarwal

(Managing Director)

DIN: 09636812

Rajesh Talreja

Chief Financial Officer