Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

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

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

Significant Accounting Policies

Notes to Financial Statements

2 3 to 31

As per our Report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co.

**Chartered Accountants** 

Firm's Registration No. 043016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Raj Kumar Gupta WTD & CFO

DIN: 00074532

Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

this suple **Amit Gupta** Director

DIN: 00074483

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

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

		T	Year Ended	's), unless otherwise stated Year Ended
	Particulars	Note	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022
I	Revenue from Operations	14	2,057.94	1,862.50
П	Other Income	15	1,916.99	1,565.44
Ш	Total Income		3,974.94	3,427.94
IV	EXPENSES:	1		
	Employee Benefits Expense	16	988.00	1,154.08
	Depreciation and Amortization expenses	3	3.77	5.10
	Other Expenses	17	1,665.90	1,288.96
	Total Expenses		2,657.67	2,448.15
v	Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		1,317.26	979.79
VI	Exceptional items		(9.02)	0.00
VII	Profit/(loss) after exceptional and before tax		1,326.28	979.79
VIII	Tax Expense/(credit):			
	Current Tax		343.36	252.91
	Deferred Tax		1.74	1.84
ΙX	Profit/(loss) from Continuing operation for the year		981.18	725.05
X	Other Comprehensive Income/(Loss)			
	-Item that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss		0.00	0.00
	-Item that may be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss:		0.00	0.00
	Total Other Comprehensive Income/(loss) for the year		0.00	0.00
ΧI	Total Comprehensive Income for the year (IX+X) comprising Profit/(Loss) and Other comprehensive Income for the year )		981.18	725.05
XII	Earning per equity share (for discontinued & continuing operation)			
	(Equity share of par value of Rs. 10 each)		10.00	10.00
	Basic		0.284	0.210
	Diluted		0.284	0.210

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

2 3 to 31

As per our Report of even date attached

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

Firm's Registration No. 043016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Raj Kumar Gupta WTD & CFO

DIN: 00074532

**Amit Gupta** 

Director

DIN: 00074483

Prestikatishera. Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

CASH FLOW STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Amount in (Rs. 000's), unless otherwise st				
PARTICULARS	As At March 31, 2023	As At March 31, 2022		
CASH FLOW FROM OPERTING ACTIVITIES				
Profit before tax	1,326.28	979.7		
Adjustments For :-				
Add: Depreciation	3.77	5.1		
Less: Interest on Loans	1,900.34	1,560.3		
Less: Interest / Dividend Received	16.66	0.0		
Operating profit before working capital changes	(586.94)	(575.4		
(Increase)/Decrease in other financial Assets	(1,019.20)	67.4		
(Increase)/Decrease in other current assets	(148.39)	13.0		
(Increase)/Decrease in current tax assets	146.34	(53.7		
Increase/(Decrease) in current liabilities	(98.70)	30.3		
Less: Tax Expense	(343.36)	(252.9		
Net Cash Flow from operating activities	(2,050.24)	(771.3		
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES	-			
Interest on Loans	1,900,34	1,560.3		
Investment in Non-Current Assets	(6,500.00)	5,900.0		
Net Cash Flow from Investing activities	(4,599.66)	7,460.3		
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES				
Interest Income	16.66	0.0		
Net Cash Flow from financing activities	16.66	0.0		
NET INCREASE /(DECREASE) IN CASH AND	(6,633.25)	6,689,0		
CASH EQUIVALENTS				
CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS		The same		
Beginning of the year	6,844.91	155.9		
End of the year	211.65	6,844.9		

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

2 3 to 31

As per our even Report attached

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

Firm's Registration No. A13016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

WTD & CFO

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

REDACCO

DIN: 00074532

Raj Kumar Gupta

**Amit Gupta** Director DIN: 00074483

or Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

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Peleti collishas Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

Statement of Changes in Equity

#### A. Equity Share Capital

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

#### B. Other Equity

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

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

Significant Accounting Policies Notes to Financial Statements

3 to 31

As per our Report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co. Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No. 01016N

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

812, Naurang House - I C.G. Marg, Contaught Ma

WTD & CFO DIN; 00074532

Raj Kumar Gupta

Amit Gupta
Director
DIN: 00074483

Pahar Ganj, New Delhi-11005

Preetika Mishra-A32490

Preetika Mi

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

Place: New Delhi Date: 22.05.2023

## 1. COMPANY OVERVIEW

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

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

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

# 2. SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

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

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

#### 2.2 Basis for preparation of Financial Statements

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

#### 2.3 Use of estimates

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

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

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# 2.4 Revenue recognition

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

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

Interest income is recognized using effective rate of interest method.

#### 2.5 Employee benefits

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

# 2.6 Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets

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

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

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

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

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

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#### 2.7 Impairment of Assets

#### (i) Financial assets

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

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

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

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

#### 2.8 Provisions and Contingent liabilities

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

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

#### 2.9 Income Taxes & Deferred Taxes

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

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

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

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

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

#### 2.10 Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

#### 2.11 Functional & Presentation Currency

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

# 2.12 Earnings per share

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

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

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

#### 2.13 Operating lease

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

#### 2.14 Cash Flow Statement

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

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

Changes during the year in inventories and operating receivables and payables,

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

gains and losses, and

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

#### 2.15 Financial instruments

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

#### (i) Financial assets:

#### Initial recognition and measurement

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

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

#### Subsequent Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### (ii) Financial Liabilities

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

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

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

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

#### 2.16 Fair Value Measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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Pahar Gani, New Dethi-110055
Ph.: 2366244

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

Note No- 3

PROPERTY, PLANT AND EQUIPMENT AND INTANGIBLE ASSETS

1	1	=		4.	3	12	-		PA		
PREVIOUS VEAR	TOTAL	Furniture	(B) Furniture and Fixtures	Mobile Phone	Battery & Invertor	Security Camera	Computer	(A) Office Equipment	PARTICULARS		
269.99	269.99	62.84		69.00	32.00	45.00	61.15		GROSS VALUE AS ON 1-4-2022		
0.00	0.00	0.00	-	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		ADDITION	GROSS	
0.00	0.00	0.00		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		DELETION	GROSS BLOCK	
269.99	269.99	62.84		69.00	32.00	45.00	61.15		GROSS VALUE AS ON 31-03-2023		
240.08	245.18	48.42		65.55	30.40	42.75	58.05		ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION		
5.10	3.77	3.77		0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00		CURRENT YEAR DEPRECIATION	DEPRECIATION	
245.18		52.19		05.55	30,40	20.40			TOTAL DEPRECIATION		
24.81	21.04	10.65		3,43	2 46	160	3.10		WDV AS ON 31-3-2023	NET BLOCK	
29.	24.				1	100	3.	,	WDV AS ON 31-03-2022	LOCK	

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

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

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

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

Name of the	G	Shares As At March 31, 2023		Shares As At Ma	arch 31, 2022
shareholders	Class of shares	Nos. (In 000's)	%	Nos. (In 000's)	%
Sumit Gupta	Equity shares	175.00	5.07	175.00	5.07
		175.00		175.00	

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

#### (iii) Shareholding of Promoters:

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

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

#### 11 Other Equity

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

#### 12 Current Tax

T CONTROL OF THE CONT		
TDS Payable	103.00	20,97
GST Payable	0.00	191.03
	103.00	212.00

#### 13 Other Current Liabilities

Expenses Payable	64.95	54.65
	64.95	54,65

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# NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED MARCH 31, 2023

Revenue from Operations	Amount in (Rs. 000's), u	nless otherwise stated
Particulars	Year Ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Sale of Services	2,057.94	1,862.50
	2,057.94	1,862.50
Other Income		
Interest on Loan	1,900.34	1,560.34
Interest on Income Tax Refund	16.66	0.00
Miscellaneous Balance Written Off	0.00	5.10
	1,916.99	1,565.44
Employee Benefit Expenses		
Salary to Employees	688.00	854.08
Directors Remuneration	300.00	300.00
	988.00	1,154.08
Other expenses		
Consultancy and Management Fees	1,000.00	500.00
Annual Listing Fees	300.00	300.00
Miscellaneous Expenses	- 122.43	142.34
Rent Expense	72.00	72.00
Certification Fees	37.60	7.30
Balance Written Off	38.98	0.00
Statutory Auditor's Remuneration		
Audit Fees	30.00	29.66
Professional Charges	17.34	19.05
Secretarial Audit Fee	15.00	15.00
Internal Audit Fees	20.00	10.00
Printing and stationery	7.92	8.58
ROC Filing Fee	3.60	4.20
Interest on Statutory Liabilities	1.03	0.83
Accounting Charges	0.00	180.00
GST Expenses	0.00	0.00
No.	1,665.90	1,288.96



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Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

Particulars	Year ended	Year ended
SSPN Finance Ltd.	31.03.2023	31.03.2022
Enhanced Business Advisors LLP	9,500.00	9,500.0
Maa Pahari Mercantiles Pvt. Ltd.	6,500.00	6,500.0
	5,000.00	0.0
Enterprise Trading Co., Ash	500.00 21,500.00	16,000.00
	21,500.00	10,000.00
Advance against Purchase of Property Abhishek Mishra	5,000.00	5,000.0
Kavita Mohan	3,700.00	3,700.0
NCG Real Estate Pvt. Ltd.	2,600.00	2,600.00
Investmax Realty Pvt Ltd.	1,000.00	0.00
investinas scany i vi Liu.	12,300.00	11,300.00
Miscellaneous Expenses Office Expenses	39.00	36.22
Advertisement & Publicity Exp	23.19	21.4
NSDL charges	19.00	49.62
RTA Fee - Alankit	19.00	1.50
CDSL charges	9.00	9.00
AGM Meeting Expenses	7.30	3.50
Website Maintainance charges	4.50	3.50
Bank Charges	1.44	1.9
Round Off	0.00	(0.00
Conveyance Expenses	0.00	9.40
Demat Charges	0.00	3.60
Pantry Expenses	0.00	1.73
Other Miscellaneous Expenses	0.00	0.85
	122.43	142.34
Income Tax Refund/(Demand) of Previous Years		
Refund Adjustment FY 2017-18 against Demand of AY 2004-05	118.68	118.68
Refund Adjustment FY 2018-19 against Demand of AY 2018-19	20.09	20.09
Income Tax Refund for FY 2020-21	0.00	178.10
	138.77	316.87
Expenses Payable		
Audit Fees Payable	27.00	26.70
Secretarial Audit Fees Payable	15.00	15.00
Internal Audit Fees Payable	20.00	10.00
Alankit Assignments Ltd	1.77	1.77
NSDL	1.18	1.18
	64.95	54.65
Values to be received in Cash or Kind		
GST Cash Ledger	144.01	0.00
GST Deffered	1.35	0.00
Unconsumed TDS	3.03	0.00
Onconsumed 1135		

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#### Note 18: Valuation of Inventory

There is no inventory held by company during the year.

#### Note 19: Loans

In the opinion of the Board of directors the value on realization of loans, advances and current assets in the ordinary course of business is not less than the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet and provisions for all known liabilities has been made.

Company has given loans, advances against purchase of property to various third parties during the current year and previous years. As per the signed agreement between company and the party, interest is to be paid on quarterly basis, if not paid within the timelines as agreed in the agreement, then interest on interest @12% shall carry for the period of delay. Following are the details of amount o/s on 31.03.2023 for various parties:

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

Particulars	Principal Loan Amount	Interest o/s on 31-Mar-23	Delay (in days)
SSPN Finance Ltd.	9,500.00	855.00	365
Enhanced Business Advisors LLP	6,500.00	552.50	365
Maa Pahari Mercantiles Pvt. Ltd.	5,000.00	225.00	182
Investmax Realty Pvt. Ltd.	1,000.00	46.04	182

#### Note 20: Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise.

Following are the details relating to micro, small and medium enterprises:

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Dues to MSME	NIL	NIL
Total	NIL	NIL

#### Note 21:

Balance of sundry debtors, creditors and loans & advances are subject to direct confirmations, reconciliations and adjustments, if any, will be made accordingly.

# Note 22: Discounting of security deposits for leases

Security deposits for leases have been recognized at discounted value and the difference between undiscounted and discounted value has been recognized as 'Prepaid expense for Rent' which has been amortized over respective lease term as rent expense under 'Finance Cost'. The discounted value of the security deposits is increased over the period of lease term by recognizing the notional interest income Pagetikalighers. under 'other income

Management has observed that the tenure of lease term of Security Deposit for rent expense has expired in the FY 2020-21. Hence, it has come to the original cost i.e., Rs. 5,00,000 in the F.Y.2020-21.

#### Note 23: Auditors' Remuneration

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-21	
Statutory Audit Fees	30.00	29.66	
Total	30.00	29.66	

#### **Note 24: Contingent Liabilities**

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

Particulars	Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22	
Contingent Liabilities	NIL	NIL	
Total	NIL	NIL	

## Note 25: Foreign Currency Transactions

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

	Year Ended	Year Ended
Particulars	31-Mar-23	31-Mar-22
a. Expenditure in Foreign Currency	NIL	NIL
b. Income in Foreign Currency	NIL	NIL

# Note 26: Previous Year Figures

Previous Year's figures have been regrouped & rearranged wherever found necessary to confirm current year's classification.

# Note 27: Related Party Disclosure

In accordance with Ind AS -24 "Related party disclosures" along with aggregate amount of transactions as identified and certified by the management are given as follows: -

# Name of Related Parties

S.No.	Name of Related Party	Relationship
1.	Sh.Raj Kumar Gupta - WTD & CFO	
2.	Sh. Pankaj Aggarwal - Director	
3.	Smt. Lalita Mittal - Director	Key Management Personnel
4.	Sh. Amit Gupta – Director	
6.	Preetika Mishra- Company Secretary	

S. KEDIA & C. St. K. G. Marra, Connaud Place New Delhi-110001 Ph.: 4059900

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# Transactions undertaken with related parties in the ordinary course of business during the year:

Director Remuneration	Sh. Raj Kumar Gupta	Whole Time Director & CFO	300.00 (300.00)	0.00 (0.00)
Salary	Preetika Mishra	Company Secretary	300.00 (44.67)	0.00 (0.00)

#### Note 28: Segment Reporting

Operating segments are defined as components of an enterprise for which discrete financial information is available that is evaluated regularly by the chief operating decision maker, in deciding how to allocate resources and assessing performance. The Company's chief operating decision maker is the Directors. The Company has functioned under a single line of operations and has not diversified business operations, so there is no separate business/geographical segment as per Ind AS 108, 'Operating Segments'.

Note 29: Earnings per Share

Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
981.18	725.05
3,450.00	3,450.00
10.00	10.00
0.284	0.210
0.284	0.210
	31-Mar-23 981.18 3,450.00 10.00 0.284

Note 30: Movement of Provision for Tax

(Amount in Rs. 000's)

1 1		Year Ended 31-Mar-23	Year Ended 31-Mar-22
Opening Provision/ (Income Tax Refund)	(A)	(370.65)	(316.87)
Income Tax Refund	(B)	370.65	0.00
Adjustment Against IT Demand AY-2004-05	(C)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Adjustment Against IT Demand AY-2018-19	(D)	(0.00)	(0.00)
Provision made during the year	(E)	343.36	252.91
Mat Credit Entitlement  KEDIA & CO  812, Naurang Housa	(F)	0.00	0.00

Property 10

Closing Provision/ (Income Ta	x Refund)	(64.57)	(370.65)	
Previous year Provision written back for Earlier year		0.00	0.00	
Provision Adjusted with Advance Tax & TDS for the year		(407.93)	(306.68)	
Balance	(A+B+C+D+E+F)	343.36	(63.96)	

# 31. Additional Regulatory Information

Ratio Numerator Denominator		Current Year 2022-23	Previous Year 2021-22	
Current ratio (in times)	Total Current Assets	Total Current Liabilities	12.44	28.88
Return on equity ratio (in %)	Profit for the year less Preference dividend (if any)	Average total equity	2.74%	2.08%
Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	Average working capital (i.e. Total current assets less Total current liabilities	0.44	0.45
Net profit ratio (in %)	Profit for the year	Revenue from operations	47.68	38.93%
Return on capital employed (in %)	Profit before tax and finance costs	Capital employed = Net worth + Lease liabilities + Deferred tax liabilities	3.66%	2.78%

# Reasons for Deviation in Ratios for more than 25% as compared to the preceding year:

#### **Current Ratio**

During the Current Year, Loans has been granted to various parties, which has resulted in increase in the Non-Current Assets. Thus, there is increase in Non Current Assets and decline in Current Assets (Cash & Cash Equivalents) and therefore leading to fall in current ratio.

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2044/6, Chuna Mand, Chura Gurla Road
Pahar Ganj, New Delhi-110055
Ph.: 23562244

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#### Return on Equity and Return on Capital Employed Ratio

The ratio has improved due to better performance by the company. This is on account of growth in revenue by approx 15% and proportionate reduction in expenses by the company during the current financial year, resulting in rise of Net Profit and therefore, provides better return to Equity Shareholders.

As per our report of even date attached

For G. K. Kedia & Co. Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.013016N

Kanishka Aggarwal

Partner

Membership No. 544129

Place: New Delhi

Date: 22.05.2023

For Decorous Investment & Trading Company Ltd.

Raj Kumar Gupta

WTD & CFO

DIN: 00074532

**Amit Gupta** 

Director

DIN: 00074483

Preetika Mishra-A32490

Company Secretary cum Compliance Officer

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21, K. G. Marg, Connaught Place
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2044/6. Chuna Mandi, Chitra Gupta Road

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