

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of **Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited**

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited which comprise the Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025 the Statement of Profit and Loss, including the statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its profit including other comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual report, but does not include the Ind AS financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Ind AS 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 Ind AS 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 in the 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Ind AS Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS)



specified under section 133 of the Act read with [the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended]. 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 the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Ind AS financial statements, 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 are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Ind AS financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the 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 Ind AS financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Ind AS financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical



requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order"), issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, 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 purposes of our audit;
 - (b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - (c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including the Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - (d) In our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - (e) On the basis of the 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 with reference to these Ind AS financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report;
 - (g) In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the company has not paid or provided any managerial remuneration as defined by the provisions of the Section 197 of the Companies Act, 2013.
 - (h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended 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 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 its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entity ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;

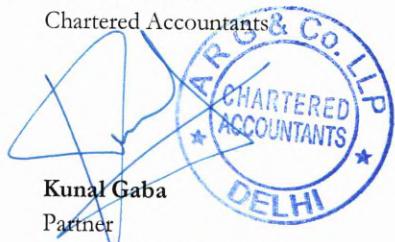


- c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The company has not paid or declared any dividend during the year, accordingly the provision of section 123 of the Act are not applicable to the company.
- vi. The Company has used a third party operated accounting software for maintaining its books of account, based on examination of service organization controls report (SOC report), we noted that the audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, based on the examination of such report, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, based on examination of SOC report, the audit trail in respect of such software has been recorded and preserved in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2025. Further, in respect of the financial years ended March 31, 2024, in the absence of SOC report for the period from April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, we are unable to assess whether the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants



Kunal Gaba

Partner

Membership No. 521269

ICAI Firm Regn. No: 010630N/N500036

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23.04.2025

UDIN: 25521269BMIBA X5043

“Annexure A” to the Auditor’s Report of even date to the members of Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited, on the Ind AS financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025.

Based on the audit procedures performed for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the true and fair view of the Ind AS financial statements of the company and considering the information and explanations given to us and books of accounts and other records provided to us during the normal course of audit, we hereby report that:-

- i) In respect of Company’s Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a) Since the Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets, hence reporting under clause 3 (i) (a) (A) and (B) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - b) Since the Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment, reporting under clause 3 (i) (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - c) Since there is no immovable property in the company, hence reporting under clause 3 (i) (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - d) Since the Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment (including rights of Use Assets) or both, reporting under clause 3 (i) (d) of the order is not applicable to the Company.
 - e) According to information & explanations and representations given to us by the management, no proceedings has been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii)
 - (a) The Company does not have inventory during the year. Hence the provision of clause 3(ii)(a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
 - (b) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) According to the information & explanation given to us, during the year the Company has not made investments, provided any security or guarantee or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms and limited liability partnerships or other parties covered. Accordingly, the reporting under clause 3 (iii) (a) to (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.
- iv) There are no loans, investments, guarantees and security in respect of which provision of section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act 2013 are applicable and accordingly the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v) According to the information & explanation given to us, Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- vi) Maintenance of cost records has not been specified by the Central Government under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Companies Act, 2013 for the business activities carried out by the Company. Hence, reporting under clause (vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii) In respect of statutory dues,
 - a) According to the records of the company, the company is 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 and any other statutory dues applicable to it. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of income tax, wealth tax, service tax, sales tax, customs duty, excise duty, value added tax and cess were outstanding, as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) As per the information and explanations given to us, no dues referred in sub-clause (a) are pending which have been not deposited on account of any dispute.



viii) According to the information & explanation given to us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961). Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the order is not applicable to the company.

ix)

- a) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not taken any loans or other borrowing, hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not been declared willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government authority.
- c) According to the information & explanation given to us, the Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no outstanding term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d) According to the information & explanation given to us, on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no short term funds has been raised by the company during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- e) The company does not have any associate, joint venture or subsidiary company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- f) The company does not have any associate, joint venture or subsidiary company. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

x)

- a) According to the information & explanation given to us, the company has not raised money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(x)(a) of the order is not applicable.
- b) Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of share or convertible debentures. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(x)(b) of the order is not applicable.

xi)

- (a) To the best of our knowledge and According to the information & explanation given to us, no fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by cost auditors/secretarial auditor or by us in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rule, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) According to the information & explanation given to us, no whistle blower complaints has been received during the year by company.

xii) In our opinion and according to the information & explanation given to us, the company is not a Nidhi company. Hence the provision of clause 3(xii) (a) to (c) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xiii) According to the information & explanations given to us, all transactions defined under Section 188 of the Act are in compliance with Section 188 and details of these transactions are properly disclosed in the Financial Statements. Further, Section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

xiv) According to the information & explanations given to us, Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system under provisions of Section 138 of the Act. Accordingly reporting under clause 3 (xiv) (a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable to the company.

xv) In our opinion the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its Directors or persons connected with its directors as referred under provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013.



xvi)

- a) In our opinion and according to the information & explanation given to us, the company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserves Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xvi) (a) of the order is not applicable to the company.
- b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financials or Housing Finance activities Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(b) is not applicable to the Company.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report in clause 3(xvi)(c) is not applicable to the Company.
- d) The Group has one Core Investment Company as part of the Group. Hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not the applicable to the company.

xvii) The Company has not any incurred cash losses during the financial year and in immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report in clause 3(xviii) is not applicable to the Company.

xix) On the basis of the financial ratios disclosed in Note 18 and Note 27 to the financial statements, the ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and considering the Company's current liabilities exceeds the current assets by ₹ 4,088.86 lacs, the Company has obtained the letter of financial support from the Holding Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities, existing at the date of balance sheet, as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date.

We, further state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

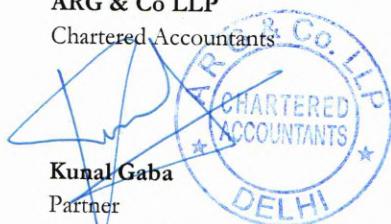
xx) According to the information & explanations given to us, company is not required to make any expenditure under corporate social responsibility under provision of section 135 of the Act. Accordingly, the provision of clause 3(xx) (a) & (b) of the order is not applicable to the company.

xxi) This clause of the order is applicable to consolidated financial statements. The audit report under reference is on the standalone financial statements of the company. Consequently, clause (xxi) of paragraph of the order is not applicable to the company.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants



Kunal Gaba

Partner

Membership No. 521269

ICAI Firm Regn. No: 010630N/N500036

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23/04/25

UDIN: 25521269BMIBAX5043

“Annexure – B” to the Auditors’ Report

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

In conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited**.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Respective Board of Directors of the company, are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (“ICAI”). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company’s policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by ICAI 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 issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with 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 Ind AS financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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



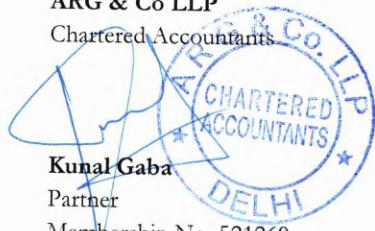
Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, 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 ICAI.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants



Kunal Gaba

Partner

Membership No. 521269

ICAI Firm Regn. No: 010630N/N500036

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23/04/25

UDIN: 25521269BM1BAX5043

KOLKATA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE LIMITED
CIN No. U70101DL2005PLC137339
Regd. Office: 1-E Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi -110055
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Note No.	(₹ in lakhs)		
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
I. ASSETS				
Non current assets				
(a) Deferred tax assets(net)	3	-	-	
(b) Non current tax assets (net)	4	-	63.72	
Current assets				
(a) Financial assets				
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	5	13.31	4.10	
(ii) Other bank balances	6	-	9.01	
(iii) Other financial assets	7	0.10	0.10	
		Total Assets	13.41	
			76.93	
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES				
Equity				
(a) Equity share capital	8	5.01	5.01	
(b) Other equity	9	(4,093.87)	(4,095.41)	
Liabilities				
Current Liabilities				
(a) Financial liabilities				
(i) Trade payable	10	1.24	1.24	
-Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	0.05	
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises				
(ii) Other financial liabilities	11	4,100.92	4,165.92	
(b) Other current liabilities	12	0.11	0.12	
		Total Equity and Liabilities	13.41	
			76.93	

Summary of Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements

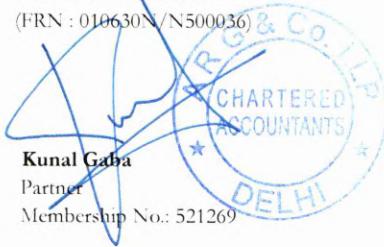
Based on our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN : 010630N/N500036)



For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited


Satish Kumar Tyagi

DIN: 00003431
 Director


Pankaj Rastogi

DIN : 08921304
 Director

Place: Gurugram
 Date: 23.04.25

KOLKATA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE LIMITED

CIN No. U70101DL2005PLC137339

Regd. Office: 1-E Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi -110055

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
I. Income			
Other income	13	3.54	298.45
	Total Income	3.54	298.45
II. Expenses			
Finance cost	14	0.47	152.43
Other expenses	15	1.53	1.91
	Total Expenses	2.00	154.34
III. Profit before tax for the year(I-II)		1.54	144.11
IV. Tax expenses	16		
Deferred tax			244.12
V. Profit/(Loss) after tax for the year (III-IV)		1.54	(100.01)
VI. Other comprehensive income			
A i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit and loss			-
ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			-
B i) Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
ii) Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			-
Total comprehensive income/(Loss) for the year		1.54	(100.01)
VII. Earnings/(Loss) per equity share(face value of Rs 10 per share)	17	3.08	(199.82)

Summary of Material accounting policies 2

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements

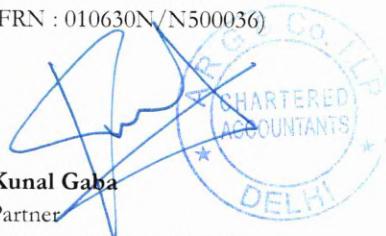
Based on our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN : 010630N/N500036)



Kunal Gaba

Partner

Membership No.: 521269

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited

Satish Kumar Tyagi

DIN: 00003431

Director

Pankaj Rastogi

DIN : 08921304

Director

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23.04.25

KOLKATA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE LIMITED

CIN No. U70101DL2005PLC137339

Regd. Office: 1-E Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi -110055

Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	(₹ in lakhs)
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES			
Net profit/ (Loss) before tax	1.54	144.11	
Adjusted for:			
-Interest Income on fixed deposits	(0.37)	(633.24)	
-Interest expense on borrowings	-	152.43	
-Provision for doubtful receivables	-	334.79	
-Amount written off	-	8,155.00	
-Unclaimed balance and excess provision written off	-	(8,155.00)	
-Interest on income tax refund	(2.76)	-	
Operating profit/(loss) before working capital changes	(1.59)	(1.91)	
Working capital adjustments:			
-(Increase)/Decrease in current and non-current trade payables	(0.05)	-	
-Increase/(Decrease) in Current and non-current financial liabilities	-	(13,246.08)	
Cash flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	(1.64)	(13,247.99)	
-Direct Taxes Paid	66.47	(63.61)	
Net cash flow from/(used in) Operating Activities	64.83	(13,311.61)	
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES			
Interest received on fixed deposits	0.37	633.24	
Proceeds / (Investment) in Bank Deposits	9.01	15,785.88	
Net cash used in Investing Activities	9.38	16,419.13	
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES			
Proceeds from current borrowings (net)	-	341.00	
Repayment of current borrowings (net)	-	(2,913.53)	
Repayment of other financial liability	(65.00)	-	
Interest paid (Including TDS)	-	(534.00)	
Net cash flow from/(used in) Financing Activities	(65.00)	(3,106.53)	
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9.21	0.99	
Opening cash and cash equivalents (Refer note no. 5)	4.10	3.11	
Closing cash and cash equivalents (Refer note no. 5)	13.31	4.10	
NET INCREASE IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	9.21	0.99	

Other disclosures required by Ind-AS 7:**(A) Changes in Liabilities arising from Financing activities**

Particulars	Non-Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	(₹ in lakhs)
1st April 2024	-	-	
Proceeds/ Repayment of current borrowing(Net)	-	-	
Transaction cost adjustment	-	-	
Interest expenses (excluding interest accrued but not due)	-	-	
Interest Paid	-	-	
Balance as on 31 March 2025	-	-	

Particulars	Non-Current Borrowings	Current Borrowings	
1st April 2023	-	2,954.10	
Repayment of current borrowing(Net)	-	(2,572.53)	
Transaction cost adjustment	-	-	
Interest expenses (excluding interest accrued but not due)	-	152.43	
Interest Paid	-	(534.00)	
Balance as on 31 March 2024	-	(0.00)	

(B) Changes in Liabilities arising from Investing activities

Other than those disclosed in Cash flow statement, there is no non-cash movement in investing activities

Summary of Material accounting policies (Refer note no. 2)

The accompanying notes forms an integral part of these financial statements

Based on our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN : 010630N/ N500036)



Kunal Gaba

Partner

Membership No.: 521269

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited

Satish Kumar Tyagi

DIN: 00003431

Director

Pankaj Rastogi

DIN: 08921304

Director

Place: Gurugram

Date: 23.04.25

KOLKATA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE LIMITED
 CIN No. U70101DL2005PLC137339
 Regd. Office: 1-E Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi -110055
 Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025

A. Equity share capital*

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Changes in equity share capital during the year	(₹ in lakhs)	
			Balance at 31 March 2025	
Equity share capital	5.01	-	5.01	

Particulars	Balance as at April 01, 2023	Changes in equity share capital during the year	(₹ in lakhs)	
			Balance at 31 March 2024	
Equity share capital	5.01	-	5.01	

B. Other equity

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and surplus		(₹ in lakhs)
		Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings**	
Balance as at April 01, 2024	-	-	(4,095.41)	(4,095.41)
Total comprehensive income of the year	-	-	1.54	1.54
Balance as at 31 March 2025	-	-	(4,093.87)	(4,093.87)

Particulars	Equity component of compound financial instruments	Reserves and surplus		(₹ in lakhs)
		Capital Reserve	Retained Earnings**	
Balance as at April 01, 2023	-	-	(3,995.40)	(3,995.40)
Total comprehensive income of the year	-	-	(100.01)	(100.01)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-	(4,095.41)	(4,095.41)

*Refer note No. 8

**Retained Earnings

Represents surplus/deficit in statement of profit and loss

The above statement of changes in equity forms an integral part of these financial statement

Based on our report of even date attached.

For and on behalf of

ARG & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

(FRN : 010630N/N500036)



Kunal Gaba
 Partner
 Membership No.: 521269

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited


Satish Kumar Tyagi
 DIN: 00003431
 Director


Pankaj Rastogi
 DIN : 08921304
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Place: Gurugram

Date: 23.04.25



KOLKATA INTERNATIONAL CONVENTION CENTRE LIMITED

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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Corporate information

Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited ('the Company') was incorporated on June 8, 2005. The objective of the company is primarily in the business of real estate development. The registered office is situated at 1-E Jhandewalan Extension, Naaz Cinema Complex, New Delhi -110055

The standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were authorised and approved by the Board of Directors on for issue on 23 April 2025.

2. Material accounting policies

2.1 Basis of preparation

The standalone financial statements ('financial statements') of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements.

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis in accordance with accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the standalone financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except for certain financial assets, financial liabilities, derivative financial instruments and share based payments which are measured at fair values as explained in relevant accounting policies. The changes in accounting policies are explained in note 2.2(o).

The standalone financial statements are presented in Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except when otherwise indicated.

2.2 Summary of material accounting policies

a) Current and non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle.
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle.
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading.
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.



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The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

b) Property, plant and equipment

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment at their initial recognition are stated at their cost of acquisition. On transition to Ind AS, the Company had elected to measure all of its property, plant and equipment at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost). The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost, if capitalization criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price. 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 item will flow to the Company. When significant parts of plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in statement of profit and loss as incurred. The Company identifies and determines cost of each component/ part of the asset separately, if the component/ part have a cost which is significant to the total cost of the asset and has useful life that is materially different from that of the remaining asset.

Subsequent measurement (depreciation and useful lives)

Property, plant and equipment are subsequently measured at cost net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on a straight-line basis over the estimated useful lives of the assets as follows:

Asset category*	Estimated useful life (in years)	Estimated useful life as per Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 (in years)
Buildings	20-60	60
Plant and machinery	10-15	15
Computers and data processing units		
- Servers and networks	6	6
- Desktops, laptops and other devices	3	3
Furniture and fixtures	5-10	10
Office equipment	5	5
Vehicles	8-10	8-10

The Company, based on technical assessment made by technical expert and management estimate, depreciates certain items of building, furniture and fixtures and plant and equipment over estimated useful lives which are different from the useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The management believes that these estimated useful lives are realistic and reflect fair approximation of the period over which the assets are likely to be used.

*In case of assets pertaining to Golf and Club operations, the Company based on technical evaluation and management estimate considers the useful life of the assets as below:

Asset category	Useful life (in years)
Buildings	20
Plant and machinery	10
Furniture and fixtures	5



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

The residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at the end of each financial year and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

De-recognition

An item of property, plant and equipment and any significant part initially recognised is de-recognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on de-recognition 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 de-recognised.

c) Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development

Capital work-in-progress and intangible assets under development represents expenditure incurred in respect of capital projects /intangible assets under development and are carried at cost less accumulated impairment loss, if any. Cost includes land, related acquisition expenses, development/ construction costs, borrowing costs and other direct expenditure.

d) Revenue from contract or services with customer and other streams of revenue

Revenue from contracts with customers is recognised when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company has generally concluded that it is the principal in its revenue arrangements because it typically controls the goods and services before transferring them to the customers.

The disclosures of significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions relating to revenue from contracts with customers are provided in note 2.2(bb).

i. Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

Revenue is measured at the fair value of the consideration received/receivable, taking into account contractually defined terms of payment and excluding taxes or duties collected on behalf of the government and is net of rebates and discounts. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

Revenue is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and costs, if applicable, can be measured reliably.

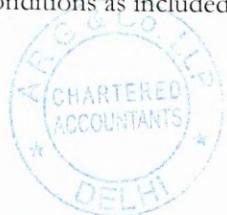
The Company has applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to recognise revenue in the standalone financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) The Company's performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at point of time or over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Point of Time:



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Revenue from real-estate projects

Revenue is recognised at the Point in Time w.r.t. sale of real estate units, including land, plots, apartments, commercial units, development rights including development agreements as and when the control passes on to the customer.

Incremental cost of obtaining contract

The incremental cost of obtaining a contract with a customer is recognised as an asset if Company expects to recover those costs subject to other conditions of the standard are met. These costs are charged to statement of profit and loss in accordance with the transfer of the property to the customer.

Over a period of time:

Revenue is recognised over period of time for following stream of revenues:

Revenue from Co-development projects

Co-development projects where the Company is acting as contractor, revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms of the co-developer agreements. Under such contracts, assets created does not have an alternative use for the Company and the Company has an enforceable right to payment. The estimated project cost includes construction cost, development and construction material, internal development cost, external development charges, borrowing cost and overheads of such project.

The estimates of the saleable area and costs are reviewed periodically and effect of any changes in such estimates is recognized in the period such changes are determined. However, when the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, the loss is recognized immediately.

Construction and fit-out projects

Construction and fit-out projects where the Company is acting as contractor, revenue is recognised in accordance with the terms of the construction agreements. Under such contracts, assets created does not have an alternative use and the Company has an enforceable right to payment. The estimated project cost includes construction cost, development and construction material and overheads of such project.

The Company uses cost based input method for measuring progress for performance obligation satisfied over time. Under this method, the Company recognises revenue in proportion to the actual project cost incurred as against the total estimated project cost. The management reviews and revises its measure of progress periodically and are considered as change in estimates and accordingly, the effect of such changes in estimates is recognised prospectively in the period in which such changes are determined. However, when the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, the loss is recognized immediately.

As the outcome of the contracts cannot be measured reliably during the early stages of the project, contract revenue is recognised only to the extent of costs incurred in the statement of profit and loss.

Revenue from golf course operations

Income from golf course operations, capitation, sponsorship etc. is fixed and recognised as per the management agreement with the parties, as and when Company satisfies performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services as per contractual agreed terms.

Rental and Maintenance income



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Revenue in respect of rental and maintenance services is recognised on an accrual basis, in accordance with the terms of the respective contract as and when the Company satisfies performance obligations by delivering the services as per contractual agreed terms.

Other Operating Income

Income from forfeiture of properties and interest from banks and customers under agreements to sell is accounted for on an accrual basis except in cases where ultimate collection is considered doubtful.

i. Volume rebates and early payment rebates

The Company provides move in rebates/ early payment rebates/ down payment rebates to the customers. Rebates are offset against amounts payable by the customer and revenue to be recognised. To estimate the variable consideration for the expected future rebates, the Company estimates the expected value of rebates that are likely to be incurred in future and recognises the revenue net of rebates and recognises the refund liability for expected future rebates.

ii. Contract balances

Contract assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or 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 conditional.

Trade receivables

A receivable represents the Company'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 section 2.2(u) Financial instruments – initial recognition and subsequent measurement.

Contract liabilities

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

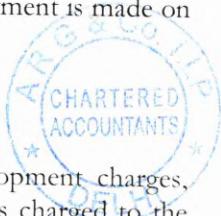
e) Cost of revenue

Cost of real estate projects

Cost of constructed properties other than SEZ projects, includes cost of land (including cost of development rights/land under agreements to purchase), estimated internal development costs, external development charges, borrowing costs, overheads, construction costs and development/construction materials, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the revenue recognized as explained in accounting policy for revenue from real estate projects above, in consonance with the concept of matching costs and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the specific project.

Cost of SEZ projects

Cost of constructed properties includes estimated internal development costs, external development charges, overheads, borrowing cost, construction costs and development/construction materials, which is charged to the



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

statement of profit and loss based on the revenue recognized as explained in accounting policy for revenue from real estate SEZ projects above, in consonance with the concept of matching costs and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the specific project.

Cost of land and plots

Cost of land and plots includes land (including development rights), acquisition cost, estimated internal development costs and external development charges, which is charged to the statement of profit and loss based on the percentage of land/plotted area in respect of which revenue is recognised as explained in accounting policy for revenue from 'Sale of land and plots', in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue. Final adjustment is made on completion of the specific project.

Cost of development rights

Cost of development rights includes proportionate development rights cost, borrowing costs and other related cost, which is charged to statement of profit and loss as explained in accounting policy for revenue, in consonance with the concept of matching cost and revenue.

f) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction/production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

g) Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. 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 recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

In the situations where one or more units/undertaking in the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised 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 recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognised outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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 taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Sales tax / value added taxes/ GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax / value added taxes/Goods and services tax paid, except:

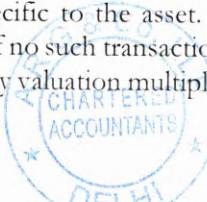
- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

h) Impairment of non-financial assets

At each reporting date, the Company assesses whether there is any indication based on internal/external factors, that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the asset. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or cash-generating unit's (CGU) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. Recoverable amount is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. When the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount and the impairment loss, including impairment on inventories, is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

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.



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

The Company bases its impairment calculation on detailed budgets and forecast calculation. These budgets and forecast calculations generally cover a period of five years. For longer periods, a long term growth rate is calculated and applied to project future cash flows after the fifth year.

If, at the reporting date there is an indication that a previously assessed impairment loss no longer exists, the recoverable amount is reassessed and the asset is reflected at the recoverable amount. Impairment losses previously recognized are accordingly reversed in the statement of profit and loss.

i) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in hand and short term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of unrestricted cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

j) Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is 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 when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material, using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Onerous contracts

If the Company has a contract that is onerous, the present obligation under the contract is recognised and measured as a provision. However, before a separate provision for an onerous contract is established, the Company recognises any impairment loss that has occurred on assets dedicated to that contract.

An onerous contract is a contract under which the unavoidable costs (i.e., the costs that the Company cannot avoid because it has the contract) of meeting the obligations under the contract exceed the economic benefits expected to be received under it. The unavoidable costs under a contract reflect the least net cost of exiting from the contract, which is the lower of the cost of fulfilling it and any compensation or penalties arising from failure to fulfil it.

These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

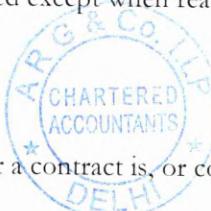
Contingent liability is disclosed for:

- Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

k) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract



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Notes to Standalone Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company 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 less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term as follows:

Asset category	Lease term
Land	28-36 years
Buildings	3-16 years
Assets taken on lease for golf operations	6 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies in note 2.2(p) on impairment of non-financial assets.

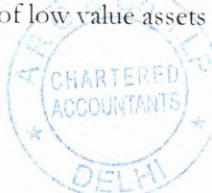
Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company 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) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. 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, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the 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 the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

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



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Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company 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. Fit-out rental income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

I) 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.

1) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI), and fair value through profit or loss.

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, net of transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers'. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.2 (i) 'Revenue from contract with customers'.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

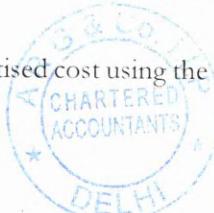
The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets, or both.

Subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost – a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows; and
- Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.



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- ii. **Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates** – Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements'.
- iii. **Investments in other equity instruments** – Investments in equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company makes an irrevocable choice upon initial recognition, on an instrument-by-instrument basis, to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to statement of profit and loss. However, the Company transfers the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividend on such investments are recognised in statement of profit and loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.
- iv. **Investments in mutual funds** – Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL).

Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVOCI. Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's standalone balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

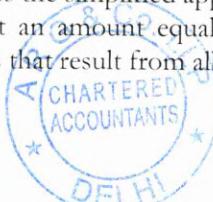
ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

(i) Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109 'Financial Instruments', which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

(ii) Other financial assets



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In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased significantly since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased significantly since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of significant increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased significantly since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.

2) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits, loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. 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 as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

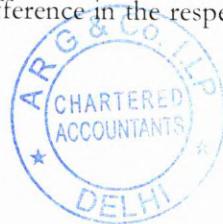
Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as a financial liability at the time the guarantee is issued at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of expected loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

A financial liability is de-recognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expires. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the de-recognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

3) Reclassification of financial instruments



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The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

4) Offsetting of financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

m) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivative instruments etc 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 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 Company 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

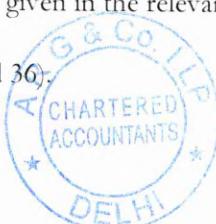
For assets and liabilities that are recognised in the standalone financial statements on a recurring basis, the Company determines whether transfers have occurred between levels in the hierarchy by re-assessing categorisation (based on the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement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

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and significant liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Valuers are selected based on market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

For the purpose of fair value disclosures, the Company 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.

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions (note 4 and 36).
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy (note 36).



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- Investment in unquoted equity shares (note 6B).
- Investment properties (note 4).

Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost) (note 36 and 37).

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity 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.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted-average number of shares outstanding during the period are adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.

o) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024, but do not have a material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 116: Leases – The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amended Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

These amendments had no material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company during the year.
Ind AS 117: Insurance - The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts is a comprehensive new accounting standard for insurance contracts covering recognition and measurement, presentation and disclosure. Ind AS 117 replaces Ind AS 104 Insurance Contracts. Ind AS 117 applies to all types of insurance contracts, regardless of the type of entities that issue them as well as to certain guarantees and financial instruments with discretionary participation features; a few scope exceptions will apply. Ind AS 117 is based on a general model, supplemented by:

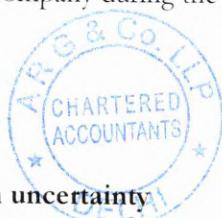
- A specific adaptation for contracts with direct participation features (the variable fee approach); and
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts.

These amendments had no material impact on the standalone financial statements of the Company during the year.

New and amended standards, not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

p) Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty



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The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the standalone financial statements.

Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets – The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options (Company as lessee) – The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g., construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

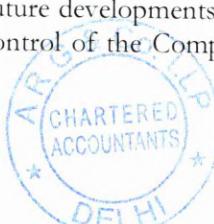
Provisions – At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding contingent liabilities. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Revenue from contracts with customers

The Company has applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.

Significant estimates

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



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Net realizable value of inventory – The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices and expected date of commencement and completion of the project, the estimated future selling price, cost to complete projects and selling cost. The Company also involves specialist to perform valuations of inventories, wherever required.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Valuation of investment property – Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40 'Investment Property' there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at reporting date. The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of estimates such as future cash flows from the assets (such as lettings, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. In addition, development risks (such as construction and letting risk) are also taken into consideration when determining the fair value of the properties under construction. These estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Impairment of Property plant equipment, Investment properties and CWIP – Impairment exists when the carrying value of an asset or cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount, which is the higher of its fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. The value in use calculation is based on a DCF model. The cash flows are derived from the budgets. The recoverable amount is sensitive to the discount rate used for the DCF model as well as the expected future cash-inflows and the growth rate used.

Defined benefit obligation (DBO) – Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

Fair value measurement disclosures – Management applies valuation techniques (including but not limited to the use of illiquidity discount on investments) to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Valuation of investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates – Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. At each balance sheet date, the management assesses the indicators of impairment of such investments. This requires assessment of several external and internal factor including capitalisation rate, key assumption used in discounted cash flow models (such as revenue growth, unit price and discount rates) or sales comparison method which may affect the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)		
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	
3 Deferred tax assets (net)			
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	-	
	-	-	
	-	-	
(i) Caption wise movement in deferred tax assets as follows:			
Particulars	31 March 2025		
Assets	April 01, 2024	MAT Credit Utilised	Other adjustments
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-
Particulars	31 March 2024		
Assets	April 01, 2023	MAT Credit Utilised	Other adjustments
Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement	244.12	-	(244.12)
Total	244.12	-	(244.12)
4 Non current tax assets (net)			
Income tax paid (Net of provisions)	-		63.72
	-		63.72
5 Cash and cash equivalents			
Balance with scheduled banks			
- In current accounts	13.31		4.10
	13.31		4.10
6 Other bank balances			
Balance with scheduled banks			
- Deposits with maturity for more than 3 months but less than 12 months*	-		9.01
	-		9.01
*Under lien with HDFC Bank against a recovery claim referred to in Note. No. 23 of the Financial Statement			
7 Other financial assets			
(Unsecured, Considered good)	0.10		0.10
Security deposit	0.10		0.10

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(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
8 EQUITY		
EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL		
(A) Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital and par value per share		
Authorised Capital		
50,00,000 (previous year - 50,00,000) equity shares of ₹ 10 each	500	500
	<u>500</u>	<u>500</u>
Issued, subscribed and paid-up share capital		
50,050 (previous year - 50,050) equity shares of ₹ 10 each fully paid up	5.01	5.01
	<u>5.01</u>	<u>5.01</u>

(B) Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
	No. of shares	No. of shares
Equity Shares		
At the beginning of the year	50,050	50,050
Add : Change during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	50,050	50,050

(C) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

Rights, preferences and restrictions (including restrictions on distributions of dividends and repayment of capital) attached to the class of shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company after setting off all liabilities. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(D) Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

Name of the shareholder	Class of shares	No of shares held in aggregate
DLF Home Developers Limited (held with 5 nominees) *	Equity	50,000
Deblakshmi Abashan Private Limited	Equity	50

(E) Shares held by the promoters at the end of the year

Name of the Promoter	Class of shares	No of shares held in aggregate by holding company	Percentage of shares held	Percentage change during the year
DLF Home Developers Limited (held with 5 nominees) *	Equity	50,000	99.90%	Nil
Deblakshmi Abashan Private Limited	Equity	50	0.10%	Nil

(F) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares (Equity)

Name of the shareholder	No of shares held in the company	Percentage of shares held
DLF Home Developers Limited (held with 5 nominees) *	50,000	99.90%

* Americus Real Estate Private Limited, erstwhile holding company has been merged with DLF Home Developers Limited, pursuant to the court order dated June 30, 2022.



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Particulars	(₹ in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
9 Other equity		
Retained earnings		
-Statement of profit and loss		
As per last balance sheet	(4,095.41)	(3,995.40)
Add: Profit/(loss) for the year	1.54	(100.01)
Add: Other comprehensive income		
Net deficit in the statement of profit and loss	<u><u>(4,093.87)</u></u>	<u><u>(4,095.41)</u></u>

10 Trade payables

Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises*	1.24	1.24
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	0.05
	<u><u>1.24</u></u>	<u><u>1.29</u></u>

*Refer note no. 19

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2025

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME-Not due	1.24	-	-	-	1.24
(ii) MSME-Due	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-

Ageing schedule as at 31 March 2024

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	Total
(i) MSME-Not due	1.24	-	-	-	1.24
(ii) MSME-Due	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Others	0.05	-	-	-	0.05
(iv) Disputed dues-MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed dues-Others	-	-	-	-	-

11 Other financial liabilities

Business advances received from related party		
-DLF Home Developers Limited	4,100.92	4,165.92
	<u><u>4,100.92</u></u>	<u><u>4,165.92</u></u>

12 Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable	0.11	0.12
	<u><u>0.11</u></u>	<u><u>0.12</u></u>

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
13 Other income		
Interest income on fixed deposits	0.37	298.45
Income tax refunds	3.17	-
	3.54	298.45
14 Finance cost		
Interest on borrowings	-	152.43
Interest on TDS	0.06	-
Interest on Income Tax	0.41	-
	0.47	152.43
15 Other expenses		
Legal & professional	0.14	0.47
Rates and taxes	0.03	0.05
Payment to auditor		
-Auditor's remuneration	1.15	1.15
-Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.03
-GST	0.21	0.21
	1.53	1.91

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(₹ in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
16 Tax expense		
Deferred tax		
Minimum alternate tax credit reversed/utilised (including earlier years)	244.12	244.12
	244.12	

(b) Reconciliation of tax expenses and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

Accounting profit before income tax	1.54	144.11
- At country's statutory income tax rate (in %)	0.39	36.27
Tax Effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
- Expense disallowed under income tax act, 1961	(0.39)	38.84
Expense allowed, which is disallowed in previous year under income tax act, 1961		(75.11)
Reversal of Mat credit		244.12
	244.12	

17 Earnings/(Loss) per equity share

Earnings Per Share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit attributable to the shareholders' of the Company. Basic earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Net profit attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit/(Loss) after tax	1.54	(100.01)
Profit attributable to equity shareholders	<u>1.54</u>	<u>(100.01)</u>
Nominal value of equity share (Rs)	10	10
Weighted average number of equity shares used for computation of basic earning per share	50,050	50,050
Earnings per equity share		
Basic	3.08	(199.81)
Nominal value of equity share (Rs)	10	10.0
Weighted average number of equity shares used to compute diluted earnings per share	50,050	50,050.0
Diluted	3.08	(199.82)

The Following is a reconciliation of the equity shares used in the computation of basic and diluted earnings per equity shares

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Basic earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding		
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	50,050	50,050
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	50,050	50,050
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used to compute basic EPS	<u>50,050</u>	<u>50,050</u>
Diluted earnings per equity share - weighted average number of equity shares outstanding		
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic EPS	50,050	50,050
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding used to compute Diluted EPS	<u>50,050</u>	<u>50,050</u>

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 Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

18 Ratio analysis for the year ended 31 March 2025

S no.	Ratios	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	Variance	Explanation
(a)	Current ratio	0.00	0.00	3.12%	Reduction in advances received from related party
(b)	Debt-equity ratio	0.00	0.00	0.00%	NA
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio	N.A.	-0.09	1.00	Reduction in Other Income
(d)	Return on equity ratio	0.31	0.02	1438.46%	Reduction in borrowing
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
(i)	Net profit ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
(j)	Return on capital employed	0.40	-0.07	-673.71%	Reduction in Other Income
(k)	Return on investment	NA	NA	NA	NA

S no.	Ratios	Formula
(a)	Current Ratio	Current Assets ÷ Current Liability
(b)	Debt/Equity Ratio	Total Debt ÷ Total Equity
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings before exceptional items, Interest and Tax ÷ [Finance Cost + Principal Repayments made during the period for non-current borrowings (including current maturities)]
(d)	Return on equity ratio	Net Earnings / Shareholders' Equity
(e)	Inventory turnover	Cost of land, plots, development rights, constructed properties and others ÷ Average Inventories
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio	Revenue from operations ÷ Average Trade Receivables
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio	Cost of land, plots, development rights, constructed properties and others ÷ Average accounts payable
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio	Total Sales ÷ Total Equity
(i)	Net profit ratio	Net Profit after Tax ÷ Revenue from operations
(j)	Return on capital employed	EBIT ÷ Total Equity
(k)	Return on investment	Net return on Investment ÷ Cost of Investment

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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

19

Details of dues to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 to the extent of information available with the Company:

Particulars	As at	As at
	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year	1.24	1.24
The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, of the Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006.	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting 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 Micro Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006	-	-

The above information regarding Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the company. No other transaction have been entered with suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 other than disclosed above. The same has been relied upon by the auditors.

20

Financial Instruments

i) **Fair values hierarchy**

Financial instruments are measured at fair value in the financial statement and are grouped into three level of fair value hierarchy. The three levels are defined based on the observability of significant input to the measurement as follows:

Level 1: Quoted price (unadjusted) in active market for the financial instrument

Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the assets or liabilities, either directly or indirectly

Level 3: Unobservable inputs for the assets or liabilities

ii) Fair instruments measured at fair value-recurring fair value measurements- Nil

iii) Fair value of instruments measured at amortised cost:

Particulars	Level	(₹ in lakhs)			
		31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Carrying Value	Fair Value
Financial Assets					
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	13.31	13.31	4.10	4.10
Bank balance other than above	Level 3	-	-	9.01	9.01
Other financial assets	Level 3	0.10	0.10	0.10	0.10
Total Financial Assets		13.41	13.41	13.21	13.21
Financial Liabilities					
Borrowings (Including Interest)	Level 3	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	Level 3	1.24	1.24	1.29	1.29
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	4,100.92	4,100.92	4,165.92	4,165.92
Total Financial Liabilities		4,102.16	4,102.16	4,167.21	4,167.21

iv) **Financial Instruments by category**

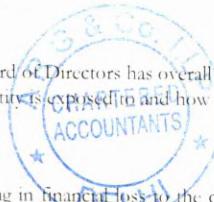
The carrying value and fair value of financial instrument by categories as follows:

Particulars	Level	31 March 2025			31 March 2024			(₹ in lakhs)
		FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	FVTPL	FVOCI	Amortised Cost	
Financial Assets								
Cash and cash equivalents	Level 3	-	-	13.31	-	-	-	4.10
Bank balance other than above	Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	9.01
Other financial assets	Level 3			0.10				0.10
Total Financial Assets		-	-	13.41	-	-	-	13.21
Financial Liabilities								
Borrowings (Including Interest)	Level 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	Level 3	-	-	1.24	-	-	-	1.29
Other financial liabilities	Level 3	-	-	4,100.92	-	-	-	4,165.92
Total Financial Liabilities		-	-	4,102.16	-	-	-	4,167.21

21

Risk Management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. The Company's Board of Directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.



A) **Credit Risk**

Credit risk refers to a risk that the counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the company. Credit risk arises on liquid assets, non-current financial assets, derivative assets, trade and other receivables. The company does not have any derivative assets and in respect of cash and cash equivalents, the said amount is in current account with Scheduled Bank where chances of default are minimum. The maximum exposure to the credit risk is equal to the carrying amount of the company's other financial Assets.

B) Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

	₹ in lakhs)			
31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (Including Interest)	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	1.24	-	-	1.24
Other financial liabilities	4,100.92	-	-	4,100.92
31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1-5 years	More than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (Including Interest)	-	-	-	-
Trade payable	1.29	-	-	1.29
Other financial liabilities	4,165.92	-	-	4,165.92

C) Market Risk**a) Interest Rate Risk****i) Liabilities**

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortised cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

ii) Assets

The company's fixed deposits are carried at fixed rate. Therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

22

Capital Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through optimisation of debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt and total equity of the Company. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements.



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Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

23 The HDFC Bank Limited had filed a recovery claim against the erstwhile holding company of the Company Unitech Limited, its group companies and promoters before the Debt Recovery Appellate Tribunal, New Delhi (DRAT) under The Recovery Of Debts Due To Banks And Financial Institutions Act, 1993.

The Bank had also made the company as a party to the recovery claim and the Hon'ble DRT-1, New Delhi has issued an Injunction against the company from usage of funds lying in its current account no. 00880310000652 with HDFC Bank, Noida Branch and keeping the same in a Fixed deposit with HDFC Bank amounting to Rs. 15,794.89/- lakhs, which is shown under "Other bank balances". Accordingly, the Bank had marked a lien on such fixed deposits.

During the previous year the above matter had been settled by bank after taking a payment of ₹ 8,155.00 lakhs against the said lien marked fixed deposits and released the fixed deposit accordingly.

24 The Company has used a third party operated accounting software for maintaining its books of account and that the audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software and the company preserved the audit trail in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2025. However, in respect of the financial years ended March 31, 2024, Management is not in possession of Service Organisation Controls report (SOC1 type 2 report) to determine whether the requirements of above Rule has been met.

25 Related Party Disclosures

Information required to be disclosed under accounting standard on "Related Party Disclosures".

a) Relationship

- i) **Ultimate Parent Company :**
Rajdhani Investment & Agencies Private Limited
- ii) **Intermediate Parent Company :**
DLF Limited
- iii) **Parent Company :**
DLF Home Developers Limited (held with 6 nominees) *
- iv) **Fellow subsidiary company :**
DLF IT Offices Chennai Private Limited

b) The following transaction were carried out with related parties in the ordinary course of business:

Transactions undertaken during the year	(₹ in lakhs)			
	Parent Company		Fellow Subsidiary Company	
	DLF Homes Developers Limited	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25
Loan taken		341.00		
Loan refunded back		(913.53)		2,000.00
Interest expense		39.58		112.84
Advance repaid	65.00	5,085.99		

Balance at the end of year	Parent Company			
	DLF Homes Developers Ltd		Fellow Subsidiary Company	
	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24	31-Mar-25	31-Mar-24
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Interest accrued but not due	-	-	-	-
Share capital	5.01	5.01	-	-
Business advances	4,100.92	4,165.92	-	-

26 Capital commitment and contingent liability as on 31 March 2025 is Nil (P/Y – Nil).

27 The net worth of the company is completely eroded as at March 31, 2025. However, DLF Limited the intermediary parent company has assured continues financial support for future operation of the company. Based on this the financial statement of the company has been prepared on a going concern basis.

28 No provision for tax for the year has been made in the accounts as there is no taxable income under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act, 1961. The Company follows notified IND AS 12 – Income Taxes, as per section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder. Accordingly, as per IND AS 12, the deferred tax asset have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is not probable that taxable income will arise in the foreseeable future.



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29 The Company's primary business segment is reflected based on principal business activities carried on by the Company i.e. development of real estate projects and all other related activities, which as per IND AS – 108 on "Segment Reporting" as prescribed in the Companies (Accounting standards) Rules, 2006 is considered to be the only reportable segment. The Company is primarily operating in India which is considered as a single geographical segment.

30 In the opinion of the Board of Directors current assets, loans and advances have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated in the Balance Sheet and provisions for all known liabilities have been made.

31 Other statutory information for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

- (i) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (iii) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(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.
- (vi) The 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.
- (vii) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other) relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (viii) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any Government authority or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
- (ix) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017 from the date of their implementation.

For and on behalf of the Board of directors of
Kolkata International Convention Centre Limited



Satish Kumar Tyagi
DIN: 00003431
Director

Pankaj Rastogi
DIN : 08921304
Director