

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of

Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "Financial Statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid Financial Statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013, as amended ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its loss including total comprehensive income, the changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the Financial Statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) 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 Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the 'Code of Ethics' issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the Financial Statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Financial Statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report but does not include the Financial Statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the Financial Statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

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

If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the 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 Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Financial Statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the Financial Statements, management and Board of Directors are 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 Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Company's Board of Directors and Those Charged with Governance are also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the Financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 control with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the Financial Statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit

evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the Financial Statements, including the disclosures, and whether the Financial Statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal financial controls 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 relationship 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 Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit 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, in electronic mode on servers physically located in India so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matters stated in paragraph 1(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
 - c. The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Statement of Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.

- d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS 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. The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters concerned therewith are as stated in paragraph (b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) and paragraph 1(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g).
- g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in “Annexure – A” to this report.
- h. The provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V of the Act are not applicable to the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025.
- i. 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 litigation 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(s) or entity(ies), 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(s) or entity(ies), 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 person(s) or entity(ies) identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (“Ultimate Beneficiaries”) or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
 - (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under 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 declared any dividend and hence, compliance of section 123 of the Act does not arise.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software except that, audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made, if any, using privileged / administrative access rights. Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with in respect of the accounting software. Furthermore, the audit trail of the prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in respective year.

2. 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 – B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

for MUV & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 019097S

Manjunath Digitally signed
h N by Manjunath
N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No: 253286

UDIN : 25253286BMIBGC1616

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 28, 2025

“ANNEXURE A” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(g) under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report of even date on the Financial Statements of Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited)

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements of **Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited** (“the Company”) as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Financial Statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management’s Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company’s Management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements 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 (“the 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 Act.

Auditors’ Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company’s internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the “Guidance Note”) issued by the ICAI and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of

internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls with reference to Financial Statements, 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 with reference to Financial Statements.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

A Company's internal financial control with reference to Financial Statements 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 controls with reference to Financial Statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of Financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the Company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the Financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

for MUV & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 019097S

Manjuna Digitally
th N signed by
Manjunath N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No: 253286

UDIN : 25253286BMIBGC1616

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 28, 2025

“ANNEXURE B” TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR’S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under ‘Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements’ section of our report to the members of Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that:

- i.
 - a) The Company does not have any Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible assets and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(i)(a), 3(i)(b) and 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) The Company does not have any immovable properties and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - c) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(i)(e) of the Order is not applicable.
- ii.
 - a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crores, in aggregate, at any point of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii. The Company has not made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- iv. Loans and investments in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable have been complied with by the Company to the extent applicable.

v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.

vi. The 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, the requirement to report under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.

vii. In respect of statutory dues:

a) In our opinion, the Company has generally been regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues applicable to it with the appropriate authorities.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no dues of provident fund, employees' state insurance, income- tax, service tax, sales-tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, goods and service tax, cess and other statutory dues outstanding which have not been deposited on account of any dispute.

viii. The Company has not disclosed/surrendered any transactions previously unrecorded in books of accounts in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable.

ix. a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of loans or other borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

- c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - d) On an overall examination of financial statements of the Company, funds raised in the nature of inter-corporate deposits which is payable on demand have not been utilized for long-term purposes by the Company.
 - e) On an overall examination of the Financial Statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
 - f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- x.
 - a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) during the year and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xi.
 - a) No material fraud by the Company and no material 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 has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c) As represented to us by the management, no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a Nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii)(a), 3(xii)(b) and 3(xii)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii. Transactions with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act where applicable and the details have been disclosed in notes to the financial statements, as required by the applicable accounting standards. The provisions of section 177 of the Act are not

applicable to the Company and accordingly the requirements to report under clause 3(xiii) of the Order in so far as it relates to section 177 of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

- xiv. a) In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanation given to us, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- b) The Company does not meet the criteria for applicability of internal audit as per section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence, reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- xv. During the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi. a) The provisions of section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- b) The Company is not engaged in any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance Activities. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company as defined in the regulations made by Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- d) There is no Core Investment Company as part of a Group, hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvii. The company has incurred cash losses of Rs. 132 thousands in the current year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year and accordingly the requirement to report under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xix. On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, there is no material uncertainty existing as on the date of Audit report and Company is capable of meeting its liability existing at the date of balance sheet which will fall due within a period of one year from the date of balance date.

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

- xx. Based on our examination of the records, the company does not meet the criteria specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Companies Act and hence, the requirement to report under clause 3(xx)(a) and (b) of the Order is not applicable.

for MUV & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

ICAI Firm Registration Number: 019097S

Manjunath N Digitally
signed by
Manjunath N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No: 253286

UDIN : 25253286BMIBGC1616

Place : Bengaluru

Date : May 28, 2025

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U45400KA2022PTC166153

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 31 MARCH 2025

Rs. in Thousands

Particulars	Note No.	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
A. ASSETS			
(1) Non-current assets			
(a) Income tax assets (net)		2,238	2,158
Sub-total		2,238	2,158
(2) Current assets			
(a) Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	57	234
(ii) Loans	7	20,000	20,000
(b) Other current assets	8	2,10,032	2,10,029
Sub-total		2,30,089	2,30,262
Total		2,32,327	2,32,420
B. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
(1) Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	9	1,002	1,002
(b) Other equity	10	1,021	1,152
Sub-total		2,022	2,154
(2) Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Trade payables	11	-	-
- Dues to micro and small enterprises		-	-
- Dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		382	362
(ii) Other financial liabilities	12	2,29,920	2,29,903
(b) Other current liabilities	13	3	1
Sub-total		2,30,305	2,30,266
Total		2,32,327	2,32,420

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MUV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.019097S

Manjunath N
Digitally signed by
Manjunath N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No.253286

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

For and on behalf of the board of directors of

Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage

Services Private Limited

UZMA IRFAN
Digitally signed by
UZMA IRFAN

Uzma Irfan

Director

DIN: 01216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

MOHMED ZAID SADIQ
Digitally signed by
MOHMED ZAID SADIQ

Mohmed Zaid Sadiq

Director

DIN: 01217079

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U45400KA2022PTC166153

STATEMENT OF PROFIT AND LOSS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Rs. in Thousands

Particulars	Note No.	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Other income	14	-	451
Total income - (I)		-	451
Expenses			
Other expenses	15	121	89
Total expenses - (II)		121	89
Profit/(Loss) before tax (III= I-II)		(121)	363
Less : Tax expense			
Current tax	17	11	91
Deferred tax		-	-
Total Tax expense (IV)		11	91
Profit / (Loss) for the year (V= III-IV)		(132)	271
Other Comprehensive Income (VI)			
Total Comprehensive Income (VII=V+VI)		(132)	271
Earnings per share (equity shares, par value Rs 10 each)	18		
basic and diluted (in Rs.)		(1.31)	2.71

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MUV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.0190975

Manjunath N Digitally signed by Manjunath N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No.253286

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

**For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage
Services Private Limited**

UZMA IRFAN Digitally signed by UZMA IRFAN

Uzma Irfan

Director

DIN: 01216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

MOHMED ZAID SADIQ Digitally signed by MOHMED ZAID SADIQ

Mohmed Zaid Sadiq

Director

DIN: 01217079

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U45400KA2022PTC166153

STATEMENT OF CHANGES IN EQUITY FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Particulars	No of shares	Rs. in Thousands
		Amount (i)
As at 1 April 2023	1,00,150	10,01,500
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	1,00,150	10,01,500
Issued during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,00,150	10,01,500

Particulars	Other Equity	
	Retained Earnings	Total
As at 1 April 2023	881	881
Issued during the year	-	-
Profit for the year	271	271
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-
As at 31 March 2024	1,152	1,152
Issued during the year	-	-
(Loss) for the year	(132)	(132)
Other comprehensive income / (loss) for the year, net of income tax	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	1,021	1,021

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MUV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.019097S

Manjunath
N

Digitally signed
by Manjunath N**Manjunath N**

Partner

Membership No.253286

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

**For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage
Services Private Limited**

UZMA
IRFAN

Digitally signed
by UZMA IRFAN**Uzma Irfan**

Director

DIN: 01216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

MOHMED
ZAID SADIQ

Digitally signed
by MOHMED
ZAID SADIQ**Mohmed Zaid Sadiq**

Director

DIN: 01217079

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN:U45400KA2022PTC166153

STATEMENT OF CASH FLOWS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Rs. in Thousands

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net profit/loss before taxation	(121)	363
Adjustments for non cash & non operating items:	-	-
Operating profit before working capital changes	(121)	363
Adjustments for		
(Increase) / Decrease in Other current assets	(3)	7
(Increase) / Decrease in trade payables	20	(445)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial liabilities	17	(145)
Increase / (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	1	1
Cash generated from operations	(85)	(219)
Direct tax (paid) / refund	(91)	(220)
Net Cash generated from / (used in) operating activities - A	(177)	(439)
CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash from / (used in) Investing Activities -B	-	-
CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Net Cash from / (used in) Financing Activities -C	-	-
Net Increase / (Decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(177)	(439)
Cash & Cash equivalents opening balance	234	672
Cash & Cash equivalents closing balance	57	234

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date

For MUV & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.019097S

Manjunath N

Digitally signed
by Manjunath N

Manjunath N

Partner

Membership No.253286

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

**For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage
Services Private Limited**

UZMA IRFAN

Digitally signed by
UZMA IRFAN

Uzma Irfan

Director

DIN: 01216604

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

MOHMED ZAID SADIQ

Digitally signed
by MOHMED
ZAID SADIQ

Mohmed Zaid Sadiq

Director

DIN: 01217079

Place: Bengaluru

Date: May 28, 2025

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

1 Corporate Information

Prestige Hi-Tech Projects ("the Company") was incorporated on 17th May, 2004 as a Partnership Company under The Indian Partnership Act, 1932. The Company was reconstituted on 1st July 2010 and on 16th September 2022, the Company was converted into Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage Services Private Limited ("The Company") [Company Identification Number (CIN) as U45400KA2022PTC166153] under the provisions of Companies Act, 2013. Consequently, all the assets, liabilities, contracts, licenses and permits of the Company have statutorily vested with Company.

The Company is engaged in the business of real estate development and related activity.

The Company is a private limited company incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at Prestige Falcon Tower, No.19, Brunton Road, Bangalore-560025.

The financial statements are approved for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 28, 2025.

2 Statement of Compliance and basis of preparation and presentation

2.1 Statement of compliance

These financial statements are separate financial statements prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), prescribed under section 133 of the 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).

2.2 Basis of preparation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and accrual basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

The Company has prepared the financial statements on the basis that it will continue to operate as a going concern.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Thousands Indian Rupees as per the requirement of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated (0 represents amounts less than Rupees 0.5 Thousands due to rounding off).

3 Changes in accounting policies and Use of Estimates

3.1 Changes in accounting policies

The accounting policies adopted and methods of computation followed are consistent with those of the previous financial year.

3.2 Use of Estimates

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the Management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities), income and expenses and accompanying disclosures. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known / materialise.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used by Management are as below:

- Fair value measurements (Refer note 4.1),
- Determination of performance obligations and timing of revenue recognition (Refer note 4.2),
- Accounting for revenue and land cost for projects executed through joint development arrangement (Refer note 4.2),
- Computation of percentage completion for projects in progress, project cost, revenue and saleable area estimates (Refer note 4.2),
- Recognition of Deferred Tax Assets (Refer note 4.5),
- Useful lives of investment property; property, plant and equipment and intangible assets (Refer note 4.6, 4.8 and 4.9),
- Impairment of financial/ non financial assets (Refer note 4.1 and 4.13),
- Net realisable value of inventory (Refer note 4.11), and

4 Material accounting policies

4.1 Fair value measurement

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realisable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorised into Level 1, 2, or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date;
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

4.2 Revenue Recognition

a. Revenue from contracts with customers

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. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other credits, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company presents revenue from contracts with customers net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

b, Interest income

Interest income, including income arising from other financial instruments, is recognised using the effective interest rate method. Interest on delayed payment by customers are accounted when reasonable certainty of collection is established.

4.3 Land

a. Advance paid towards land procurement

Advances paid by the Company to the seller/ intermediary towards outright purchase of land is recognised as land advance under other current assets during the course of obtaining clear and marketable title, free from all encumbrances and transfer of legal title to the Company, whereupon it is transferred to land stock under inventories. Management is of the view that these advances are given under normal trade practices and are neither in the nature of loans nor advance in the nature of loans.

4.4 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity 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. Borrowing costs, allocated to and utilised for qualifying assets, pertaining to the period from commencement of activities relating to construction / development of the qualifying asset upto the date of capitalisation of such asset, is added to the cost of the assets. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying assets is interrupted.

A qualifying asset is an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale and includes the real estate properties developed by the Company.

4.5 Income Taxes

Income tax expense represents the sum of current tax and deferred tax.

a. Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income (OCI) or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

b. Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit / loss.

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

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 future taxable profits 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.

4.6 Property, plant and equipment

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing costs if capitalisation criteria are met and directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Each part of an item of property, plant and equipment with a cost that is significant in relation to the total cost of the item is depreciated separately.

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 and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. Cost of the asset includes expenditure that is directly attributable to the acquisition and installation, including interest on borrowing for the project / property, plant and equipment up to the date the asset is put to use. Any cost incurred relating to settlement of claims regarding titles to the properties is accounted for and capitalised as incurred.

Advances paid towards the acquisition of property, plant and equipment outstanding at each Balance Sheet date is classified as capital advances under other non-current assets.

Depreciation method, estimated useful lives and residual values

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided using written-down value method over the useful lives of assets estimated by the Management. The Management estimates the useful lives for the property, plant and equipment as follows:

Class of assets	Useful lives estimated by the management
Building #	58 Years
Plant and machinery	20 Years
Office Equipment	20 Years
Furniture and fixtures	15 Years
Vehicles	10 Years
Computers and Accessories	6 Years
# includes certain assets that has been assessed with useful lives of 15 years.	

For these class of assets, based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuers, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, the Management believes that the useful lives as given above best represent the period over which the Management expects to use these assets. Hence the useful lives for these assets is different from the useful lives as prescribed under Part C of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013.

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with the carrying amount. These are included in Statement of Profit and Loss.

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all the Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.

In respect of leasehold building, leasehold improvement - plant and machinery and leasehold improvement - furniture and fixtures, depreciation has been provided over lower of useful lives or lease period.

4.7 Capital work-in-progress

Projects under which tangible assets are not yet ready for their intended use are carried at cost comprising direct cost, related incidental expenses and attributable borrowing costs.

Depreciation is not provided on capital work-in-progress until construction and installation are complete and the asset is ready for its intended use.

4.8 Investment Property

Investment properties are properties held to earn rentals and/or for capital appreciation (including property under construction for such purposes). Investment properties are measured initially at cost, including transaction costs. Subsequent to initial recognition, investment properties are measured in accordance with Ind AS 16's requirements for cost model. The cost of Investment property includes the cost of replacing parts and borrowing costs for long-term construction projects if the recognition criteria are met. When significant parts of the investment property are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss as incurred.

Investment properties are depreciated using written-down value method over the useful lives as stated in note 2.13 The useful life has been determined based on internal assessment and independent technical evaluation carried out by external valuer, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement.

The fair value of investment property is disclosed in the notes. Fair values are determined based on evaluation performed by accredited external independent valuers.

An investment property is derecognised upon disposal or when the investment property is permanently withdrawn from use and no future economic benefits are expected from the disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the property is derecognised.

On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2015), the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all the investment property measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of investment property.

4.9 Intangible Assets

Intangible assets acquired separately are measured on initial recognition at cost. Following initial recognition, intangible assets are carried at cost less accumulated amortization and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets, comprising of software are amortized on the basis of written down value method over a period of 6 years, which is estimated to be the useful life of the asset. Gains or losses arising from de-recognition of an intangible asset are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when asset is derecognised.

4.10 Impairment of tangible and intangible assets other than goodwill

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). When it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest Company of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives and intangible assets not yet available for use are tested for impairment at least annually, and whenever there is an indication that the asset may be impaired.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset (or a cash-generating unit) is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset (or cash-generating unit) in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss.

4.11 Inventories

Related to contractual and real estate activity

Direct expenditure relating to construction activity is inventorised. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) during construction period is inventorised to the extent the expenditure is directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use. Other expenditure (including borrowing costs) incurred during the construction period which is not directly attributable for bringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Direct and other expenditure is determined based on specific identification to the construction and real estate activity. Cost incurred/ items purchased specifically for projects are taken as consumed as and when incurred/ received.

Work-in-progress - Real estate projects (including land inventory): Represents cost incurred in respect of unsold area of the real estate development projects or cost incurred on projects where the revenue is yet to be recognised. Real estate work-in-progress is valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Finished goods - Flats & Plots: Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Land inventory - Valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Inventory also comprises of stock of food and beverages and operating supplies and is carried at the lower of cost and net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business, less estimated costs of completion and estimated costs necessary to make the sale. However, inventory held for use in production of finished goods is not written below cost if the finished products in which they will be incorporated are expected to be sold at or above cost.

4.12 Provisions and contingencies

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates.

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

4.13 Financial Instruments

a. Initial recognition

The Company recognises financial assets and financial liabilities when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets and liabilities are recognised at fair value on initial recognition. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, that are not at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss, are added to the fair value on initial recognition. Regular way purchase and sale of financial assets are accounted for at trade date.

b. Subsequent measurement

Non-derivative financial instruments

Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income

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

Financial assets at fair value through profit and loss (FVPL)

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are subsequently fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss.

Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are subsequently carried at amortized cost using the effective interest method, except for contingent consideration recognised in a business combination which is subsequently measured at fair value through Statement of Profit and Loss. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the Balance Sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate the fair value due to the short maturity of these instruments.

c. Derecognition of financial instruments

The Company derecognises a financial asset when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the financial asset expire or it transfers the financial asset and the transfer qualifies for derecognition under Ind AS 109. A financial liability (or a part of a financial liability) is derecognised from the Company's Balance Sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged or cancelled or expires.

d. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognises loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through Statement of Profit and Loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12-month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognised is recognised as an impairment gain or loss in Statement of Profit and Loss.

4.14 Operating cycle and basis of classification of assets and liabilities

- a. The real estate development projects undertaken by the Company is generally run over a period ranging upto 5 years. Operating assets and liabilities relating to such projects are classified as current based on an operating cycle upto 5 years. Borrowings in connection with such projects are classified as current since they form part of working capital of the respective projects.
- b. Assets and liabilities, other than those discussed in paragraph (a) above, are classified as current to the extent they are expected to be realised / are contractually repayable within 12 months from the Balance Sheet date and as non-current, in other cases.

Current versus 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 equivalents 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.

4.15 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the Balance Sheet comprise cash at banks and on 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.

Cash and cash equivalents includes balances in Escrow Account which shall be used only for specified purpose as defined under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

For the purpose of the Statement of Cash Flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.

4.16 Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders 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 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.

4.17 Dividends

Final dividends on shares are recorded as a liability on the date of approval by the shareholders and interim dividends are recorded as a liability on the date of declaration by the Company's Board of Directors.

4.18 Statement of Cash Flows

Statement of Cash Flows is prepared under Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cash Flows' specified under Section 133 of the Act. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method.

4.19 Events after the reporting period

If the Company receives information after the reporting period, but prior to the date of approved for issue, about conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, it will assess whether the information affects the amounts that it recognises in its financial statements. The Company will adjust the amounts recognised in its financial statements to reflect any adjusting events after the reporting period and update the disclosures that relate to those conditions in light of the new information. For non-adjusting events after the reporting period, the Company will not change the amounts recognised in its financial statements, but will disclose the nature of the non-adjusting event and an estimate of its financial effect, or a statement that such an estimate cannot be made, if applicable.

5 Recent accounting pronouncements

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024. The Company has not early adopted any standard, interpretation or amendment that has been issued but is not yet effective.

(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts

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)
- A simplified approach (the premium allocation approach) mainly for short-duration contracts

The application of Ind AS 117 had no impact on the Company's financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

(ii) Amendment to Ind AS 116 Leases – Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend 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.

The amendment does not have an impact on the Company's financial statements.

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Balances with banks		
- in current accounts	57	234
	57	234

7 Loans (Current)

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
To others - unsecured, considered good		
Carried at amortised cost		
Other advances	20,000	20,000
	20,000	20,000

8 Other current assets

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
To others - unsecured, considered good		
Advance paid for purchase of land	2,10,029	2,10,029
Balances with government authorities	3	-
	2,10,032	2,10,029

9 Equity share capital

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Authorised capital		
150,000 (31 March 2024 - 150,000) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,500	1,500
Issued, subscribed and paid up capital		
100,150 (31 March 2024 - 100,150) equity shares of Rs 10 each	1,002	1,002
	1,002	1,002

The company has not issued any bonus shares or any shares pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash during the period of five years immediately preceding the balance sheet date

a Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	Amount in Rs.Thousands	No. of shares	Amount in Rs.Thousands
At the beginning of the year/Date of Incorporation	1,00,150	1,002	1,00,150	1,002
Issued during the period/year	-	-	-	-
At end of the period/year	1,00,150	1,002	1,00,150	1,002

b The Company has only one class of equity shares with voting rights having par value of Rs. 10 each. The rights, preferences and restrictions attached to such equity shares is in accordance with the terms of issue of equity shares under the Companies Act, 2013, the Articles of Association of the Company and relevant provisions of the listing agreement.

c List of persons holding more than 5 percent equity shares in the Company

Name of the share holder	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	No. of shares	% holding	No. of shares	% holding
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	92,500	92.36%	92,500	92.36%
	92,500	92.36%	92,500	92.36%

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

d Details of shares held by promoters

Name of the share holder / promoters	As at 31 March 2025	% of total shares	As at 31 March 2024	% of total shares
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	92,500	92.36%	92,500	92.36%
Mr Irfan Razack	2,500	2.50%	2,500	2.50%
Mr Rezwan Razack	2,500	2.50%	2,500	2.50%
Mr Noaman Razack	2,500	2.50%	2,500	2.50%
Mrs Badrunissa Irfan	50	0.05%	50	0.05%
Mrs Almas Rezwan	50	0.05%	50	0.05%
Mrs Sameera Noaman	50	0.05%	50	0.05%
	1,00,150	100.00%	1,00,150	100.00%

There has been no change in the shareholding during the period

10 Other equity

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings		
Opening balance	1,152	881
Add: Net profit/(loss) for the year	(132)	271
	1,021	1,152

11 Trade payables

Particulars	Note No.	Rs. in Thousands	
		As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carried at amortised cost			
- Dues to micro and small enterprises	11a&11b	-	-
- Dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises		382	362
		382	362

11a Disclosure as required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 :

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
i. Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	-	-
ii. Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year.	-	-
iii. The amount of interest paid / written back along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
iv. The amount of interest due and payable for the year	-	-
v. The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	-	-
vi. The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

Note : The information as required to be disclosed under The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 is determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of the information available with the company. This has been relied upon by the Auditors.

11b Trade payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Dues to micro and small enterprises		
Not due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	-
More than 2 year and less than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Dues to creditors other than micro and small enterprises

Not due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	-
More than 2 year and less than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years *	382	362
	382	362
	382	362

There are no disputed and unbilled dues payable.

Of the above trade payables ,retention creditors are: 382 807

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Not due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
More than 1 year and less than 2 years	-	-
More than 2 year and less than 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years*	382	807
	382	807

12 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carried at amortised cost		
Others liabilities	2,29,920	2,29,903
	2,29,920	2,29,903

13 Other current liabilities

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Carried at amortised cost		
Statutory dues payable	3	1
	3	1

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

14 Other income

	Rs. in Thousands	
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Provision no Longer required written back	-	451
	-	451

15 Other expenses

	Rs. in Thousands	
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Auditor's remuneration (refer note 15a)	35	25
Rates & Taxes	38	21
Legal and professional charges	48	43
	121	89

15a Auditors' Remuneration

	Rs. in Thousands	
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Payment to Auditors as(exclusive of applicable taxes) :		
Statutory audit	20	10
Limited review	15	15
	35	25

16 Notes relating to Corporate Social Responsibility

The provisions of Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable, as the company has not exceeded the limits specified under Section 135 of The Companies Act, 2013.

17 Tax expenses

a Income tax recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss

	Rs. in Thousands	
Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Current tax		
In respect of the current year	-	91
In respect of prior years	11	-
	11	91
Deferred Tax		
In respect of the current year	-	-
	11	91

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

b Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit before tax from continuing operations	(121)	363
Applicable Income tax rate	25.17%	25.17%
Income tax expense	(30)	91
Effect of unused tax losses not recognised as deferred tax assets	30	-
Income tax relating to previous year	11	-
Income tax expense for current year	11	91

18 Earning per share (EPS)

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Profit for the year attributable to equity shareholders of the Company and used in calculation of EPS (Rs in Thousands)	(132)	271
Weighted average number of equity shares		
Basic (in Numbers)	1,00,150	1,00,150
Diluted (in Numbers)	1,00,150	1,00,150
Nominal value of shares (in Rupees)	10	10
Earning per share (in Rupees)		
Basic	(1.31)	2.71
Diluted	(1.31)	2.71

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

19 Financial Ratios

	Ratios / measures	Numerator	Denominator	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024	Variance %	Reference
i	Current ratio	Current assets	Current liabilities	1.00	1.00	0%	(a)
ii	Debt Equity ratio	Debt	Total shareholders' equity	NA	NA	NA	(b)
iii	Debt service coverage ratio	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	NA	NA	NA	(b)
iv	Return on equity [%]	Net Profits after taxes	Average Shareholder's Equity	-0.06	0.13	-150%	(c)
v	Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold	Average inventory	NA	NA	NA	(b)
vi	Trade receivables turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average trade receivables	NA	NA	NA	(b)
vii	Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Expenses	Average trade payables	0.32	0.15	114%	(d)
viii	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue from operations	Average working capital	NA	NA	NA	(b)
ix	Net profit [%]	Net profit	Revenue from operations	NA	NA	NA	(b)
x	EBITDA [%]	EBITDA	Revenue from operations	NA	NA	NA	(b)
xi	Return on capital employed [%]	EBIT	Total network and debt	-0.05	0.17	-1.32	(c)
xii	Return on investment	Interest Income	Investment	NA	NA	NA	(b)

Abbreviation used

Debt	includes current and non-current borrowings
Total shareholders' equity	includes shareholders funds and retained earnings
EBITDA	Earnings Before Interest Depreciation and Tax
EBIT	Earnings Before Interest and Tax

Reasons for variances

- (a) Year on year variation is not more than 25%.
(b) Not applicable.
(c) Due to decrease in revenue.
(d) Due to decrease in expenses and payments to trade payables.

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

20 Commitments & Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Commitments (Net of advances)	-	-
Claims against company not acknowledged as debts		
a. Disputed Indirect Taxes	-	-
b. Disputed Income Tax	-	-
c. Others	-	-
The above amounts does not include penalties, if any, that may be levied by the authorities when the disputes are settled.		

21 Segment Information

The Chief Operating Decision Maker reviews the operations of the Company as a real estate development and related activity, which is considered to be the only reportable segment by the Management. Hence, there are no additional disclosures to be provided under Ind-AS 108 - Segment information with respect to the single reportable segment, other than those already provided in these financial statements. The Company is domiciled in India. The Company's revenue from operations from external customers relate to real estate development in India and the non-current assets of the Company are located in India."

22 There are no employees employed by the company and accordingly there are no employee costs and provision for employee benefits.

23 There are no foreign currency exposure as at 31 March 2025 that have not been hedged by a derivative instruments or otherwise.

24 Financial instruments

The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities approximate to its carrying amounts. The carrying value of financial instruments by categories is as follows:

Particulars	Note No	Rs. in Thousands	
		As at 31 March 2025	
		Fair Value through profit and loss	Cost/ Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	57
Loans	7	-	20,000
		-	20,057
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11	-	382
Other financial liabilities	12	-	2,29,920
		-	2,30,302

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

Particulars	Note No	Rs. in Thousands	
		As at 31 March 2024	
		Fair Value through profit and loss	Cost/ Amortised Cost
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	234
Loans	7	-	20,000
		-	20,234
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	11	-	362
Other financial liabilities	12	-	2,29,903
		-	2,30,265

25 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the acquisition and Company's real estate operations. The Company's principal financial assets include cash and cash equivalents and land advances that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks, which are summarised below.

I Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. The Company has no exposure to commodity prices as it does not deal in derivative instruments whose underlying is a commodity. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings and refundable deposits.

a. Interest rate risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The Company's exposure to the risk of changes in market interest rates relates primarily to the Company's long-term and short-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

The Company manages its interest rate risk by having a balanced portfolio of fixed and variable rate borrowings. The Company does not have any interest rate swaps.

b. Commodity price

The Company has no exposure to commodity prices as it does not deal in derivative instruments whose underlying is a commodity.

c. Equity price risk

The Company's exposure to equity price risk is not material as at all the reporting periods presented in the financial statements.

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

d. Foreign Currency exchange rate risk

The company doesn't have any transactions in foreign currency. Hence, it is not exposed to foreign currency exchange rate risk.

II Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including refundable joint development deposits, security deposits, loans to employees and other financial instruments.

III Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient funds to meet its liabilities as and when they are due. The Company's Board undertakes this responsibility and supervises the liquidity ratios at regular intervals.

As at 31 March 2025, all the financial liabilities of the company are expected to be settled within 12 months from the end of the reporting period.

26 Capital management

The company manages its capital in such a way to ensure that there is timely availability of funds for the operations. The capital structure of the Company consists of equity. The Company is not subject to any externally imposed capital requirements. The Company's Board reviews the capital structure and determines the appropriate composition of debt and equity.

27 Related party disclosure

Details of related party transactions during the period and balances outstanding as at the balance sheet date

(i) Name of related parties and description of relationship

Controlling Enterprise

Prestige Estates Projects Limited

Key Management Personnel

Mr Irfan Razack

Mr Rezwan Razack

Mr Noaman Razack

(ii) Transactions with Related Parties during the period/year

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
	Nil	Nil

(iii) Balance Outstanding

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Other payables		
Prestige Estates Projects Limited	21,37,88,309	21,37,88,309
Mr Irfan Razack	56,34,909	56,34,909
Mr Rezwan Razack	52,34,910	52,34,910
Mr Noaman Razack	52,34,910	52,34,910
	22,98,93,038	22,98,93,038

PRESTIGE WAREHOUSING AND COLD STORAGE SERVICES PRIVATE LIMITED
NOTES FORMING PART OF FINANCIAL STATEMENTS AS AT AND FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31 MARCH 2025

a) Reimbursement of actual expenses is not disclosed in transactions with Related Parties during the year.

28 The Company has defined process to take daily back-up of books of account in electronic mode on servers physically located in India

Further, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the accounting software with no instance of audit trail feature being tampered, except for audit trail feature is not enabled for certain changes made, if any, using privileged/ administrative access rights to the SAP S/4 HANA application and the underlying database. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective year.

29 Other Statutory Information

- (i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
- (ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.
- (iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period,
- (iv) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (v) The Company have not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities
 - (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 have 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 accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961)
- (viii) The Company is not a declared Wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or any other lender

Signatures to notes 1 to 29

As per our report of even date

For MUV & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.019097S

Manjunath N Digitally signed
by Manjunath N

Manjunath N
Partner
Membership No.253286

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 28, 2025

**For and on behalf of the board of directors of
Prestige Warehousing and Cold Storage
Services Private Limited**

UZMA IRFAN Digitally signed
by UZMA IRFAN

Uzma Irfan
Director
DIN: 01216604

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 28, 2025

MOHMED ZAID SADIQ Digitally signed
by MOHMED ZAID SADIQ

Mohmed Zaid Sadiq
Director
DIN: 01217079

Place: Bengaluru
Date: May 28, 2025