INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Partners of SEABIRD DEALTRADE LLP

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **SEABIRD DEALTRADE LLP**, which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025 and the Statement of Profit and Loss for the year then ended 31st March, 2025, and notes to financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the accompanying financial statements give a true and fair view of the financial position of the entity as at 31st March, 2025 and of the financial performance for the year then ended 31st March, 2025 in accordance with the Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

Basis of Opinion

We conduct our audit in accordance with Standards of Auditing (SAs) issued by ICAI. Our Responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditors Responsibilities for the Audit of financial statements section of our report. We are independent of the entity in accordance with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements in, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis of our opinion.

Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements

Management is responsible for the preparation and fair presentation of financial statements in accordance with the aforesaid Accounting Standards, and for such internal controls as management determines is necessary to enable the preparation of financial statements that are free from material misstatements, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the entity'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 managements either intends to liquidate the entity or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those charged with governance are responsible for overseeing the entity's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 procedure responsive to those risk, 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 omission, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain and understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedure that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the entity's internal control.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosure 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 the events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the entity's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exist, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosure in the financial statements or, if such disclosure 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 entity to ceases to continue as a going concern.

We Communicate with those charge 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 charge with governance with a statement that we have complied with a relevant ethical requirement 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 safeguard.

For **CHOUDHURY AGRAWAL &CO.**
Chartered Accountants
FRN: 310002E



(Rajat Agrawal)
Partner
Membership No. : 065675

Place:12/2 Old Post Office Street
KOLKATA - 700001
Date: 11th September 2025
UDIN: **25065675BMJMTQ9897**

Seabird Dealtrade LLP
LLPIN No -ACN-1050
Balance Sheet as at 31st March, 2025

(Amount in Rs. 00)

	Particulars	Note	31 March 2025
I	**EQUITY AND LIABILITIES**		
1	**Partners' Funds**		
(a)	Partners' Capital Account		
	(i) Partners' Contribution	2	1,617.68
			-100.00
	(ii) Partners' Current Account	3	6,674.23
(b)	Reserves and surplus		8,191.91
3	**Current liabilities**		
(c)	Other current liabilities	4	1,993.32
			1,993.32
	Total		**10,185.23**
II	**ASSETS**		
1	**Non-current assets**		
(a)	Non-current investments	5	8,281.04
			8,281.04
2	**Current assets**		
(a)	Cash and bank balances	6	1,832.19
(b)	Other Current assets	7	22.00
			1,854.19
	Total		**10,135.23**
	Summary of significant accounting policies	1	
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		

In terms of our Audit Report of Even date
For **Choudhury Agrawal & Co.**
F. R. No : 310002E
Chartered Accountants

Rajat Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.065675

12/2,Old Post Office Street,
Kolkata-700001
Dated 11th Day of September, 2025
UDIN: 25065675BMJTMTQ9897

SEABIRD DEAL TRADE LLP
Partner
Prem Tibrewalla
Partner

For & on behalf of the LLP

SEABIRD DEAL TRADE LLP
Partner
Kishan Tibrewalla
Partner

Seabird Dealtrade LLP

LLPIN No -ACN-1050

Statement of Profit and Loss for the period 25th March,2024 to 31st March 2025

(Amount in Rs. 00)

	Particulars	Note	31 March 2025
I	Revenue from operations		-
II	Other Income		-
III	**Total Income (I+II)**		-
IV	**Expenses:**		
	Finance Costs	8	-
	Other expenses	9	100.00
	Total expenses		**100.00**
V	**Profit/(loss) before exceptional and extraordinary items, partners' remuneration and tax (III- IV)**		-100.00
VI	Exceptional items		-
VII	**Profit/(loss) before extraordinary items, partners' remuneration and tax (V-VI)**		-100.00
VIII	Extraordinary Items		-
IX	**Profit before Partners' Remuneration and tax (VII-VIII)**		-100.00
X	**Partners' Remuneration**		-
XI	Profit before Tax (IX-X)		-100.00
XII	Tax expense:		
(a)	Current tax		-
(b)	Excess/ Short provision of tax relating to earlier years		-
(c)	Deferred tax charge/ (benefit)		-
XIIII	**Profit/(Loss) for the period from continuing operations (XI-XII)**		-100.00
XIV	Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations		-
XV	Tax expense of discontinuing operations		-
XVI	**Profit/(loss) from discontinuing operations (after tax) (XIV-XV)**		-100.00
XVII	**Profit/(Loss) for the year (XIII+XVI)**		-100.00
	The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements		

In terms of our Audit Report of Even date

For **Choudhury Agrawal & Co**
F. R. No : 310002E
Chartered Accountants

CHOUDHURY AGRAWAL & CO. INDIA

Rajat Agrawal
Partner
Membership No.065675

12/2,Old Post Office Street,
Kolkata-700001
Dated : 11th Day of September, 2025
UDIN: 25065675BMJMTQ9897

SEABIRD DEAL TRADE LLP
Partner
Prem Tibrewalla
Partner

SEABIRD DEAL TRADE LLP
For & on behalf of the L
Partner
Kishan Tibrewalla
Partner

Seabird Dealtrade LLP
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

1. Brief about the entity

Seabird Dealtrade LLP (' the Entity") is a Limited Liability Partnership incorporated on 26th March, 2025 under the provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act,2008.The LLP is a non-corporate entity and its principal place of business at.16th Floor,Biowonder at Premises No.789, Anandapur,E.M, Byepass. The financial statements have been prepared in accordance with the applicable provisions of the Limited Liability Partnership Act,2008 and the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the applicable Accounting Standards issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI).

2. MATERIAL ACCOUNTING POLICIES :

Basis of Preparation

a) The financial statements are prepared as going concern under historical cost convention and on accrual basis except those with material uncertainty and in accordance with uncertainty and in accordance with otherwise are consistent with generally accepted accounting policy. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non current asset as per the LLP's normal operating cycle. Based on, sales and services of products and their realization in cash equivalents, the LLP has ascertained its operating cycles as 12 months -one financial year for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment

Fixed Assets are stated at cost less accumulated depreciation.

c) Inventories

Inventories are valued at the lower of cost (weighted average basis) and the net realisable value after providing for obsolescence and other losses, where considered necessary.

d) Depreciation

Depreciation has been charged on Fixed Assets as per Income tax Act 1961

e) Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised when it is earned and no material uncertainty exists to realization or collection. Revenue from sale of goods is recognised on delivery of the products, when all material contracted obligations have been satisfied, the property in the goods is transferred for a price, material risks and rewards of ownership are transferred and no effective ownership is retained.

f) Borrowing Cost

Interest which are attributable to acquisition or construction of fixed asset are capitalized for the period till the asset is ready to be put to use, otherwise it is charged to profit and loss account. However, No interest is charged on the loans from partners.

g) Taxes on Income

Provision for Current Tax is the amount of tax payable on the taxable income for the year as determined in accordance with the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961. Deferred Tax not arises as the LLP has not charging of the fixed assets during the year.

h) Impairment Of Assets

The company found no indication that any asset may be impaired.Therefore, there was no need to determine impairment.

i) Provisions & Contingencies

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present obligation as a result of a post event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation and there is reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation.Provisions are measured at the best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the Balance Sheet date and are not discounted to its present value.

Contingent Liabilities

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

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A. Contingents
1. Claims against the Company not acknowledged as debts (includes matters under litigation/disputes) Nil
2. Disputed Income Tax / GST / Other Statutory Demands (pending in appeal) Nil
3. Corporate Guarantees given to banks/financial institutions for subsidiaries/associates Nil
4. Other Money for which the Company is contingently liable Nil
B. Commitments
1. Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances) Nil
2. Uncalled liability on investments partly paid Nil
3. Other commitments (specify nature) Nil

L)Financial Instruments and Capital Managements

The LLP does not have any financial instruments requiring fair value measurement or disclosure under IND AS.

m)Unhedged Foreign Currency Exposure
The LLP does not have any foreign currency transactions or balances outstanding as at the reporting date. Accordingly, there are no unhedged foreign currency exposures requiring disclosure in the financial statements.

n)Fair value Measurements
The LLP does not hold any financial instruments or assets/ liabilities which require measurement or disclosure at fair value under the applicable IND AS.

o) Financial Risk Management
The LLP does not deal in any financial instruments other than cash and bank balances. Accordingly, the LLP is not exposed to credit risk, liquidity risk, market risk, or any other financial risks arising from financial instruments, and no separate risk management disclosures are considered necessary.

p) Critical Estimates and judgements
The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgement in applying the Company's accounting policies. The estimates and assumptions used in the accompanying financial statements are based upon Management's evaluation of the relevant facts and circumstances as at the date of the financial statements. Actual results could differ from these estimates.
The areas involving critical estimates or judgments are:
a) Estimation of current tax expenses and payable

q) Financial Instruments- Fair Value Measurement Hierarchy
i) Financial assets
Financial assets are recognised when the entity becomes a party to the contractual provisions. They are initially measured at fair value and subsequently classified as:

- Amortised cost
- Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)
- Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

The Entity classifies investments in mutual fund units as financial assets at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) as per Ind AS 109.Such investments are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at fair value at each reporting date. Changes in fair value are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss under "Other Income".Fair value is determined based on the Net Asset Value (NAV) declared by the respective Asset Management Companies (Level 1 input under Ind AS 113).

Cash and cash equivalents include cash in hand, balances with banks in current and deposit accounts, and other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of three months or less from the date of acquisition and that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.These are measured at amortised cost.

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Loans are classified as financial assets measured at **amortised cost** as the business model of the Entity is to hold the loan to collect contractual cash flows and the cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI).Loans are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Any difference between the disbursed amount and fair value on initial recognition is recognised as capital contribution or expense depending on the nature of the counterparty (e.g., related party, employee, etc.).The Entity also applies the Expected Credit Loss (ECL) model for impairment assessment as required under Ind AS 109. ECL is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

However,where loans are:

-Repayable on demand, or

-Given for a short term (not exceeding 12 months), and

-The effect of time value of money is immaterial,

the entity measures such loans at their transaction value, without applying discounting. This approach is based on the principle of materiality as per Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors, since the impact of discounting is not expected to influence economic decisions of the users of financial statements.

Such loans are classified as current financial assets, and are reviewed periodically for impairment, if any, in accordance with Ind AS 109.

ii) Financial liabilities

Financial liabilities are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs, and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method.

Other current liabilities represent amounts payable towards statutory dues, accrued expenses, and other contractual obligations which are expected to be settled within 12 months from the reporting date.These liabilities are initially recognised at fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost unless otherwise stated.

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Financial Instruments Fair Value Measurment Hierarchy

All financial instruments for which fair value is recognised or disclosed 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) prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.
Level 2: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that has a significant effect on the fair value measurement are observable, either directly or indirectly.
Level 3: Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input which has a significant effect on the fair value measurement is not based on observable market data.

The following table provides the fair value measurement hierarchy of the Company's assets and liabilities:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets				
At (at fair value through P&L):				
Investments	8,281.04	8,281.04	-	-
At Amortised Cost				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	1,832.19	-	-	1,832.19
Other bank balances	22.00	-	-	22.00
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Financial Liabilities				
At Amortised Cost				
Borrowings		-	-	-
Lease Liabilities		-	-	-
Trade Payables	1,993.32	-	-	1,993.32
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	-	-

There has been no transfers between Level 1, Level 2 or Level 3 during the year.

Valuation Methodology
All financial instruments are initially recognised and subsequently re-measured at fair value as described below:
The fair value for Level 3 instruments is valued using inputs based on information about market participants assumptions and other data that are available.



2.9 Financial instruments:

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

(i) Financial Assets

The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- Those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss)

- Those measured at amortised cost

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."

Initial recognition and measurement

With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a significant financingcomponent 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, transaction costs.

Trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient and are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS

115.B10 Refer to the accounting policies in section 'Revenue from contracts 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. Financial assets with cash flows that are not SPPI are classified and measured at fair value through profit or loss, irrespective of the business model.

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.

Financial assets classified and measured at amortised cost are held within a business model with the objective to hold financial assets in order to collect contractual cash flows while financial assets classified and measured at fair value through OCI are held within a business model with the objective of both holding to collect contractual cash flows and selling."

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement financial assets are classified in following categories:

- Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

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• Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) with recycling of cumulative gains and losses (debt instruments)

• - Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI with no recycling of cumulative gains and losses upon derecognition (equity instruments)

• - Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at amortised cost (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

(a) Business model test: The objective is to hold the financial asset to collect the contractual cash flows (rather than to sell the instrument prior to its contractual maturity to realise its fair value changes) and;

(b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding.

This category is most relevant to the Company. After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of EIR. EIR is the rate that exactly discounts the estimated future cash receipts over the expected life of the financial instrument or a shorter period, where appropriate, to the gross carrying amount of the financial asset. When calculating the effective interest rate, the Company estimates the expected cash flows by considering all the contractual terms of the financial instrument but does not consider the expected credit losses. The EIR amortisation is included in other income in statement of profit and loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the profit or loss. This category generally applies to trade and other receivables.

Financial assets at fair value through OCI (FVTOCI) (debt instruments)

A 'financial asset' is classified as at the FVTOCI if both of the following criteria are met:

(a) Business model test: The objective of financial instrument is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling the financial assets; and

(b) Cash flow characteristics test: The contractual terms of the Debt instrument give rise on specific dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on principal amount outstanding."

Debt instrument included within the FVTOCI category are measured initially as well as at each reporting date at fair value. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI), except for the recognition of interest income, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in statement of profit and loss and computed in the same manner as for financial assets measured at amortised cost. The remaining fair value changes

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are recognised in OCI. Upon derecognition, the cumulative fair value changes recognised in OCI is reclassified from the equity to profit or loss.

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss

Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are carried in the balance sheet at fair value with net changes in fair value recognised in the statement of profit and loss. This category includes derivative instruments and listed equity investments which the Company had not irrevocably elected to classify at fair value through OCI. Dividends on listed equity investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established.

Financial assets designated at fair value through OCI (equity instruments)

Upon initial recognition, the Company can elect to classify irrevocably its equity investments as equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI when they meet the definition of equity under Ind AS 32 Financial Instruments: Presentation and are not held for trading. The classification is determined on an instrument-by-instrument basis. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration recognised by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS103 applies are classified as at FVTPL.

Gains and losses on these financial assets are never recycled to profit or loss. Dividends are recognised as other income in the statement of profit and loss when the right of payment has been established, except when the Company benefits from such proceeds as a recovery of part of the cost of the financial asset, in which case, such gains are recorded in OCI. Equity instruments designated at fair value through OCI are not subject to impairment assessment.

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a Company of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's statement of financial position) 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.

When the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from an asset or has entered into a pass-through arrangement, it evaluates if and to what extent it has retained the risks and rewards of ownership. When it has neither transferred nor retained substantially all of the risks

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and rewards of the asset, nor transferred control of the asset, the Company continues to recognise the transferred asset to the extent of the Company's continuing involvement. In that case, the Company also recognises an associated liability. The transferred asset and the associated liability are measured on a basis that reflects the rights and obligations that the Company has retained.

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, the Company applies expected credit losses(ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure

- Financial assets measured at amortised cost;
- Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

ECLs are based on the difference between the contractual cash flows due in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at an approximation of the original effective interest rate. The expected cash flows will include cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECLs are recognised in two stages. For credit exposures for which there has not been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, ECLs are provided for credit losses that result from default events that are possible within the next 12-months (a 12-month ECL). For those credit exposures for which there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, a loss allowance is required for credit losses expected over the remaining life of the exposure, irrespective of the timing of the default (a lifetime ECL).

The Company follows ""simplified approach"" for recognition of impairment loss allowance on:

- Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables.
- All lease receivables resulting from the transactions within the scope of Ind AS 116 -Leases".

Under the simplified approach, the Company does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance

based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The Company uses a provision matrix to determine impairment loss allowance on the portfolio of trade receivables. The provision matrix is based on its historically observed default rates over the expected life of trade receivable and is adjusted for forward looking estimates. At every

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reporting date, the historical observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognised during the period is recognised as income/ expense in the Standalone statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other expenses' in the statement of Standalone statement of profit and loss. The Standalone statement of assets and liabilities presentation for various financial instruments is described below:"

(a) Financial assets measured as at amortised cost: ECL is presented as an allowance, i.e., as an integral part of the measurement of those assets in the statement of assets and liabilities. The allowance reduces the net carrying amount. Until the asset meets write-off criteria, the Company does not reduce impairment allowance from the gross carrying amount.

(b) Loan commitments and financial guarantee contracts: ECL is presented as a provision in the statement of assets and liabilities, i.e., as a liability.

(c) Debt instruments measured at FVTOCI: For debt instruments measured at FVTOCI, the expected credit losses do not reduce the carrying amount in the statement of assets and liabilities, which remains at fair value. Instead, an amount equal to the allowance that would arise if the asset was measured at amortised cost is recognised in other comprehensive income as the accumulated impairment amount."

(ii) 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. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The Company financial liabilities include loans and borrowings, trade payables, trade deposits, retention money, liabilities towards services and other payables.

Subsequent measurement

For purposes of subsequent measurement, financial iabilities are classified in two categories:

(i) Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

(ii) Financial liabilities at amortised cost (loans and borrowings)"

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. This category also includes derivative financial instruments entered into by the Company that are not designated as hedging instruments in hedge relationship as

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defined by Ind AS 109. The separated embedded derivate are also classified as held for trading unless they are designated as effective hedging instruments.

Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition at fair value through profit or loss are designated as such at the initial date of recognition, and only if the criteria in IND AS 109 are satisfied. For liabilities designated as FVTPL, fair value gains/ losses attributable to changes in own credit risk are recognised in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognised in the statement of profit or loss. The Company has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

Financial liabilities at amortised cost (Loans and borrowings)

After initial recognition, interest-bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the Effective interest rate amortisation process. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the Effective interest rate. The Effective interest rate amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability 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 loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 derecognition 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.

Offsetting of financial instruments

Financials assets and financial liabilities are offset, and the net amount is reported in the statement of assets and liabilities 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.

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Reclassification of financial assets/ financial liabilities

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.



Seabird Dealtrade LLP
LLPIN No -ACN-1050
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended, 31st March, 2025

Note - 2 Partners Contribution Account

(Amount in Rs. 00)

Sr. No.	Name of Partner	Share of profit/ (loss) (%)	Capital Introduced	Addition during the year	Remuneration for the year	Interest for the year	Withdrawals during the year	Share of Profit / Loss for the year	As at 31st March 2025 (Closing Balance)	
1	Deval Tibrewalla	0.00%	132.50				132.50		-	
2	Prem Tibrewala	1.00%	1,625.00				1,624.82	-	0.18	
3	Hotel Polo Towers Pvt Ltd	99.00%	17.50	1,600				-	1,617.50	
				1,775.00	**1,600**	-	-	**1,757.32**	**-100**	**1,617.68**
Previous Year (PY)				-	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note - 2b Partners Current Account

(Amount in Rs. 00)

Sr. No.	Name of Partner	Share of profit/ (loss) (%)	As at 1st April 2024 (Opening Balance)	Introduced/contributed during the year	Remuneration for the year	Interest for the year	Withdrawals during the year	Share of Profit / Loss for the year	As at 31st March 2025 (Closing Balance)
1	Deval Tibrewalla	0.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2	Prem Tibrewala	1.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-1.00	-1.00
3	Hotel Polo Towers Pvt Ltd	99.00%	-	-	-	-	-	-99.00	-99.00
				-	-	-	-	**-100.00**	**-100.00**
Previous Year (PY)					-	-	-		

CHOUDHURY AGRAWAL & CO
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
CA INDIA

Seabird Dealtrade LLP
LLPIN No -ACN-1050
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in Rs. 00)

		31 March 2025
3	**Reserves and surplus**	
(a)	Capital Reserve	-
(b)	Revaluation Reserve	-
(c)	Other Reserve (Please specify)	6,674.23
	Total	6,674.23
		Long Term
		31 March 2025
4	**Other current liabilities**	
	Other payables (expenses)	1,943.32
		1,943.32



Seabird Dealtrade LLP
LLPIN No -ACN-1050
Notes forming part of the Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March, 2025

(Amount in Rs. 00)

	Particulars	31 March 2025
5	**Non Current Investments**	
	Investments in Equity Instruments of Subsidiary Companies (fully paid up)	
	Brighterside Renewable Energy Venture Private Limited One lakh eighty six thousand six hundred and ninety nine equity shares	8,281.04
		8,281.04

6	**Cash and Bank Balances**	**31 March 2025**
	Cash and cash equivalents	
	On current accounts	1,815.47
	Cash on hand	16.72
	Total	1,832.19
	Total Cash and bank balances	**1,832.19**

7	**Other Current assets**	**31 March 2025**
	Tds receivable	22.00
	Total	22.00
	Total Other Current Assets	**22.00**

8	**Finance cost**	**31 March 2025**
	Interest expense (other than interest on partners' capital)	
	Bank charges	
	Total Finance cost	-

9	**Other Expenses**	**31 March 2025**
	Auditor's remuneration (Refer note below)	100.00
	Total	100.00

CHOUDHURY AGRAWAL & CO. CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS CA INDIA

Seabird Dealtrade LLP

Note-10

DISCLOSURES & ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

a Figures have been rounded off to the nearest hundred rupee.

b As per management representation, LLP doesn't possess information as to which of its parties are Micro and Small Enterprises under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. However, LLP has not received any claim in respect of interest for delayed payment. This has been relied upon by the auditors.

c The Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) was formed on 25th March 2025 pursuant to the conversion of the erstwhile company under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the LLP Act, 2008. Accordingly, the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025 have been prepared for the period subsequent to the conversion.

Since this is the first year of operation post conversion into LLP, and due to the change in the legal status and structure, previous year's comparative figures have not been provided, as they are not comparable and hence not disclosed in these financial statements.

Fair values

Set out below is a comparison by class of the carrying amounts and fair value of the financial instruments:

	As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amou	Fair Value
Financial Assets		
Investments	8,281.04	8,281.04
Cash and cash equivalents	1,832.19	1,832.19
Other Bank Balances	22.00	22.00
Total	**10,135.23**	**10,135.23**
Financial Liabilities		
Trade payables	1,993.32	1,993.32
Total	**1,993.32**	**1,993.32**

The following methods and assumptions were used to estimate the fair values:

1. Cash and short-term deposits, trade receivables, loans, trade payables, and other current financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amounts largely due to the short-term maturities of these instruments.
2. Other non-current receivables are evaluated by the Company, based on parameters such as interest rates, individual creditworthiness of the counterparty etc. Based on this evaluation, allowances are considered to account for the expected
3. Fair value of Investments in quoted mutual funds are based on quoted market price at the reporting date.
4. Fair value of borrowings from banks and other non-current financial liabilities, are estimated by discounting future cash flows using rates currently available for debt on similar terms and remaining maturities.

In terms of our Audit Report of Even date

For **Choudhury Agrawal & Co.**
F.R.No.310002E
Chartered Accountants

Rajat Agrawal
Partner
Membership No: 065675

12/2 Old Post Office Street
KOLKATA - 700 001
Date: 11th Day of September, 2025
UDIN: 25065675BMJMTB9897

For & on behalf of the LLP

Seabird Dealtrade LLP

Designated Partners

Prem Tibrewalla
Partner

Kishan Tibrewalla
Partner

Related party disclosures: Related Party as identified by the Management

(a) Name of the Party and Relationship

	Key Managerial Persons - Directors	**Related Party - Relatives of Director(s)**	**Enterprise in Which Control Exists**
1	Prem Tibrewalla	Deval Tibrewalla	1. Brighterside Renewable Energy Venture Private Limited
		1	
		2	

Amount Rs'00

(b) Balances as at the year end and transactions carried out during the year with the related parties in the ordinary course of business are as follows:

PARTICULARS	**2024-25**		
	Key Managerial Person	**Related Party**	**Enterprises in Which Control Exists**
Balance Outstanding at year end			
Payable to old partners	1624.8225	132.5	

CHOUDHURY AGRAWAL & CO ★ CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS ★ CA INDIA