INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the members of Hotel Polo Towers Limited
(Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Report on the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying consolidated financial statements of **Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)** (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiaries (the Holding Company and its subsidiaries together referred to as "the Group") which comprise of the Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows and Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended and notes to the consolidated financial statements including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the consolidated financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors on separate financial statements of the subsidiaries as referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the consolidated state of affairs of the Group as at March 31, 2026 and of consolidated profit including other comprehensive income, consolidated changes in equity and its consolidated cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) 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 Consolidated Financial Statements' section of our report. We are independent of the Group in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provision of the Act. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the 'Other Matters' paragraph below is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the consolidated financial statements.

Information other than the Consolidated Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the annual report but does not include the consolidated financial statements, standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the consolidated 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 and based on the audit report of other auditors, 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.

Responsibility of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Consolidated Financial Statements

The Holding Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these consolidated financial statements in terms of the requirements of the Act that give a true and fair view of the consolidated financial position, consolidated financial performance including other comprehensive income, consolidated cash flows and consolidated statement of changes in equity of the Group in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rules issued thereunder. The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Group and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the consolidated financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error, which have been used for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements by the Directors of the Holding Company, as aforesaid.

In preparing the consolidated financial statements, the respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for assessing the ability of the Group to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Group or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The respective Board of Directors of the companies included in the Group are responsible for overseeing the financial reporting process of the Group .

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Consolidated Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated 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 consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.

- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.

- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Group 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 consolidated 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 Group to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the entities or business activities within the Group to express an opinion on the consolidated financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors. For the other entities included in the consolidated financial statements, which have been audited by other auditors, such other auditors remain responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audits carried out by them. We remain solely responsible for our audit opinion.

Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the consolidated financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the consolidated 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 consolidated financial statements.

We communicate with those charged with governance of Holding Company and such other entities included in the consolidated financial statements of which we are the independent auditors regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

We also provide those charged with governance with a statement that we have complied with relevant ethical requirements regarding independence, and to communicate with them all relationships and other matters that may reasonably be thought to bear on our independence, and where applicable, related safeguards.



Other Matters

We did not audit the financial statements of six subsidiaries, whose financial statements reflect total assets of Rs.712.65 millions as at March 31, 2026 and total revenue of Rs. 96.69 millions, total comprehensive income (comprising of profit/(loss) and other comprehensive income) of Rs. (18.75) millions and net cash inflow of Rs. 0.70 millions for the year ended on that date, as considered in the consolidated financial statements. These financial statements have been audited by the other auditors whose reports have been furnished to us by the management and our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, in so far as it relates to the amounts and disclosures included in respect of aforesaid six subsidiaries and our report in terms of sub-sections (3) and (11) of section 143 of the Act, in so far as it relates to the aforesaid nine subsidiaries is based solely on the report of other auditors.

Our opinion on the consolidated financial statements, and our report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements below, is not modified in respect of the above matters with respect to our reliance on the work done and the reports of the other auditors.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. With respect to the matters specified in paragraphs 3(xxi) and 4 of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 (the "Order"/ "CARO") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, to be included in the Auditor's report, according to the information and explanations given to us, and based on the CARO reports issued by us and other auditors of companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Company, to which reporting under CARO is applicable, we report that there are no qualifications or adverse remarks in these CARO reports except those mentioned in Annexure A.

2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit and on consideration of the report of the other auditors on financial statements and the other financial information of subsidiaries referred to in Other Matters paragraph, we report, to the extent applicable, 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 of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements.

b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law, relating to preparation of the aforesaid consolidated financial statements, have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and reports of the other auditors except for the matters stated in the paragraph 2(i)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.

c) The Consolidated Balance Sheet, the Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Consolidated Statement of Changes in Equity and the Consolidated Statement of Cash Flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the consolidated financial statements.

d) In our opinion, the aforesaid consolidated financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act.

e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors of the Holding Company as on March 31, 2026 taken on record by the Board of Directors of the Holding Company and the reports of the statutory auditors of its subsidiary companies, none of the directors of the Group, are disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

f) With respect to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, reference is invited to paragraph 2(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act.

g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Group, and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure 'B'.

h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended:

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Holding Company to its directors during the year is in accordance with the provisions of section 197 of the Act.

a) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditor's) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on consideration of the report of the other auditors on financial statements and also the other financial information of subsidiaries referred to in Other Matters paragraph:

i. The consolidated financial statements disclose impact of pending litigations as at March 31, 2026 on the consolidated financial position of the Group – Refer Note no. 36 to the consolidated financial statements.

ii. The Group 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 Group.

iv. a. The respective managements of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies have represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Holding Company or its subsidiaries to or in any other person or entity, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Holding Company and its subsidiaries ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b. The respective management of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been received by the Holding Company and its subsidiaries from any person or entity, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

c. Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances and based on audit reports of other auditors, nothing has come to our notice that 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 Group has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended March 31, 2026.

vi. Based on our examination which included test checks and the report of the respective auditors of the subsidiary companies incorporated in India whose financial statements have been audited under the Act, the Group, in respect of financial year commencing on April 1, 2025, has used an accounting software except in case of holding company :

a. At all locations except Agartala, the audit trail (edit log) feature in the accounting software used to maintain the books of account could be enabled or disabled by users/administrators of the software.

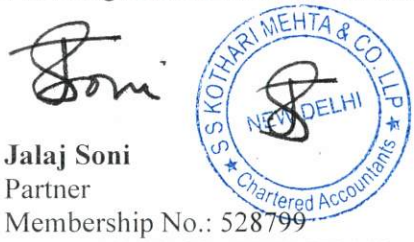
b. At some locations, the audit trail feature was not enabled from the commencement of the books of accounts for respective locations and was enabled only with effect from the following dates :

Location	**Date from which Audit Trail was enabled**
Polo Central Entertainment	August 12, 2025
Aizwal	March 16, 2026
Dimapur	July 30, 2025
Jail Road	March 16, 2026
Kohima	July 30, 2025

c. At Agartala location, the audit trail feature did not capture changes made to the all master data like Chart of Accounts, Vendor Master, Customer Master etc.

Further, during the course of our audit we and respective auditors of such subsidiaries did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with on accounting software where this feature has been enabled.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 00756N/N500441



Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 528799
UDIN: 26528799DHRVNE5118

Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

Annexure A - qualifications or adverse remarks CARO reports issued by us and other auditors of companies included in the consolidated financial statements of the Group

S.no.	Name	CIN	Holding Company/ Subsidiary/ Joint Venture	Clause number of CARO report
1	Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)	U55101ML1986PLC002482	Holding Company	vii(a)

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 00756N/N500441



Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 528799
UDIN: 26528799DHRVNE5118

Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

"Annexure B" to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date on the Consolidated Financial Statements of Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") as referred to in paragraph (f) of 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements'

In conjunction with our audit of the consolidated financial statements of the Company as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited) (hereinafter referred to as "the Holding Company") and its subsidiary companies as of that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The respective Board of Directors of the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI). These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective 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. 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 and the audit evidence obtained by the other auditors in terms of their reports referred to in the Other Matters paragraph below, is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system with reference to financial statements of the Company.



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 consolidated financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control 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 consolidated 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 unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the consolidated 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 control with reference to financial statements may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us and based on the consideration of reports of other auditors, as referred to in Other Matters paragraph, the Holding Company and its subsidiary companies have, 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, 2026, 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.

Other matters

Our aforesaid reports under Section 143(3) (i) of the Act on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in so far as it relates to the six subsidiary companies is based on the corresponding reports of the auditors of such companies. Our opinion is not modified in respect of this matter.

For **S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 00756N/N500441



Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership No.: 528799
UDIN: 26528799DHRVNE5118

Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
Consolidated Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026
CIN No. U55101ML1986PLC002482
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

	Note	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
ASSETS			
1 Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,347.12	1,310.11
Right-of-use assets	4	644.24	696.75
Capital work-in-progress	5	372.60	239.40
Other Intangible assets	6	0.88	1.23
Financial assets			
(i) Investments	7	72.19	78.15
(ii) Other financial assets	8	36.39	13.16
Deferred tax assets (Net)	9	16.73	8.15
Other non-current assets	10	56.52	16.14
Total non-current assets		**2,546.67**	**2,363.09**
2 Current assets			
Inventories	11	7.78	10.00
Financial Assets			
(i) Investments	7	202.72	136.57
(ii) Trade receivables	12	53.48	29.33
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	13	61.66	33.23
(iv) Bank balances other than (iii) above	14	14.13	25.74
(v) Other financial assets	8	58.20	20.97
Other current assets	15	114.81	66.03
Current tax assets (net)	16	12.67	8.88
Total current assets		**525.45**	**330.75**
Total assets		**3,072.12**	**2,693.84**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity Share capital	17	115.75	28.94
Other Equity	18	1,155.96	1,117.20
Non- Controlling interest	19	26.52	(16.13)
Total equity		**1,298.23**	**1,130.01**
LIABILITIES			
1 Non-current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	20	548.24	391.61
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	704.20	704.69
(iii) Other financial liabilities	22	46.11	24.77
Other non-current liabilities	23	66.43	68.22
Provisions	24	20.46	16.16
Deferred tax liabilities (net)	9	21.70	17.70
Total non-current liabilities		**1,407.14**	**1,223.15**
2 Current liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	25	163.26	91.64
(ii) Lease liabilities	21	20.14	38.96
(iii) Trade Payables:	26		
total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		16.53	14.53
total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		52.94	43.02
(iv) Other financial liabilities	22	43.20	78.21
Other current liabilities	22	60.00	57.53
Provisions	24	2.97	1.23
Current tax liabilities	27	7.71	15.56
Total current liabilities		**366.75**	**340.68**
Total equity and liabilities		**3,072.12**	**2,693.84**
Material Accounting Policies	2		

The Accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report even date attached

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 000756N/N500441

Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership Number 528799
Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Kishan Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00386719

Deval Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00466498

Prashant Gupta
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:06596452

Raghav Jhunjhunwala
Company Secretary

Place: KOLKATA
Date: September 07, 2026

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March, 31 2026
CIN No. U55101ML1986PLC002482
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

	Note	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	28	1,312.64	1,179.73
Other income	29	58.79	56.44
Total Income		**1,371.43**	**1,236.17**
Expenses			
Cost of food and beverages consumed	30	176.94	172.07
Employee benefits expense	31	287.61	237.84
Finance Costs	32	100.71	90.13
Depreciation and amortization expense	33	167.62	158.19
Other expenses	34	329.55	274.91
Total expenses		**1,062.43**	**933.14**
Profit before exceptional items and tax		**309.00**	**303.03**
Less: Exceptional items	35	-	(18.63)
Profit before tax		**309.00**	**284.40**
Current Tax		92.61	64.41
Earlier Year Tax		5.62	-
Deferred Tax		(5.96)	(0.89)
Total Tax expenses		**92.27**	**63.52**
Profit/(Loss) for the year		**216.73**	**220.88**
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss			
- Re-measurement losses on Defined Benefit Plans	36	0.13	2.37
- Changes in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	36	(5.14)	(6.76)
- Income Tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	36	(1.40)	0.18
Other Comprehensive Income for the year		**(6.41)**	**(4.21)**
Total Comprehensive Income for the year		**210.32**	**216.67**
Profit for the year attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		**196.81**	**200.79**
Non-Controlling Interest		**19.92**	**20.08**
Other Comprehensive Income attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		**(6.52)**	**(4.28)**
Non-Controlling Interest		**0.10**	**0.07**
Total Comprehensive Income attributable to :			
Owners of the Company		**190.30**	**196.51**
Non-Controlling Interest		**20.02**	**20.15**
Earnings per equity share: (Face value of Rs. 2 each)			
- Basic	47	3.40	3.47
- Diluted		3.40	3.47
Material Accounting Policies	2		

The Accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report even date attached

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 000756N/N500441

Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership Number 528799
Place: Charlotte, US A
Date: September 07, 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Kishan Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00386719

Deval Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00466498

Prashant Gupta
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:06596452

Raghav Jhunjhunwala
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 07, 2026

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of changes in equity for the year ended March 31,2026
CIN No. U55101ML1986PLC002482
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

(a) Equity share capital

Equity shares of INR 2 each issued, subscribed and fully paid	**Number of shares***	**Share capital**
Balance as at April 01, 2024	2,89,365	28.94
Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	-	-
Changes in equity share capital during the current year	-	-
At March 31, 2025	2,89,365	28.94
Impact of split of shares	1,41,78,885	-
Impact of Bonus sshares	4,34,04,750	86.81
At March 31, 2026	5,78,73,000	115.75

b. Other Equity

	Reserve and Surplus			**Items of other Comprehensive income**			
Particulars	**Security Premium**	**Retained Earnings**	**Capital Reserve**	**Equity instruments through Other Comprehensive Income**	**Total Other Equity**	**Non-Controlling Interest**	**Total**
Balance as at April 1, 2022	154.36	434.60	125.06	-	714.02	(2.09)	711.93
Add: Profit for the year	-	131.50	-	-	131.50	(0.16)	131.34
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	0.28	-	7.17	0.28	0.07	0.36
Less: Prior period adjustment	-	(1.60)	-	-	(1.60)	-	(1.60)
Less: Change during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(12.05)	(12.05)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	154.36	564.79	125.06	7.17	851.38	(14.23)	829.97
Add: Proforma Ind AS adjustments		17.76			17.76	-	17.76
Balance as at April 01, 2023	154.36	582.53	125.06	7.17	869.12	(14.23)	854.88
Add: Profit for the year	-	116.61	-		116.61	3.43	120.03
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	1.42	-	(8.56)	(7.14)	(0.01)	(7.15)
Less: Utilisation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Add : Change during the year	-	-	-	-	-	35.62	35.62
Balance as at March 31, 2024	154.36	700.56	125.06	(1.39)	978.59	24.81	1,003.40
Add: Profit for the year	-	200.79	-	-	200.79	20.08	220.87
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	2.19	-	(6.47)	(4.28)	0.07	(4.21)
Add: Acquistion of Non-controlling stake in Subsidiary	-	12.49	-	-	12.49	(12.49)	-
Add :Additions due to acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	(3.77)	-	(3.77)	-	(3.77)
Add : Change during the year	-	-	-	-	-	(19.20)	(19.20)
Less : Changes arising due to loss of control	(64.28)	-	(2.34)	-	(66.62)	(13.79)	(80.41)
Less : Elimination of Non-Controlling Interest in Subsidiary	-	-	-	-	-	(15.61)	(15.61)
Balance as at March 31, 2025	90.08	916.03	118.95	(7.86)	1,117.20	(16.13)	1,101.06
Add: Profit for the year	-	196.81	-	-	196.81	19.92	216.73
Add: Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)	-	(6.52)	-	-	(6.52)	0.10	(6.41)
Less : Utilisation for Bonus	-	(86.81)	-	-	(86.81)	-	(86.81)
Add : Change during the year	-	-	-	-	-	22.63	22.63
Add :Change due to acquisition of subsidiary	-	-	(15.42)	-	(15.42)	-	(15.42)
Less: Change due to acquisition of non-controlling interest		(49.30)		-	(49.30)	-	(49.30)
Balance as at March 31, 2026	90.08	970.21	103.53	(7.86)	1,155.96	26.52	1,182.48

Total Equity

As on March 31, 2025	1,130.01
As on March 31, 2026	1,298.23

Material Accounting Policies
The Accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report even date attached

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 000756N/N500441

Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership Number 528799
Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Kishan Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00386719

Devaj Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00466498

Prashant Gupta
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:06596452

Raghav Jhunjhunwala
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 07,2026

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U55101ML1986PLC002482
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
A. Cash Flow from Operating Activities		
Profit or Loss before Tax	309.00	303.03
Adjustments for:		
Exceptional Items	-	(18.63)
Depreciation & Amortisation Expenses	167.62	158.19
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets		
Interest and other borrowing cost	34.15	34.01
Interest on lease liability	49.03	48.74
Advance write off	(0.67)	(0.19)
Fair Value gain on Financial Instrument	3.68	(8.46)
Profit on sale of Investment	(11.96)	(30.86)
Interest on Fixed deposits with Banks	(2.17)	(1.89)
'Gain on Lease Transfer	(2.70)	
Interest on Tax free bonds	(0.31)	(0.31)
Amortisation of deferred grant	(0.89)	(0.89)
Unwinding of interest on financial assets	-	(0.06)
Operating Profit before Working Capital changes	**544.78**	**482.68**
Adjustments for :		
(Increase) / Decrease in inventories	2.21	(1.68)
(Increase) / Decrease in trade receivables	(24.15)	(0.37)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Financial Assets	(60.46)	(12.95)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Assets	(48.89)	23.08
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	12.60	20.61
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial Liabilities	(29.84)	57.78
Increase/(Decrease) in other current liabilties	1.58	88.01
Increase/(Decrease) in provision	6.03	(1.71)
CASH GENERATED FROM OPERATIONS	**403.86**	**655.45**
Income tax Paid	(109.86)	(59.20)
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Operating activities(A)	**294.00**	**596.25**
B. Cash Flow from Investing Activities		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets	(329.38)	(363.86)
Purchase of Investments	(72.82)	66.95
Sale proceeds of Investment	12.63	-
Interest on Fixed Deposit	2.48	1.89
Investment in fixed deposit	19.88	(1.74)
Change due to lost control in Subsidiary	-	(79.70)
Change due to acquisition of subsidiary	(15.42)	-
Change due to acquisition of non-controlling interest	(49.30)	-
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Investing activities(B)	**(431.93)**	**(376.46)**
C. Cash Flow from Financing Activities		
Change in Non-controlling interest	22.63	(34.81)
Repayment of/ Proceeds from short term borrowings	44.90	16.19
Loan proceeds from long term borrowings	967.65	-
Repayment of long term borrowings	(784.30)	(100.65)
Interest paid	(34.15)	(34.01)
Repayments of lease liabilities	(50.37)	(49.03)
Net Cash inflow from/ (outflow) from Financing activities (C)	**166.36**	**(202.31)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalentsA+B+C)	**28.43**	**17.48**
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the beginning of the year	33.23	15.75
Cash and Cash Equivalents as at the end of the year	**61.66**	**33.23**
Closing Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes		
On current accounts	58.28	30.37
Cash on hand	3.38	2.86
	61.66	**33.23**

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
Consolidated Statement of Cash Flow for the year ended March 31, 2026
CIN No. U55101ML1986PLC002482
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

Reconciliation of changes in liabilities arising from financing activities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	Cash flows	Non cash Change	As at March 31, 2025
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	540.96	(62.81)	-	478.15
Current Borrowings	26.75	(21.65)	-	5.10
Lease Liability	715.96	(49.03)	76.71	743.65
Total	**1,283.67**	**(133.49)**	**76.71**	**1,226.90**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	Cash flows	Non cash Change	As at March 31, 2026
Non Current Borrowings (including current maturities of long term borrowings)	478.15	183.35	-	661.50
Current Borrowings	5.10	158.16	-	163.26
Lease Liability	743.65	(50.37)	31.06	724.34
Total	**1,226.90**	**291.14**	**31.06**	**1,549.10**

Material Accounting Policies
The Accompanying notes form an integral part of these Consolidated Financial Statements.

As per our report even date attached

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 000756N/N500441

Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership Number 528799
Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF
Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Kishan Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00386719

Deval Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00466498

Prashant Gupta
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:06596452

Raghav Jhunjhunwala
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 07, 2026

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (formerly Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)
CIN - U55101ML1986PLC002482
Material accounting policies and explanatory notes to Consolidated Financial Statements for the year ended 31st March 2026
All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

1. Corporate Information

Hotel Polo Towers Limited (formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited) ("the Parent" or the Company") is a public company domiciled in India, incorporated on dated February 07, 1986, under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The registered office of the company is located Polo Grounds, Shillong – 793001, Meghalaya, India.

The Company was converted from a private limited company to a public limited company pursuant to a resolution passed in the Extraordinary General Meeting of the shareholders of the Company held on August 08, 2025 and the name of our Company was changed to Hotel Polo Towers Limited. A fresh certificate of incorporation dated August 28, 2025, was issued by the ROC.

Hotel Polo Towers Limited is the oldest private sector hotel group from Northeast India with brand presence across multiple hotels within the region. The group has a legacy that spans over 35 years and have, over the years, expanded our presence across key cities in Northeast, East and North India. The group is one of the few hotel chains that has existing hotels or projects in multiple state capitals in Northeast India. The Group develops its properties with a focus on immersive hospitality and aesthetics to deliver a comfortable and welcoming stay for their guests while offering experiences centred around the surrounding environment.

The company has eight* subsidiaries and the company together with its subsidiaries collectively referred to as the "Group".

** Polo Towers Assam Private Limited (w.e.f March 11, 2026)*

The Consolidated Financial Statements comprise the financial statements of the Company and its subsidiaries for the year ended March 31, 2026 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorized for issue on September 7, 2026.

2. Material Accounting Policy

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these Consolidated Financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

2.01 Basis of preparation and presentation of Consolidated financial statements

i) Compliance with Ind AS

The Consolidated financial statements of the Group comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under section 133 of the companies Act,2013 (the Act) read with Rule 4 of the companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

ii) Historical cost convention

The Consolidated Financial Statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following assets and liabilities:

(i) Certain financial assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value

iii) The consolidated Financial Statements are presented in Indian Rupees ('INR') which is also the Group's functional currency and all values are rounded to nearest millions (INR '000,000) ~~upto~~ two decimal places, except when otherwise indicated.

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

Basis of measurement

These Consolidated financial Statements have been prepared on accrual basis and under historical cost convention, except for the following:

- Certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value (refer accounting policy on financial instruments)
- Employees Defined benefit plans are recognised at the net total of the fair value of plan assets, and the present value of the defined benefit obligation as per actuarial valuation.

2.02 Current versus non-current classification

The Group presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/non- current classification requirements of Schedule III notified under the Companies Act, 2013.

An asset is treated as current when it is:

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

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

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

The terms of the liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

All other liabilities are classified as non current by the Group.

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

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realization in cash and cash equivalents. The Group has identified twelve months as its operating cycle.

2.03 Material accounting policy

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these consolidated financial Statements. These policies have been consistently applied for all years presented. Material accounting policies adopted by the Group are as under:

Principles of consolidation -Ind AS 110

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

a. Subsidiaries

Subsidiaries are entities over which the Group has control. The Group controls an entity when the Group is exposed to, or has rights to, variable returns from its involvement with the entity and has the ability to affect those returns through its power to direct the relevant activities of the entity.

The Group consolidates the Financial statements of the parent and its subsidiaries on a line by line basis, adding together like items of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. Intra-group transactions, balances and unrealised gains on transactions between group companies are eliminated. Unrealised losses are also eliminated unless the transaction provides evidence of an impairment.

b. Non-controlling interests (NCI)

NCI are measured at their proportionate share of the acquiree's net identifiable assets at the date of acquisition. Changes in the Group's equity interest in a subsidiary that do not result in a loss of control are accounted for as equity transactions.

c. Loss of control

When the Group loses control over a subsidiary, it derecognises the assets and liabilities of the subsidiary, and any related NCI and other components of equity. Any interest retained in the former subsidiary is measured at fair value at the date the control is lost. Any resulting gain or loss is recognised in profit and loss.

d. Business combination- Ind AS 103

Business combinations, other than common control business combinations, are accounted for using the purchase (acquisition) method. The cost of an acquisition is measured as the fair value of the assets transferred, liabilities incurred or assumed and equity instruments issued at the date of exchange by the Group. Identifiable assets acquired and liabilities and contingent liabilities assumed in a business combination are measured initially at fair value at the date of acquisition. Transaction costs incurred in connection with a business acquisition are expensed as incurred. The cost of an acquisition also includes the fair value of any contingent consideration measured as at the date of acquisition. Any subsequent changes to the fair value of contingent consideration classified as liabilities, other than measurement period adjustments, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Goodwill represents the cost of acquired business as established at the date of acquisition of the business in excess of the acquirer's interest in the net fair value of the identifiable assets, liabilities and contingent liabilities less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Goodwill is tested for impairment annually or when events or circumstances indicate that the implied fair value of goodwill is less than the carrying amount.

Common Control business combinations, i.e. business combinations involving entities or businesses under common control, are accounted for using the pooling of interests method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. The identity of the reserves shall be preserved and shall appear in the financial statements of the transferee in the same form in which they appeared in the financial statements of the transferor. The surplus, if any, arising from the business combination, between the carrying value of assets, liabilities and reserves recognized over the carrying value of the investments in the equity shares of the transferor appearing in the books of the transferee, shall be credited to capital reserve in the books of accounts of the transferee and shall be presented separately from other capital reserves with disclosure of its nature and purpose in the notes. In case of a deficit, as computed above, it shall be adjusted against the existing capital or revenue reserves of the transferee, in that order, and unadjusted remaining amount, if any, shall be recorded separately as 'amalgamation adjustment deficit account' under 'Other Equity'.

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

Sr. No	Name of the Entity	Country of incorporation	Relationship	%age stake held by the company
1	HPT Orchid Resort	India	Subsidiary	75.00%
2	Manor Floatel Private Limited (Formerly Known as Manor Floatel Limited)	India	Step down Subsidiary	98.04%
3	Burgundy Hotels Private Limited	India	Subsidiary	89.11%
4	Seabird Dealtrade LLP	India	Subsidiary	99.00%
5	Brighterside Renewable Energy Ventures Private Limited	India	Step down Subsidiary	99.99%
6	Polo Orchid Hotel	India	Subsidiary	97.00%
7	Efficient Hotels India Private Limited	India	Step Down Subsidiary	50.98%
8	Polo Towers Assam Private Limited (w.e.f.March 11, 2026)	India	Step Down Subsidiary	99.99%

2.04 Revenue Recognition and other income

As per Ind AS 115 Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Group expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the goods or services to a customer i.e. on transfer of control of the goods or service to the customer. Revenue from sales of goods or rendering of services is net of Indirect taxes, returns and discounts.

Income from operations-

Rooms, food and beverage and banquets: Revenue is recognised at the transaction price that is allocated to the performance obligation. Revenue includes room revenue, food and beverage sale and banquet services which is recognised once the rooms are occupied, food and beverages are sold and banquet services have been provided as per the contract with the customer.

Other Allied services:

In relation to laundry income, communication income, health club income, airport transfers income and other allied services, the revenue has been recognised by reference to the time of service rendered.

Some contracts include multiple performance obligations, such as sale of food and beverages and room revenue. These are considered as separate performance obligations as, the customer can benefit from the good or service on its own and the good or services are distinct within the context of the contract. Where the contracts include multiple performance obligations, the transaction price will be allocated to each performance obligation based on the stand-alone selling prices.

Interest income

Interest income is recognised on a time proportion basis taking into account amount outstanding and using effective interest rate method.

2.05 Foreign currency

(i) Functional and presentation currency

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

As per Ind AS 21 Items included in the consolidated financial Statements are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The Company's consolidated financial Statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR) which is also the Company's functional and presentation currency.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into functional currency using the exchange rate prevailing at the date of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transaction and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the year-end exchange rate are generally recognized in the statement of profit and loss. Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined.

Exchange differences

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognized as income or expense in the year in which they arise with the exception of exchange differences on gain or loss arising on translation of non- monetary items measured at fair value which is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e., translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognized in OCI or profit or loss are also recognized in OCI or profit or loss, respectively.

2.06 Property, plant and equipment-

1. Recognition and measurement

As per Ind AS 16 Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing costs, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates, any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

The cost of a self-constructed item of property, plant and equipment comprises the cost of materials and direct labour, any other costs directly attributable to bringing the item to working condition for its intended use, and estimated costs of dismantling and removing the item and restoring the site on which it is located.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment. Any gain or loss on disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment is recognised in profit or loss.

Capital work in progress is stated at cost and includes the cost of the assets that are not ready for their intended use at the Balance Sheet date.

2. Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Group.

3. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values over their estimated useful lives using the written down value method and is generally recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Assets acquired under finance leases are depreciated over the shorter of the lease

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term and their useful lives unless it is reasonably certain that the Group will obtain ownership by the end of the lease term. Freehold land is not depreciated.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided over the useful life of assets as prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act 2013.

Category of Asset	Useful Life (in years)
Building	60
Computer Hardware	3
Furniture & Fixture	8
Housekeeping Goods	8
Plant & Machinery	15
Electrical Goods	10
Vehicle	8

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted if appropriate.
Depreciation on additions (disposals) is provided on a pro-rata basis i.e. from (up to) the date on which asset is ready for use (disposed off).

2.07 Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognized when it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the asset will flow to the enterprise and the cost of the asset can be measured reliably. 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. Internally generated intangibles, excluding capitalized development cost, are not capitalized and the related expenditure is reflected in statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the expenditure is incurred. Cost comprises the purchase price and any attributable cost of ringing the asset to its working condition for its intended use.

The useful lives of intangible assets are assessed as either finite or indefinite. Intangible assets with finite lives are amortized over their useful economic lives and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortization period and the amortization method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life is reviewed at least at the end of each reporting period. Changes in the expected useful life or the expected pattern of consumption of future economic benefits embodied in the asset is accounted for by changing the amortization period or method, as appropriate, and are treated as changes in accounting estimates. The amortization expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the expense category consistent with the function of the intangible assets.

Intangible assets with indefinite useful lives are not amortized but are tested for impairment annually, either individually or at the cash-generating unit level. The assessment of indefinite life is reviewed annually to determine whether the indefinite life continues to be supportable. If not, the change in useful life from indefinite to finite is made on a prospective basis.
Gains or losses arising from the disposal of the intangible assets are measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and are recognized in the statement of profit and loss when the assets are disposed off.

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Intangible assets with finite useful life are amortized on a written down value basis over the estimated useful economic life of 3 years, which represents the period over which the group expects to derive economic benefits from the use of the assets.

2.08 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) Recognition and initial measurement

Trade receivables are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial asset and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Group becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

ii) Classification and subsequent measurement

Financial assets

On initial recognition, a financial asset is classified as measured at

- amortised cost;
- Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI) – equity investment; or
- FVTPL

Financial assets are not reclassified subsequent to their initial recognition, except if and in the period the Group changes its business model for managing financial assets.

A financial asset is measured at amortised cost if it meets both of the following conditions and not designated as at FVTPL:

- the asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets 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.

On initial recognition of an equity investment that is not held for trading, the Group may irrevocably elect to present subsequent changes in the investment's fair value in OCI (designated as FVOCI – equity investment). This election is made on an investment by investment basis.

All financial assets not classified as measured at amortised cost or FVOCI as described above are measured at FVPL. This includes all derivative financial assets. On initial recognition, the Group may irrevocably designate a financial asset that otherwise meets the requirements to be measured at amortised cost or at FVOCI as at FVPL if doing so eliminates or significantly reduces an accounting mismatch that would otherwise arise.

Financial assets that are held for trading or are managed and whose performance is evaluated on a fair value basis are measured at FVPL.

Financial assets: Assessment whether contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and Interest.

For the purposes of this assessment, 'principal' is defined as the fair value of the financial asset on initial recognition. 'Interest' is defined as consideration for the time value of money and for the credit risk associated with the principal amount outstanding during a particular period of time and for other basic lending risks and costs (e.g. liquidity risk and administrative costs), as well as a profit margin.

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HOTEL POLO TOWERS LIMITED

In assessing whether the contractual cash flows are solely payments of principal and interest, the Group considers the contractual terms of the instrument. This includes assessing whether the financial asset contains a contractual term that could change the timing or amount of contractual cash flows such that it would not meet this condition. In making this assessment, the Group considers:

- contingent events that would change the amount or timing of cash flows
- terms that may adjust the contractual rate, including variable interest rate features
- prepayment and extension features; and
- terms that limit the Group's claim to cash flows from specified assets (e.g. non-recourse features).

A prepayment feature is consistent with the solely payments of principal and interest criterion if the prepayment amount substantially represents unpaid amounts of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding, which may include reasonable additional compensation for early termination of the contract. Additionally, for a financial asset acquired at a significant discount or premium to its contractual paramount, a feature that permits or requires prepayment at an amount that substantially represents the contractual par amount plus accrued (but unpaid) contractual interest (which may also include reasonable additional compensation for early termination) is treated as consistent with this criterion if the fair value of the prepayment feature is insignificant at initial recognition.

Financial assets: Subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial assets at FVPL	**These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Net gains and losses, including interest or dividend income, are recognised in profit or loss.**
Financial assets at amortised cost	These assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using effective interest method. The amortised cost is reduced by impairment losses. Interest income, foreign exchange gains and losses and impairment are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is recognised in profit or loss.
Equity investments at FVOCI	These assets are subsequently measured at fair value. Dividends are recognised as income in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment. Other net gains and losses are recognised in OCI and are not reclassified to profit or loss.

Financial liabilities: Classification, subsequent measurement and gains and losses

Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in profit or loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities held for trading include derivative liabilities that are not accounted for as hedging instrument. Financial liabilities that meets the definition of held for trading are recognised at fair value through profit or loss.

iii) Impairment

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In accordance with Ind AS 109, the group applies the expected credit losses (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial asset and credit risk exposure

a. Financial assets measured at amortized cost;
b. Financial assets measured at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI);

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

(i) Trade receivables or contract revenue receivables;

Under the simplified approach, the group does not track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognizes impairment loss allowance based on lifetime ECLs at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition. The group 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 reporting date, the historically observed default rates are updated and changes in the forward-looking estimates are analysed.

For recognition of impairment loss on other financial assets and risk exposure, the group determines whether there has been a significant increase in the credit risk since initial recognition. If credit risk has not increased significantly, 12-month ECL is used to provide for impairment loss. However, if credit risk has increased significantly, lifetime ECL is used. If, in subsequent periods, the credit quality of the instrument improves such that there is no longer a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition, then the group reverts to recognizing impairment loss allowance based on 12- months ECL.

Lifetime ECL are the expected credit losses resulting from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument. The 12-month ECL is a portion of the lifetime ECL that results from default events that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date.

ECL is the difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the group in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the entity expects to receive (i.e., all cash shortfalls), discounted at the original EIR. When estimating the cash flows, an entity is required to consider:

(a) All contractual terms of the financial instrument (including prepayment, extension, call and similar options) over the expected life of the financial instrument. However, in rare cases when the expected life of the financial instrument cannot be estimated reliably, then the entity is required to use the remaining contractual term of the financial instrument.

(b) Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

ECL impairment loss allowance (or reversal) recognized during the period is recognized as income/ expense in the statement of profit and loss. This amount is reflected under the head 'other income' in the statement of profit and loss.

iv) Trade Receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. They are generally due for settlement within one year and therefore are all classified as current. Where the settlement is due after one year, they are classified as non-current. Trade receivables are recognized initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognized at fair value. The group holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortized cost using the effective

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interest method.

v) Contract Assets

A contract asset is the entity's right to consideration in exchange for goods or services that the entity has transferred to the customer. A contract asset becomes a receivable when the entity's right to consideration is unconditional, which is the case when only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due. The impairment of contract assets is measured, presented and disclosed on the same basis as trade receivables.

vi) Financial liabilities

a. Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified at initial recognition as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs. The group financial liabilities include loans and borrowings including bank overdraft, trade payables, trade deposits, retention money, liabilities towards services and other payables.

b. Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

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 group that are not designated as hedging instruments in a hedge relationship as 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 recognized 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 recognized in OCI. These gains/ losses are not subsequently transferred to profit and loss. However, the group may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity. All other changes in fair value of such liability are recognized in the statement of profit or loss. The group has not designated any financial liability as at fair value through profit and loss.

vii) Trade Payable

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the group prior to the end of the financial year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period. They are recognized initially at fair value and subsequently measured at amortized cost using Effective interest rate method.

viii) Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the group has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the group transfers goods or services to the customer, contract liability is recognized when the payment is made.

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or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognized as revenue when the group performs under the contract.

ix) Impairment of assets

As at the end of each accounting year, the carrying amounts of PPE, investment property, intangible assets and investments in associate are reviewed to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If such indication exists, the PPE, investment property, intangible assets and investments in associate are tested for impairment so as to determine the impairment loss, if any.

An impairment is recognized to the extent that the carrying amount of receivable or asset relating to contracts with customers (a) the remaining amount of consideration that the group expects to receive in exchange for the goods or services to which such asset relates; less (b) the costs that relate directly to providing those goods or services and that have not been recognized as expenses.

Impairment loss is recognized when the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is determined:

(i) In the case of an individual asset, at the higher of fair value less costs to sell and the value-in-use; and

(ii) In the case of a cash generating unit (the smallest identifiable group of assets that generates independent cash flows), at the higher of the cash generating unit's fair values less costs to sell and the value-in-use.

x) Loans and borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognized at fair value, net of transaction cost incurred. After initial recognition, interest bearing borrowings are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the Effective interest rate method. Gains and losses are recognized in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognized as well as through the Effective interest rate amortization 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 amortization is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Borrowing is classified as current liabilities unless the group has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period.

xi) Reclassification of financial assets/ financial liabilities

The group 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 group's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are significant to the group's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the group either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is significant to its operations. If the group reclassifies financial assets, it applies the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The group does not restate any previously recognized gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

2.09 Inventories

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost or net

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realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale. Cost includes the fair value of consideration paid including duties and taxes (other than those refundable), inward freight and other expenditure directly attributable to the purchase. Trade discounts and rebates are deducted in determining the cost of purchase. Cost of Inventory is determined on First in first out (FIFO) basis

2.10 Taxes

Income tax expense comprises current tax expense and the net change in the deferred tax asset or liability during the year. Current and deferred tax are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognized in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

Current tax:

Current tax expenses are accounted in the same period to which the revenue and expenses relate. Provision for current income tax is made for the tax liability payable on taxable income after considering tax allowances, deductions and exemptions determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the prevailing tax laws.

The group's management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off the recognized amounts and there is an intention to settle the asset and the liability on a net basis.

Deferred tax:

Deferred income tax is recognized using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognized for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in consolidated financial Statements.

Deferred income tax assets are recognized to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilized.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilized. Unrecognized deferred tax assets are re-assessed at each reporting date and are recognized to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered. Deferred tax liabilities and assets are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and when they relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority and the group intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

2.11 Employee benefits

(i) Short-term obligations

All employee benefits falling due wholly within twelve months of rendering the service are classified as short-term employee benefits. Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and

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are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognized for the amount expected to be paid, if the Group has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee, and the amount of obligation can be estimated reliably.

(ii) Defined Contribution Plan

The Group's Employees Provident Fund Organization (EPFO), Pension Fund and Employees State Insurance (ESI) are defined contribution plans. Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans are recognized as an employee benefit expense in profit or loss in the periods during which the related services are rendered by employees. Prepaid contribution is recognized as an assets to the extent that a cash refund or reduction in future payments is available.

(iii) Defined Benefit Plan

Retirement benefit in the form of Gratuity is considered as defined benefit plan. The liability recognized in the balance sheet in respect of gratuity is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the balance sheet date, together with adjustments for unrecognized actuarial gains or losses and past service costs. The defined benefit obligation is determined by actuarial valuation as on the balance sheet date, using the projected unit credit method.

Remeasurements, comprising of actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the asset ceiling, excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability (excluding amounts included in net interest on the net defined benefit liability), are recognized immediately in the balance sheet with a corresponding debit or credit to retained earnings through OCI in the period in which they occur. Remeasurements are not reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods.
Past service costs are recognized in profit or loss on the earlier of:

(i) The date of the plan amendment or curtailment, and
(ii) The date that the group recognizes related restructuring costs.

Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate to the net defined benefit liability.

The Group recognizes the following changes in the net defined benefit obligation as an expense in the statement of profit and loss:

(i) Service costs comprising current service costs, past-service costs, gains and losses on curtailments and nonroutine settlements; and
(ii) Net interest expense or income

2.12 Leases

Leases are accounted for using the principles of recognition, measurement, presentation and disclosures as set out in Ind AS 116"Leases".

Group as a lessor

Leases in which the group does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards incidental to ownership of an asset is classified as operating leases. Rental income arising is accounted in the statement of profit and loss over the lease terms. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognized over the lease term on the same basis as rental income.

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Group as a lessee

On inception of a contract, the group assesses whether it contains a lease. A contract contains a lease when it conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration. The right to use the asset and the obligation under the lease to make payments are recognized in the Group's financial statements as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.

Lease contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Group allocates payments in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices and applies the lease accounting model only to lease component

Right to use Assets

The right-of-use asset recognized at lease commencement includes the amount of lease liabilities on initial measurement, initial direct costs incurred, and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated to a residual value over the rights-of-use assets estimated useful life or the lease term, whichever is lower. Right-of-use assets are also adjusted for any re-measurement of lease liabilities and are subject to impairment testing. Residual value is reassessed at each reporting date.

Lease liability

The lease liability is initially measured at the present value of the lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including 'in-substance fixed' payments) and variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, less any lease incentives receivable. 'In-substance fixed' payments are payments that may, in form, contain variability but that, in substance, are unavoidable. In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Group uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date if the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable.

The lease term includes periods subject to extension options which the Group is reasonably certain to exercise and excludes the effect of early termination options where the group is not reasonably certain that it will exercise the option. Minimum lease payments include the cost of a purchase option if the group is reasonably certain it will purchase the underlying asset after the lease term.

After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest on lease liability and reduced for lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is re-measured if there is a modification e.g. a change in the lease term, a change in the 'in-substance fixed' lease payments or as a result of a rent review or change in the relevant index or rate.

Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognized as an expense in the period over which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs. In respect of variable leases which guarantee a minimum amount of rent over the lease term, the guaranteed amount is considered to be an 'in-substance fixed' lease payment and included in the initial calculation of the lease liability. Payments which are 'in-substance fixed' are charged against the lease liability,

The Group has opted not to apply the lease accounting model to intangible assets, leases of low-value assets or leases which have a term of less than 12 months. Costs associated with these leases are recognized as an expense on a straight line basis over the lease term.

2.13 Earnings per share

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

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

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

2.14 Borrowing Costs

Borrowing cost includes interest and other costs incurred in connection with the borrowing of funds and charged to Statement of Profit & Loss on the basis of effective interest rate (EIR) method. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing cost.

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalized as part of the cost of the respective asset. Capitalization of Borrowing Cost is suspended and charged to the statement of profit and loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying asset is interrupted. All other borrowing costs are recognized as expense in the year in which they occur.

2.15 Cash and Cash Equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposit held at call with financial institutions, other short - term, highly lquid investments with original maturities of three months or less that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value, and bank overdrafts. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

2.16 Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

A provision is recognized when the group has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognized as a finance cost.

Contingent liabilities

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

Contingent assets

Contingent assets are not recognized in the consolidated financial Statements. Contingent assets are disclosed

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in the consolidated financial Statements to the extent it is probable that economic benefits will flow to the Group from such assets.

Provisions, contingent liabilities, contingent assets and commitments are reviewed at each balance sheet date.

2.17 Fair value measurement

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

(i) In the principal market for asset or liability, or
(ii) In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability
(iii) The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the group.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

2.18 Exceptional items

Items which are material by virtue of their size and nature are disclosed separately as exceptional items to ensure that financial statements allow an understanding of the underlying performance of the business in the year and

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to facilitate comparison with prior year.

2.19 Statement of cash flows

Statements of cash flows is made using the indirect method, whereby profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature, any deferral accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments and item of income or expense associated with investing or financing of cash flows. The cash flows from operating, financing and investing activities of the group are segregated.

2.20 Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Group's consolidated financial Statements requires management to make judgments, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of the asset or liability affected in future periods.

2.21 Judgements

In the process of applying the Group's accounting policies, management has made the following judgments, which have the most significant effect on the amounts recognized in the consolidated financial Statements.

a) Recognition of deferred taxes

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

b) Impairment of Financial assets

The impairment provisions of financial assets are based on assumptions about the risk of default and expected loss rates. The group uses judgment in making these assumptions and selecting the inputs to the impairment calculation, based on the groups past history, existing market conditions as well as forward looking estimates at the end of each reporting period.

c) Recognition of revenue

The price charged from the customer is treated as selling price of the goods transferred to the customer. At each balance sheet date, basis the past trends and management judgment, the group assesses the requirement of recognizing provision against the sales returns for its products and in case, such provision is considered necessary, the management make adjustment in the revenue. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

d) Impairment of non-financial assets

The group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An assets recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's CGU'S fair value less cost of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no

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such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples, or other fair value indicators.

e) Leases

Ind AS 116 requires lessees to determine the lease term as the non-cancellable period of a lease adjusted with any option to extend or terminate the lease, if the use of such option is reasonably certain. The group makes an assessment on the expected lease term on a lease-by-lease basis and there by assesses whether it is reasonably certain that any options to extend or terminate the contract will be exercised. In evaluating the lease term, the group considers factors such as significant leasehold improvements undertaken over the lease term, costs relating to the termination of the lease etc. The lease term in future periods is reassessed to ensure that the lease term reflects the current economic circumstances.

2.22 Standards notified but not yet effective

In August 2026, the Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) issued the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2026, effective for reporting periods beginning on or after April 1, 2026. The Group has evaluated the impact of these amendments, noting the following key areas :

(i) Amendments to Ind AS 109 and Ind AS 107 :

The amendments introduce specific classification and disclosure requirements for financial assets with contingent features (such as carbon-linked loans) and contracts referencing nature-dependent electricity. Furthermore, new derecognition criteria for liabilities settled via electronic payment systems have been established.

(ii) Amendments to Ind AS 110 :

Classification regarding the assessment of de facto agents in consolidation without formal contractual arrangements.

(iii) Amendments to Ind AS 101 and Ind AS 7:

Updates aligning transition hedge accounting requirements and removing equity method references in Cash Flow Statements.

Management Assessment :

The Group is in the process of assessing the detailed impact of these amendments. Based on preliminary evaluations, the Company does not expect any material impact from these amendments.

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3 Property, plant and equipment

Description of Assets	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 01, 2025	Addition	Sale / Adjustment	Balance as at March 31, 2026	Balance as at April 01, 2025	Depreciation	Disposal / adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Land- Freehold	29.70	-	-	29.70	-		-	-	29.70	29.70
Building	1,211.01	129.60	-	1,340.61	256.84	63.46	-	320.30	1,020.31	954.17
Furniture & Fittings	95.97	5.65	-	101.62	35.37	13.98	-	49.35	52.27	60.60
Electrical Installation and equipments	19.80	0.07	-	19.87	7.90	1.49	-	9.39	10.48	11.90
Kitchen Equipments	0.65	-	-	0.65	0.18	0.09	-	0.27	0.38	0.47
Air Conditioner	1.13	-	-	1.13	0.36	0.12	-	0.48	0.65	0.77
Plant & Machinery	220.96	15.22	-	236.18	46.42	31.36	-	77.78	158.40	174.54
Office Equipment	90.10	8.05	-	98.15	20.55	14.71	-	35.26	62.89	69.55
Motor Vehicles	11.11	6.39	-	17.50	5.87	2.10	-	7.97	9.53	5.24
Housekeeping Goods	0.60	0.03	-	0.63	0.18	0.05	-	0.23	0.40	0.42
Fire Extinguisher	0.09	-	-	0.09	0.01	0.01	-	0.02	0.07	0.08
Leasehold improvements	1.24	-	1.24	0.00	0.23	-	0.23	0.00	(0.00)	1.01
Computer	5.97	2.43	-	8.40	4.29	2.07	-	6.36	2.04	1.68
Total	1,688.33	167.43	1.24	1,854.53	378.20	129.44	0.23	507.41	1,347.12	1,310.11

Description of Assets	Gross Carrying Amount				Accumulated Depreciation				Net Carrying Amount	
	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Addition	Sale / Adjustment	Balance as at March 31, 2025	Balance as at April 01, 2024	Depreciation	Disposal / adjustments	Balance as at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Land- Freehold	29.70	-	-	29.70	-	-	-	-	29.70	29.70
Building	991.48	219.53	-	1,211.01	201.54	55.30	-	256.84	954.17	789.93
Furniture & Fittings	84.93	11.04	-	95.97	17.55	17.82	-	35.37	60.60	67.38
Electrical Installation and equipments	19.19	0.60	-	19.80	6.02	1.89	-	7.90	11.90	13.18
Kitchen Equipments	0.52	0.13	-	0.65	0.09	0.09	-	0.18	0.47	0.43
Air Conditioner	1.13	-	-	1.13	0.21	0.16	-	0.36	0.77	0.92
Plant & Machinery	150.62	70.34	-	220.96	17.67	28.75	-	46.42	174.54	132.96
Office Equipment	48.20	41.90	-	90.10	7.40	13.15	-	20.55	69.55	40.80
Motor Vehicles	10.06	1.05	-	11.11	4.45	1.43	-	5.87	5.24	5.62
Housekeeping Goods	0.37	0.23	-	0.60	0.10	0.08	-	0.18	0.42	0.27
Fire Extinguisher	0.06	0.03	-	0.09	-	0.01	-	0.01	0.08	0.06
Leasehold improvements	1.24	-	-	1.24	0.12	0.11	-	0.23	1.01	1.12
Computer	4.88	1.12	0.02	5.97	2.77	1.51	-	4.29	1.68	2.10
Total	1,342.38	345.97	0.02	1,688.33	257.92	120.30	-	378.20	1,310.11	1,084.47

a) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2023), the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Property, plant and equipment measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Property, plant and equipment.

b) Certain property, plant and equipment are mortgaged as collateral against borrowings, the details related to which have been described in footnote to note 20 & 25 on 'borrowings'.

c) The Property, Plant & Equipment are valued at cost.The Group has not revalued these assets during the year.

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4 Right of Use Assets

Gross Block

Particulars	Amount	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2024	751.05	751.05
Additions	28.83	28.83
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	779.88	779.88
Additions	26.54	26.54
Disposal	(46.59)	(46.59)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	759.83	759.83

Accumulated depreciation

Particulars	Amount	Total
Balance as at 31 March 2024	45.63	45.62
Charge for the year	37.50	37.50
Disposal	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	83.34	83.34
Charge for the year	37.84	37.84
Disposal	(5.59)	(5.59)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	115.59	115.59

Net Block		
Balance as at 31 March 2025	696.75	696.54
Balance as at 31 March 2026	644.24	644.24

a) For ROU assets Pledged as security, Refer Note 20 & 25

b) One of the subsidiary under Group namely Manor Floatel Private limited (formerly known as Manor Floatel Limited) ("Floatel") has received a demand/show cause notice from the Estate Officer, Syama Prasad Mookerjee Port, Kolkata in respect of alleged dues relating to the hotel premises.The Floatel,inter alia, on the basis of the Resolution Plan approved by the Hon'ble NCLT, which has attained finality, is taking necessary steps to address the matter

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5 **Capital work in progress**

Particulars	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	**238.08**
Additions	259.64
Capitalisation	(258.32)
As at March 31, 2025	**239.40**
Additions	201.10
Capitalisation	(67.90)
As at March 31, 2026	**372.60**

Capital work in progress (CWIP) Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2026	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	239.48	99.96	33.16	-	**372.60**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**239.48**	**99.96**	**33.16**	-	**372.60**

As at 31 March 2025	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Projects in progress	131.54	88.68	19.18	-	**239.40**
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	**131.54**	**88.68**	**19.18**	-	**239.40**

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6 Other Intangible Assets

Particulars	Software	Total
At 31 March 2024	**0.95**	**0.95**
Additions	1.03	1.03
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2025	**1.99**	**1.99**
Additions	0.01	0.01
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2026	**2.00**	**2.00**
Depreciation and amortisation		
At 31 March 2024	**0.35**	0.35
Charge for the year	0.41	0.41
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2025	**0.75**	**0.75**
Charge for the year	0.36	0.36
Disposals	-	-
At 31 March 2026	**1.11**	**1.11**
Net block		
At 31 March 2025	**1.23**	**1.23**
At 31 March 2026	**0.88**	**0.88**

Notes

a) On transition to Ind AS (i.e. 1 April 2023), the Group has elected to continue with the carrying value of all Intagible Assets measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as the deemed cost of Intangible Assets.

b) The Group does not have any pending development in progress of Intangible Assets.

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Financial assets - non-current

7 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Units	Amount	Units	Amount
Investment in Equity Shares				
Fully paid quoted equity investments				
Valued at Fair Value through P&L				
Bajaj Finance limited	3,860.00	3.09	386.00	3.45
Coforge Limited	1,245.00	1.39	249.00	2.02
Eicher motors limited	70.00	0.46	70.00	0.37
Embassy Office parks	2,980.00	1.25	2,980.00	1.09
HDFC bank limited	27,950.00	20.45	13,975.00	25.55
Wipro	23,500.00	4.41	-	-
NMDC limited	1,80,714.00	13.78	60,238.00	12.45
Tech Mahindra Limited	333.00	0.46	333.00	0.47
Investments in investment fund (Unquoted)				
Valued at Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income				
Fireside ventures investment fund I	-	21.92	-	28.07
Investment in Bonds (at amortised cost)				
National Highway Authority of India- Tax Free Bonds	4,200.00	4.98	4,200.00	4.68
Total	**2,44,852.00**	**72.19**	**82,431.00**	**78.15**
Aggregate amount of quoted Investments	2,44,852.00	50.28	82,431.00	50.08
Aggregate amount of unquoted Investments	-	21.92	-	28.07
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments		-		-

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All amounts are in Rs. in millions except otherwise stated

7 Investments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026 Units	Amount	As at March 31, 2025 Units	Amount
Others (at fair value through P&L):				
Fully paid quoted equity investments				
Noida Toll Bridge Co. Limited	-	0.04	-	0.04
SKF Bearing Limited	-	0.01	-	0.01
Less: Provision for Impairment in value of	-	(0.05)	-	(0.05)
Investments (Refer Footnote a)	-	-	-	-
Investment in Mutual Funds				
Motilal Oswal MF - NIFTY 500 Index Fund-Direct-G FI no. 571332999256	4,47,638.97	10.47	4,47,638.97	11.01
UTI MF - Overnight Fund - Regular - Growth FI no. 571319672063	542.08	2.00	3,816.98	13.20
UTI Overnight Fund Collextion A/c	1,787.63	6.59	-	4.13
UTI Overnight Fund Regular Growth Plan	7,599.00	28.01	9,573.00	33.11
UTI Overnight Fund Direct Growth Plan	21,107.00	77.82		
UTI MF - Liquid Cash Plan - Regular - Growth	-	-	410.00	1.73
ICICI Prudential Balanced Advantage Fund Direct Plan	3,45,449.06	24.80	93,454.00	7.22
ICICI Prudential Balanced Advntage Fund-Growth	93,453.93	7.51	3,45,449.06	23.96
Parag Parikh Flexi Cap Fund Collection	80,266.00	6.88	80,266.00	6.89
NIPPON NIFTY	5,042.46	0.04	5,042.46	0.04
SBI Magnum Gilt Fund Direct Growth	-	-	14,510.00	1.00
UTI Nifty 50 Index Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	52,890.09	8.26	52,890.00	8.62
UTI Nifty Next 50 Index Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	3,21,337.27	7.19	3,40,990.00	7.91
UTI Overnight Fund - Direct Plan - Growth	6,066.24	22.36	3,504.00	12.12
UTI Overnight Fund-Regular_G	213.53	0.79	1,628.00	5.63
Total	**13,83,393.26**	**202.72**	**13,99,172.47**	**136.57**
Aggregate amount of quoted Investments	13,83,393.26	202.76	13,99,172.47	136.62
Market value of quoted Investments	13,83,393.26	202.77	13,99,172.47	136.62
Aggregate amount of unquoted Investments	-	0.01		(0.00)
Aggregate amount of impairment in value of investments	-	(0.05)		(0.05)

a) The Group has recognised i) an impairment loss of Rs.0.05 Million (March 31, 2025: Rs.0.05 Million) due to loss of share certificate.

b) Refer Note 20 & 25 for information on Investments given as security for borrowings.

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8 **Other financial assets**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current other financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security deposits	9.41	10.14
Fixed deposits under lien	26.98	3.02
Total Non-current other financial assets	**36.39**	**13.16**
Current other financial assets		
Measured at amortised cost (Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Interest accrued	2.35	1.66
Security deposits	5.86	1.94
Earnest Money Deposits	7.81	5.31
Subsidy receivable	26.95	12.06
Advance to other	0.03	-
Derivative Instruments measured at fair value	15.20	-
Total Current other financial assets	**58.20**	**20.97**

9 **Deferred Tax balances**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Entities with net Deferred Tax assets		
Deferred Tax Assets	76.85	73.61
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(60.12)	(65.46)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**16.73**	**8.15**
Entities with net Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Assets	36.97	32.60
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(58.67)	(50.30)
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(21.70)**	**(17.70)**
Entities with net Deferred Tax assets		
Deferred Tax Assets	**76.85**	**73.61**
- Lease liability	72.64	72.57
- Gratuity	2.11	0.96
- Leave Encashment	0.22	0.08
- Property, plant and Equipment	1.17	-
- Others	0.71	-
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(60.12)**	**(65.46)**
- Property, plant and Equipment & Right of Use Asset	(59.84)	(65.07)
- Investment	(0.28)	(0.19)
- Security Deposit		(0.20)
Net Deferred Tax Assets	**16.74**	**8.15**
Entities with net Deferred Tax Liabilities		
Deferred Tax Assets	**36.97**	**32.60**
- Lease liability	27.85	25.08
- Gratuity	3.53	2.69
- Leave Encashment	0.33	-
- Security Deposit given	-	0.20
- Derivatives	-	(1.00)
- Trade Payable		0.23
- Investment	0.05	
- Deferred lease income	5.14	5.30
- Long term Capital Loss		-
- Property, plant and Equipment	0.07	0.10
Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(58.67)**	**(50.30)**
- Property, plant and Equipment	(23.25)	(20.27)
- Right of Use	(23.71)	(22.16)
- Investment	-	(0.46)
- Security Deposit	(5.53)	(5.50)
- Financial assets	(2.35)	(1.90)
- Fair Value Gain on Mutual Funds	-	-
- Derivatives	(3.83)	
Net Deferred Tax Liabilities	**(21.70)**	**(17.70)**

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Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Accounting profit before tax	**309.00**	**284.40**
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.17%	77.77	71.58
Tax effect of:		
Paid under Scheme for Vishwas Scheme	-	3.39
Non-deductible	3.51	0.86
Non-taxable income	(15.81)	(13.39)
Different tax rate impact	11.72	(0.87)
Excess provision made	0.29	0.31
Effect of Deffered tax recognition on unrealised loss	-	(0.91)
Tax Expenses for earlier years	5.18	-
Deferred Tax Assets not recognised in earlier years	(6.34)	-
Other	(0.37)	0.83
Tax effect of consolidated adjustments	16.34	1.73
Tax expense for the year	**92.27**	**63.52**
At the effective income tax rate	**29.86%**	**22.33%**

10 Other non-current assets

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Advance	56.40	16.14
Prepaid Expenses	0.12	
Total	**56.52**	**16.14**

11 Inventories

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)	3.74	5.55
Liquor and wine	4.04	1.16
Stores and other consumable	-	3.29
Total	**7.78**	**10.00**

12 Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Unsecured, considered good	53.48	29.33
Credit Impaired	0.36	-
Less : Provision for Doubtful Debts	(0.36)	-
Total	**53.48**	**29.33**

No Trade Receivables are due from Directors or other officers of the group either severally or jointly with any other person. Nor any trade receivables or other receivables are due from firms or private companies except shown above in which any directors is a partner, director or a member.

Aging of Trade Receivable as at March 31, 2026

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31.03.2026 for following periods from date of invoice					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable:						
(i) considered good	46.51	6.08	0.64	0.22	0.03	**53.48**
(ii) credit impaired	-	-	0.13	0.22	0.01	**0.36**
Disputed Trade Receivable:						-
(i) considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) credit impaired	-	-		-	-	-
Total	**46.51**	**6.08**	**0.77**	**0.44**	**0.04**	**53.84**

Aging of Trade Receivable as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Outstanding as at 31.03.2025 for following periods from date of invoice					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
Undisputed Trade Receivable:	-					
(i) considered good	26.36	1.00	1.32	0.65		**29.33**
(ii) credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed Trade Receivable:	-					
(i) considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) credit impaired	-	-		-	-	-
Total	**26.36**	**1.00**	**1.32**	**0.65**	**-**	**29.33**

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13 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Balances with banks		
On current accounts*	58.28	30.37
Cash on hand	3.38	2.86
Total	**61.66**	**33.23**

*Office of the Special Director, Directorate of Enforcement (ED) had freezed the bank accounts of the Group maintained with IDBI Bank and Punjab National Bank, in the year 2020-21 to the extent amount of Rs. 2.55 million (March 31, 2025 :Rs. 2.55 million) under the provisions of Prevention of Money Laundering Act 2002.

14 Other bank balances

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Deposits with remaining maturity between three and twelve months	10.53	18.33
Term Deposit with SBI	3.60	7.41
Total	**14.13**	**25.74**

Refer Note 20 & 25 for information on Bank balances held as security for borrowings.

15 Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
(Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated)		
IPO Expenses	64.94	2.50
Advances to suppliers	6.26	5.71
Advances to employees	0.28	0.58
Advances to others	8.96	0.04
Prepaid Expense	7.76	7.35
Other Receivable	-	0.28
Balances with government authorities	26.61	81.49
Less : Provision for GST Input	-	(31.92)
Total	**114.81**	**66.03**

16 Current tax assets (net)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax assets	12.67	8.88
Total	**12.67**	**8.88**

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17 Equity share capital

A.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Authorised shares		
75,000,000 (March 31, 2025: 300,000) Equity shares of 2 each	150.00	30.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up shares		
5,78,73,000 Equity Shares of ₹2 each fully paid (March 31 2025 : 289,365 Shares of Rs. 100 each)	115.75	28.94
	115.75	**28.94**

B. Reconciliation of Authorised, issued, subscribed and paid up share capital:

(a) Reconciliation of Authorised share capital:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amounts
As at March 31,2024	3,00,000	30.00
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2025	**3,00,000**	**30.00**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	12,00,000	120.00
Total	15,00,000	150.00
Impact of split of shares	7,35,00,000	-
As at March 31,2026	**7,50,00,000**	**150.00**

(b) Reconciliation of issued, subscribed and paid up share capital:

Particulars	No. of Shares	Amounts
As at March 31,2024	**2,89,365**	**28.94**
Increase/(decrease) during the year	-	-
As at March 31,2025	**2,89,365**	**28.94**
Impact of split of shares	1,41,78,885	
Impact of Bonus sshares	4,34,04,750	**86.81**
As at March 31,2026	**5,78,73,000**	**115.75**

Terms/Rights attached to class of shares

The Group has only one class of equity shares referred to as equity shares having a par value of ₹ 2 per share. Each Shareholder is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting, except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Group after distribution of all preferential amounts, if any, the distribution will be in proportion to number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

C. Shareholders holding more than 5% equity shares in the Group :

	As at March 31, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
Name of Shareholder	Number of Shares	% holding	Number of Shares	% holding
Kishan Tibrewalla	1,81,09,400	31.29%	90,547	31.29%
Deval Tibrewalla	1,34,82,397	23.30%	67,412	23.30%
Prem Tibrewalla	1,39,76,000	24.15%	69,880	24.15%
Kishan Tibrewalla (HUF)	1,23,05,200	21.26%	61,526	21.26%

D. Details of shares held by Promoters as on March 31, 2026

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Kishan Tibrewalla	90,547	1,80,18,853	1,81,09,400	31.29%	-
Deval Tibrewalla	67,412	1,34,14,985	1,34,82,397	23.30%	-
Prem Tibrewalla	69,880	1,39,06,120	1,39,76,000	24.15%	-
Kishan Tibrewalla (HUF)	61,526	1,22,43,674	1,23,05,200	21.26%	-
	2,89,365	**5,75,83,632**	**5,78,72,997**	**100.00%**	**-**

* Changes in shareholding during the year also represents impact of split of shares from Rs.100 to Rs. 2 each.

Details of shares held by Promoters as on March 31, 2025

Promoter Name	No. of shares at the beginning of the year	Change during the year	No. of shares at the end of the year	% of Total Shares	% change during the year
Kishan Tibrewalla	90,547	-	90,547	31.29%	-
Deval Tibrewalla	67,412	-	67,412	23.30%	-
Prem Tibrewalla	69,880	-	69,880	24.15%	-
Kishan Tibrewalla (HUF)	61,526	-	61,526	21.26%	-
	2,89,365	**-**	**2,89,365**	**100.00%**	**-**

E. Split/Sub-division of Share Capital of the Company

During the year ended March 31, 2026, equity shares of the Company having face value of Rs. 100 each were subdivided into 50 equity shares having face value of Rs. 2 each. Accordingly, 289365 equity shares of Rs. 100 each were subdivided into 14,468,250 equity shares of Rs. 2 each.

F. Bonus issue

During the year ended March 31, 2026., pursuant to Section 63 and other applicable provisions, if any, of the Companies Act, 2013 and rules made thereunder, proposed that a sum of Rs. 86.81 million be capitalized as Bonus Equity shares out of free reserves allotted to the Equity Shareholders by issue of 4,34,04,750 (Four Crore Thirty-Four Lakh Four Thousand Seven Hundred and Fifty) Equity shares of Rs. 2/- each to the Equity Shareholders in the proportion of 3 (Three) Equity share for every 1 (One) existing fully paid-up Equity shares. In the preceding years, there was no other bonus issue and/or issue of shares other than for cash consideration.

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18 Other equity

a) Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Capital Reserve	103.53	118.95
Security Premium	90.08	90.08
Retained earnings	970.21	916.03
Equity instruments Reserve through Other Comprehensive Income	(7.86)	(7.86)
Total	**1,155.96**	**1,117.20**

(i) Capital Reserve

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	118.95	125.06
Movement during the year	(15.42)	(6.11)
Total	**103.53**	**118.95**

(ii) Security Premium

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	90.08	154.36
Movement during the year	-	(64.28)
Total	**90.08**	**90.08**

(iii) Retained Earnings

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	916.03	700.56
Net Profit for the year	196.81	200.79
Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	(6.52)	2.19
Acquisition of non controlling interest of subsidiary company	-	12.49
Utilisation of Bonus	(86.81)	-
Change due to acquisition of non-controlling interest	(49.30)	-
Total	**970.21**	**916.03**

(iv) Equity instruments Reserve through Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	(7.86)	(1.39)
Other comprehensive income arising from fair value gains/(losses) on investments in equity instruments at FVTOCI (non-reclassifiable) (net of tax)	-	(6.47)
Total	**(7.86)**	**(7.86)**

Nature and purpose of reserves

i) Capital Reserve - Capital Reserve created on elimininationn of share capital of subsidiary against investment in Subsidiaries

ii) Security Premium - Where the Company issues shares at a premium, whether for cash or otherwise, a sum equal to the aggregate amount of the premium received on those shares shall be transferred to "Securities Premium". The Company may use this reserve for issuing fully paid-up bonus shares, buy-back of shares and for expenses in relation to issue of shares

iii) Retained Earnings - Retained Earnings represents undistributed profits of the group which can be distributed to it's Equity Shareholders in accordance with the requirements of Companies Act, 2013

(iv) Equity instruments Reserve through Other Comprehensive Income - This reserve represents the cumulative gains and losses arising on the revaluation of investments in equity instruments measured at fair value through other comprehensive income

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19 Non-Controlling Interest

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Opening Balance	(16.13)	24.81
Introduction/Withdrawal during the year	22.63	(19.20)
Net Profit for the year	19.92	20.08
Other comprehensive income arising from the remeasurement of defined benefit obligation, net of income tax	0.10	0.07
Acquisition of non controlling interest of subsidiary company	-	(12.49)
Elimination of Non-Controlling Interest at loss of control in Subsidiary	-	(15.61)
Changes arising due to loss of control	-	(13.79)
Total	**26.52**	**(16.13)**

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Financial liabilities - Non Current

20 Borrowings

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Term loans from banks	580.13	396.42
Unsecured		
From related parties	56.37	56.73
Redeemable Preference Shares		
Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited *(2500000 Preference shares @ Rs. 10 per share)*	25.00	25.00
Total	**661.50**	**478.15**
Less: Current maturities of long-term debt (included in note 25)	113.26	86.54
Non-current Borrowings (as per balance sheet)	**548.24**	**391.61**

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(i) Terms and security of Secured Borrowings (March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025)

Name of lender	Lender Type	Type of Loan	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025	Interest Type	Rate of Interest	Security	Original Tenor	Personal Guarantee	Corporate Guarantee
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan	257.65	242.42	Floating	1.00% above EBLR	Primary Security i. First Charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets of the Agartala project (present and future) ii. Assignment of all rental income both present and future from the Mall at Agartala. Others: i. Assignment in favour of the State Bank of India (SBI), all the rights, titles and interest of the borrower from all contracts, insurances, licenses and all project documents(including the concession agreement) which the borrower is party to including contractor guarantee, liquidated damages and all other contracts relating the project. ii. Assignment of substitution rights and charge over termination payments received by the borrower from the Agartala project in case of the specified circumstances. (State Bank of India(SBI) Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Pvt Ltd) and Tripura Tourism Development Corporation Ltd) have signed a substitution agreement, whereby, in case of default of loan, the lenders i.e SBI shall have the right to substitute Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Pvt Ltd), Agartala with any other operator for the remaining period of the lease.) Collateral Security Flat No Owner — Type of Charge 4A Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4B Smt. Prem Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4C Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4D Smt. Prem Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4E Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge	Max 84 months (excl moratorium) from the date of disbursement	1. Kishan Tibrewalla 2. Prem Tibrewalla 3. Deval Tibrewalla	NA
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan-GECL	-	17.17	Floating	0.10% above EBLR (Maximum 9.25% p.a.)		Max 6 years from the date of disbursement. The principal shall be repaid in 48 months from the end of moratorium period.	1. Kishan Tibrewalla 2. Prem Tibrewalla 3. Deval Tibrewalla	NA
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan-GECL	8.93	-	Floating	1.00% above EBLR		Max 96 months from the date of disbursement	1. Kishan Tibrewalla 2. Prem Tibrewalla 3. Deval Tibrewalla	NA
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan-GECL	21.14	28.66	Floating	FY 25-26 0.75% above EBLR (Maximum 9.25% p.a.) FY 24-25 0.10% above EBLR (Maximum 9.25% p.a.)		Max 6 years from the date of disbursement. The principal shall be repaid in 48 months from the end of moratorium period.	1. Kishan Tibrewalla 2. Prem Tibrewalla 3. Deval Tibrewalla	NA
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan	132.52	5.96	Floating	1.00% above EBLR	Primary Security i. Leasehold rights on Plot of land measuring 2.192 acres situated at Kohima Nagaland with Title Deed No: 53/LD, Registered On: 15-APR-24.(Refer Note - 4) ii. First Charge on all movable and immovable fixed assets of the Kohima project (present and future)(Refer Note - 3) Others: i. Assignment in favour of the State Bank of India (SBI), all the rights, titles and interest of the borrower from all contracts, insurances, licenses and all project documents(including the concession agreement) which the borrower is party to including contractor guarantee, liquidated damages and all other contracts relating the project. Collateral Security Flat No Owner — Type of Charge 4A Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4B Smt. Prem Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4C Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4D Smt. Prem Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge 4E Shri Deval Tibrewalla — EM, First Charge	96 monthly installments (excluding moratorium) date of disbursement	1. Kishan Tibrewalla 2. Prem Tibrewalla 3. Deval Tibrewalla	NA
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan	147.95	102.21	Floating	2.50% above EBLR	i. Leasehold rights on Plot of land measuring about 16,988 sq. mtr situated at Nohsngithiang, Cherrapunjee, East Khasi Hills District, Meghalaya. ii. Hypothecation charge on all the plant and machinery and other movable assets of the unit both present and future. (Refer Note 3) iii. Lien on Bank deposits & Mutual Fund (Refer Note 7 & 14)	99 monthly installments (excluding moratorium) date of disbursement	Hotel Polo Towers Limited (formerely Known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)	Deval Tibrewalla
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan	5.59	-	Floating	0.2% above EBLR	i. A plot of land measuring about 7.698 acres at Plot No. 5, Mairang, West Khasi Hills, Meghalaya, 793120. ii. Hypothecation charge on all the plant and machinery and other movable assets of the unit, both present and future.	96 monthly installments (excluding moratorium) date of disbursement	Hotel Polo Towers Limited (formerely Known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)	Deval Tibrewalla
Punjab National Bank	Bank	Vehicle Loar	5.19	-	Floating	2.65% above Repo Rate	Hypothecation of the Vehicle Financed	84 monthly installments	-	-
State Bank of India	Bank	Term Loan	1.17	-	Floating	10.65%	Hypothecation of Plant & Machinery & Moveable Assets	126 Months installments	Hotel Polo Towers Limited (formerely Known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)	Deval Tibrewalla
Total			580.13	396.42						

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(ii) Terms and security of Unsecured Borrowings (March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025)

Loan from Directors and related parties are repayable after expiry of tenure of 10 Years from date of agreement. The interest on these loans carry interest @9% p.a.. Further, Borrower can repay in part or in full, any time before the end of the duration at its own discretion.

(iii) Terms attached with Preference Shares (March 31, 2026 & March 31, 2025)
Preference shares are non convertible, non particiating and redeemable at par within a period not exceeding 20 years from the date of allotment

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21 Leases

Set out below are the carrying amounts of lease liabilities and the movements during the period:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
As at 1 April	743.66	715.96
Additions	26.54	27.98
Accretion of interest	49.03	48.74
Derecognise	(44.52)	-
Payments	(50.37)	(49.03)
As at 31 March	**724.34**	**743.66**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current	20.14	38.96
Non-current	704.20	704.69

The following are the amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation expenses in respect of right-of-use assets	37.84	37.50
Interest expense in respect of lease liabilities	49.03	48.74
Expenses relating to short-term lease (included in other expenses)	0.41	1.86
Total amount recognised in profit and loss	**87.28**	**88.10**

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22 Other Financial Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current other financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Security Deposit	15.85	15.22
Retention money	30.26	9.55
Total Non-current other financial liabilities	**46.11**	**24.77**
Current other financial liabilities		
Measured at amortised cost		
Security deposits	3.93	1.88
Other payable	0.02	-
Capital Creditors	17.36	33.74
Employee Benefit Payable	15.94	12.23
Rent Payables	1.55	12.92
Other Liabilities	1.20	0.72
Provision for expenses	3.14	7.95
Provision for CSR (Refer note 34b)	-	1.14
Revenue Received in Advance	-	3.68
Retention Money	0.06	-
Financial liabilities at fair value through profit and loss	-	-
Derivative Instruments measured at fair value	-	3.95
Total Current other financial liabilities	**43.20**	**78.21**

23 Other non-current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current other liabilities		
Deferred lease income	18.22	19.11
Deferred government grant	48.21	49.11
Total non-current liabilities	**66.43**	**68.22**
Current other liabilities		
Contract liabilities*	37.64	39.30
Statutory dues	20.03	15.82
Deferred lease income	2.21	1.95
Other payables (expenses)	0.12	0.46
Total current liabilities	**60.00**	**57.53**

* Contract liabilities are advances received from customers and are non-interest bearing.

24 Provisions

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Non-current provision		
Employee benefit provisions		
Provision for Gratuity	18.90	14.99
Provision for Leave Encashment	1.56	1.17
Total	**20.46**	**16.16**
Current provision		
Employee benefit provisions		
Provision for Gratuity	2.43	1.09
Provision for Leave encashment	0.54	0.14
Total	**2.97**	**1.23**

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25 **Borrowings**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Secured		
Working Capital facilities from Banks		
Working capital demand loan from banks	50.00	5.10
Current maturity of long term borrowing	113.26	86.54
Total	**163.26**	**91.64**

Note :

(i) Terms and Security of secured borrowings:

Name of lender	Type of Facility	As at 31st March 2026	As at 31st March 2025	Interest Type	Rate of Interest	Security	Personal Guarantee
Barclays Bank PLC	Working Capital Demand Loan	50	5.10	Fixed	8.10%	1. Charge by way of pledge executed over debt mutual funds/ bonds owned by the company in favour of lender;(Refer Note 7) 2. Charge by way of pledge executed by Mr. Prem Tibrewalla over debt mutual funds/bonds owned by the company in favour of lender; 3. Charge by way of pledge executed by Mr. Deval Tibrewalla over debt mutual funds/bonds owned by the company in favour of lender; 4. Charge by way of pledge executed by Mr. Kishan Tibrewalla over debt mutual funds / bonds owned by the company in favour of lender;	Deval Tibrewalla
Total		**50.00**	**5.10**				

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26 **Trade payables**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Trade payables		
Trade payables		
(i) Total dues to micro and small enterprises*	16.53	14.53
(ii) Total dues to creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	52.94	43.02
Total	**69.47**	**57.55**

*MSME information has been determined to the extent such parties have been identitied on the basis of information available with the group.

Disclosures is required under Sec 22 of MSMED Act, 2006

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
The principal amount and the interest due thereon (to be shown separately) remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of accounting year;	16.53	14.53
The amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the due date during each accounting year;	-	-
The amount of interest due and payable for the period (where the principal has been paid but interest under the MSMED Act, 2006 not paid);	-	-
The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year; and	-	-
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 to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

Trade payables Ageing Schedule

As at 31 March 2026	Outstanding as at 31.03.2026 from date of transaction				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	16.16	0.34	0.03	-	**16.53**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	46.64	3.30	2.97	0.03	**52.94**
Disputed trade payables					-
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
	62.80	**3.64**	**3.00**	**0.03**	**69.47**

As at 31 March 2025	Outstanding as at 31.03.2025 from date of transaction				Total
	< 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	> 3 years	
Undisputed trade payables					
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	8.60	5.72	0.15	0.06	**14.53**
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	31.71	7.40	0.64	3.27	**43.02**
Disputed trade payables					
Disputed dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-	-	-
Disputed dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small		-	-	-	-
	40.32	**13.12**	**0.79**	**3.33**	**57.55**

Trade payables are non-interest bearing and are normally settled on 30-90 days terms.

27 **Current tax liabilities**

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Current tax liabilities	7.71	15.56
Total	**7.71**	**15.56**

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28 Revenue from operations

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services and products		
- Room Rent Received	600.45	547.96
- Food and Beverages	522.61	534.39
Other Operating Revenues	189.58	97.38
Total	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

(i) Disaggregation of revenue based on products and services:

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Sale of Services and products		
Revenue from hospitality services	1,312.64	1,179.73
Total	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

(ii) Based on segment

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Hotel Operations	1,312.64	1,179.73
Total	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

(iii) Timing of revenue recognition

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Goods/services transferred at a point in time	1,312.64	1,179.73
Total	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

(iv) Revenue by location of customers

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
India	1,312.64	1,179.73
Total	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

(v) Contract Balances

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Trade Receivables* (refer note 12)	53.48	29.33
Contract Liabilties (refer note 23)	37.64	39.30
Total	**91.12**	**68.63**

*A trade receivable is recorded when the firm has issued an invoice and has an unconditional right to receive payment. In respect of revenues from hospitality services, the invoice is typically issued as the related performance obligations are satisfied.

(vi) Contract Liabilties

An entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration (or the amount is due) from the

a) Advance from customers

Advance from customer is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. The table does not include amounts which were received and recognised as revenue in the year.

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the beginning of the year	39.30	17.01
Amount received during the year for which performance obligation is not satisfied	37.59	39.30
Performance obligation satisfied in current year from opening balance	(39.30)	(17.01)
Amounts included in contract liabilities at the end of the year	**37.59**	**39.30**

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29 Other Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on fixed deposits with banks	2.17	1.89
Interest on IT Refund	0.10	0.67
Interest on Tax free bonds	0.31	0.31
Interest on Security Deposit	1.63	-
Dividend Received	1.15	1.26
Subsidy received	14.25	10.69
Advances written off	0.67	0.19
Profit on sale of Investments	11.96	30.86
Derivatives at FVTPL	15.20	-
Fair Value gain/ loss on Financial instrument at FVTPL	(3.68)	8.46
Unwinding of interest on financial assets	-	0.06
Amortisation of deferred grant	0.89	0.89
Gain on Lease Transfer	3.90	-
Miscellaneous Income	10.24	1.16
Total other income	**58.79**	**56.44**

30 Cost of food and beverages consumed

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Consumption of food and beverages (excluding liquor and wine)		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	6.23	4.63
Add: Purchases during the year	153.11	156.53
Add :Transportation Charges	0.94	1.32
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(3.74)	(6.23)
Total (A)	156.54	156.25
Consumption of liquor and wine		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	3.54	3.11
Add: Purchases during the year	20.90	16.25
Less: Inventory at the end of the year	(4.04)	(3.54)
Total (B)	20.40	15.82
Total Cost of Food and Beverages Consumed	**176.94**	**172.07**

31 Employee benefit expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Salaries, wages and bonus	194.63	186.92
Contribution to provident and other funds	17.79	13.15
Gratuity (refer note 38)	8.17	5.13
Director Remuneration	46.06	18.00
Leave Encashment (refer note 38)	0.81	(0.20)
Staff welfare expenses	20.15	14.85
Total employee benefit expenses	**287.61**	**237.84**

32 Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Interest on Borrowings & Others	34.15	34.01
Interest on Lease Liabilities	49.03	48.74
Loss on Foreign currency transaction	13.63	3.88
Loan processing fees	0.27	0.32
Interest on security deposit	1.40	0.78
Interest on Partner's capital	1.35	1.55
Bank Charges and Commission	0.73	0.82
Interest on MSME	0.06	-
Interest On Delayed payment of taxes	0.09	0.03
Total finance costs	**100.71**	**90.13**

33 Depreciation and amortization expense

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Depreciation of property, plant and equipment (note 3)	129.42	120.28
Amortisation of intangible assets (note 6)	0.37	0.41
Depreciation of Right-of-Use assets (note 4)	37.83	37.50
Total depreciation and amortization expenses	**167.62**	**158.19**

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34 Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
Power and fuel Expenses	54.96	49.49
Freight and Forwarding	0.68	0.75
Repairs and Maintenance		
Buildings- R&M	3.35	7.03
Plant & Machinery- R&M	3.06	2.35
Others- R&M	26.04	20.13
Advertising and sales promotion	49.14	64.37
Donation	0.72	-
Vehicle Running & Maintenance Expenses	2.67	2.90
Membership & Subscription	1.09	1.61
Travelling and conveyance	12.25	11.09
AMC and Rental Charges	6.83	7.34
Insurance	2.36	2.63
Communication	9.32	2.61
Printing and Stationery	2.20	2.17
Legal and Professional Fees	26.08	15.83
Payment to Auditors (also refer note 34(a))	2.06	1.34
Event & Entertainment Expenses	12.08	11.30
House Keeping & Other Consumables	18.16	17.07
Spa & Laundry Expenses	9.97	7.37
Rates and taxes	21.12	14.38
Security Charges	12.23	6.41
Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses (also refer note 34(b))	3.43	2.62
Bank charges	3.76	3.93
Derivatives at Fair value through profit and loss	-	3.59
Miscellaneous Expenses	19.34	15.31
Administrative and Selling Expenses	12.44	0.18
Pest Control Charges	0.37	0.30
Provision for Doubtful Debt	0.36	
Bad debts written off	0.78	0.01
Share Transcation Expenses	0.01	0.03
Works Contract	-	0.54
Share of management fees, set up cost and operating expenses	0.19	0.23
loss on lease termination	1.20	-
Incorporation Expenses	0.00	-
Preliminary Expenses written off	0.02	-
Fair Value gain/ loss on Financial instrument at FVTPL	0.22	-
Management Fees	0.54	-
Rent expenses	9.99	-
Balance written off	0.53	-
Total other expenses	**329.55**	**274.91**

34(a) Details of payment to auditors (excluding GST as applicable)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
As auditor		
Statutory Audit Fees	2.06	1.34
Total	**2.06**	**1.34**

Note - During the financial year ended March 31, 2025 the company has incurred ₹ 1.00 million (March 31, 2024: Nil) towards service received from the auditors of the Company in relation to the proposed Initial Public Offering (IPO). The same was not charged off to the statement of profit and loss and was disclosed in "Other current assets" as it is supposed to be adjusted from securities premium in proportion of shares being offered or fresh shares issued.

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34(b) Corporate Social Responsibility Expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
1. CSR amount required to be spent as per Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Schedule VII thereof by the Group	3.43	2.19
2. Amount spent during the year on:		
(i) Construction/acquisition of an asset	-	-
(ii) On purpose other than (i) above	3.43	1.37
	3.43	**1.37**
Add : Excess spent, brought forward from previous year	-	-
Less : Excess spent, carried forward to next year	-	0.11
Add : Provision Made for FY 2023-24 (Refer note below)	-	0.71
Add : Provision Made for FY 2024-25	-	0.43
Net Amount recognised in the statement of profit and loss	**3.43**	**2.62**
Unspent amount		
Spent withing 6 months from the end of Financial year	**-**	**1.14**

Note :

In FY 2022-23, One of subsidiaries of the group had earned net profit exceeding Rs. 5 cr , therefore provisions for Section 135 of Company Act, 2013 were applicable to the Subsidiary for FY 2023-24. However, the Subsidiary did not spent requisite amount of Rs. 0.43 million on Corporate Social Responsibility Activities within timelines prescribed under the Act. Accordingly, the Subsidiary has filed application with Ministry of Corporate Affairs for Compounding of offenses under Section 454 read with Section 135 of Companies Act, 2013 on September 13, 2025. Also, the Subsidiary has paid requisite amount of Rs. 0.43 millions on August 19, 2025 along with provision made for the same in FY 24-25.

35 Exceptional Items

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
(Gain)/Loss on loss of control in subsidiary	-	18.63
Total	**-**	**18.63**

36 Other Comprehensive Income

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2026	Year ended March 31, 2025
- Re-measurement losses on Defined Benefit Plans	0.13	2.37
- Changes in fair value of equity instruments at FVOCI	(5.14)	(6.76)
- Income Tax relating to Items that will not be reclassified to Profit or Loss	(1.40)	0.18
Total	**(6.41)**	**(4.21)**

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37 Commitment and Contingencies

(a) Contingent Liabilities not provided for in respect of

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
a. Liability towards demands raised for TDS default for earlier financial years	0.42	0.97
b. Bank Guarantees	34.12	28.25
c. Demands for Income tax & Interest raised for various financial years disputed by group	34.71	39.87
d. Demand for equalisation levy for financial year 2022-23 subject to revision of return		-
e. Demands for GST for Input taken various financial years disputed by group	74.75	63.84
f. Liability towards demands raised for Service Tax default for earlier financial years which has not been deposited on account of a dispute.	7.36	7.35
g. Demand for VAT Liability.	1.02	1.02
h. Demands raised by GST department for FY 2017-18, order under section 73	3.71	-
i. Demand for non-payment of GST Liability.*	0.97	0.97

(b) Estimated amounts of contracts remaining to be executed

Capital Commitments	126.05	44.59

**The Company has received a Show Cause Notice for non-payment of GST Liability u/s 74 of CGST Act, 2017, however, the adjudication is pending.*

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38 Employee benefits

Defined contribution plans:

Amount of Rs. 17.79 millions (March 31, 2025 - Rs. 13.15 millions) pertaining to employer's contribution to provident fund & ESI Funds is recognised as an expense and included in "Contribution to provident and other funds" in financial statements.

Defined benefit plans (gratuity plan)

The Group has a defined benefit gratuity plan. Every employee who has completed five years or more of service gets a gratuity on departure at 15 days salary (last drawn salary) for each completed year of service subject to such limit as prescribed by The Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972 as amended from time to time. The Scheme is unfunded. The Group has also provided for long-term compensated absences which are unfunded.

The following tables summarise the components of net benefit expense recognised in the statement of profit or loss and amounts recognised in the balance sheet for the gratuity plan:

(a) **Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation (DBO) are as follows:**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Defined benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	16.08	13.38
Interest cost	1.05	0.93
Current service cost	5.49	4.20
Past service cost	1.63	
Benefits paid	(2.80)	(0.07)
Actuarial (gain)/ loss on obligations	(0.13)	(2.37)
Defined benefit obligation at the end of the year	**21.33**	**16.08**

(b) **Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss:**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Current service cost	5.49	4.20
Past service cost	1.63	
Interest cost	1.05	0.93
Amount recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	**8.17**	**5.13**

(c) **Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income:**

	For the year ended March 31, 2026	For the year ended March 31, 2025
Actuarial (gain)/loss*	(0.13)	(2.37)
Amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	**(0.13)**	**(2.37)**

(d) **Change in Net Defined Benefit Obligation:**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Total Service Cost	5.49	4.20
Past service cost	1.63	-
Interest cost	1.05	0.93
Actuarial (gain)/loss	(0.13)	(2.37)
Benefits paid	(2.80)	(0.07)
Total	**5.24**	**2.69**

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(e) **The assumptions used in determining gratuity liability for the Firm's plans are shown below:**

	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Discount Rate	7.25%	6.80%
Salary growth rate	10.00%	10.00%
Total	17.25%	16.80%
Up to 30 years	10.00%	10.00%
From 31 to 44 years	8.00%	8.00%
From 44 years	6.00%	6.00%
From 46 to 55 years	4.00%	4.00%
56 & Above	2.00%	2.00%
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years
Mortality rate	100% of IALM (2012-14)	100% of IALM (2012-14)

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market. Assumptions regarding future mortality are based on the published statistics and mortality tables. The calculation of the defined benefit obligation is sensitive to the mortality assumptions.

(f) **A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption:**

Assumptions	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Increase in discount rate of 0.50%	13.29	10.38
Decrease in discount rate of 0.50%	(14.71)	11.59
Increase in future salary of 0.50%	14.37	11.35
Decrease in future salary of 0.50%	(13.59)	10.60
Increase in withdrawl rate of 10%	13.90	10.56
Decrease in withdrawl rate of 10%	(14.04)	(10.75)

The sensitivity analysis above have been determined based on a method that extrapolates the impact on defined benefit obligation as a result of reasonable changes in key assumptions occurring at the end of the reporting period.

Sensitivities due to mortality and withdrawals are insignificant and hence ignored.
Sensitivities as to rate of inflation, rate of increase of pensions in payments, rate of increase of pensions before retirement & life expectancy are not applicable being a lump sum benefit on retirement.

Expected contribution for the next Annual reporting period	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Service Cost	5.49	4.20
Past service cost	1.63	-
Net Interest Cost	1.05	0.93
Expected Expense for the next annual reporting period	**8.17**	**5.13**

Compensated absences:
The group has provided for compensatory leaves (including sick leave) as per policy of the Firm using the Projected Unit Credit Method on the basis of an actuarial valuation. The group has accordingly booked ₹ 0.81 millions (March 31, 2025 - Rs.0.20 millions,) in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

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39 Significant estimates, judgements and assumptions

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

Estimates and assumptions

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

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities may arise from the ordinary course of business in relation to claims against the Group, including legal and other claims. By their nature, contingencies will be resolved only when one or more uncertain future events occur or fail to occur. The assessment of the existence, and potential quantum, of contingencies inherently involves the exercise of significant judgement and the use of estimates regarding the outcome of future events.

Taxes

There are many transactions and calculations undertaken during the ordinary course of business for which the ultimate tax determination is uncertain. Where the final tax outcome of these matters is different from the amounts initially recorded, such differences will impact the current and deferred tax provisions in the period in which the tax determination is made. The assessment of probability involves estimation of a number of factors including future taxable income.

Impairment of non-financial assets

The Group assesses at each reporting date whether there is an indication that an asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, or when annual impairment testing for an asset is required, the Group estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or group of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount. 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 assessment of the time value of money and the risk specific to the asset. In determining fair value less cost of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account. If no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used. These calculations are corroborated by valuation multiples or other available fair value indicators.

Fair value of financial instruments

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Group uses its judgement to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

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40 Related party transactions

A)

Names of Related parties and related party relationships:

a) **Key Management Personnel (KMP) :**

Sr. No.	Name of Persons	Relationship
1	Kishan Tibrewalla	Whole Time Director
2	Deval Tibrewalla	Whole Time Director & Chief Executive Officer (w.e.f April 01, 2025)
3	Prem Tibrewalla	Director upto March 31, 2025
4	Prashant Gupta	Whole Time Director & Chief Financial Officer w.e.f. April 1, 2025
5	Raghav Jhunjhunwala	Company Secretary w.e.f. February 2, 2025
6	Arpita Mukherjee	Director upto January 07, 2025
7	Neerav Harish Goswamy	Independent Director w.e.f. September 8, 2025
8	Saloni Jhunjhunwalla	Independent Director w.e.f. September 8, 2025
9	Anil Kochar	Independent Director w.e.f. September 8, 2025

b) **Other Related Parties (with which, the Company has transactions):**

Sr. No.	Name of Persons	Relationship
1	Solo Hotels India Pvt Ltd	Entities under significant influence of Directors
2	Kishan Tibrewalla HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors
3	Matri Ashish Impex Pt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors (w.e.f. March 13, 2025)
4	Polo Foods QSR Private Limited	Entities under significant influence of Directors
5	Prashant gupta HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors

c) **Partner in Subsidiaries**

Sr. No.	Name of Persons	Relationship
1	Aphily Laloo	Partner
2	Sonali laloo	Partner

d) **Relative of Partner**

Sr. No.	Name of Persons	Relationship
1	Srishti Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner
2	Vatsala Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner
3	Prem Tiberwalla	Relative of Partner

B) **Transactions with Related Parties**

Name of related party and nature of transactions	Relationship	During the year ended March 31, 2026	During the year ended March 31, 2025
Loan received			
Solo Hotels India Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	33.08
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	25.66
Kishan Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	7.09
Prem Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	1.36
Kishan Tibrewalla HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	8.60
Vatsala Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	0.00
Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	Nil
Polo Foods QSR Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	Nil
Repayment of Loan			
Solo Hotels India Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	32.90
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	44.03
Kishan Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	80.09
Prem Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	31.40
Kishan Tibrewalla HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	3.13
Vatsala Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	21.56
Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited	Entities under significant influence of Directors	Nil	Nil
Polo Foods QSR Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	0.36	Nil

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Interest on Loan			
Solo Hotels India Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	1.79	3.10
Kishan Tibrewalla HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors	0.50	0.34
Vatsala Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	1.29
Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited	Entities under significant influence of Directors	2.65	Nil
Polo Foods QSR Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	0.14	Nil
Partners' Capital Introduction			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	3.00
Partners' Capital Withdrawal			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	5.00	47.63
Aphily Laloo	Partner	0.08	0.07
Sonali laloo	Partner	0.05	0.06
Share of Profit/(Loss)			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	15.96	5.58
Aphily Laloo	Partner	3.99	1.40
Sonali laloo	Partner	0.08	0.18
Interest on Capital			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	0.79	1.32
Aphily Laloo	Partner	0.52	0.23
Sonali laloo	Partner	0.02	0.01
Director Remuneration			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	17.00	6.00
Kishan Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	11.00	6.00
Prashant Gupta	Key Managerial Personnel	12.06	Nil
Remuneration to relative of KMP			
Srishti Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	2.04
Prem Tiberwalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	6.00
Subscriptions of Shares			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	12.23
Kishan Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	1.30
Reimbursment of expenses			
Prashant gupta	Key Managerial Personnel	2.12	6.89
Consultancy Charges			
Prashant gupta HUF	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	1.20
Sale of Investment in:			
-Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	19.24
-Dylans Enterprises Pvt. Ltd.			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	0.05
Purchase of Shares	Subsidiay	26.00	Nil

C) Outstanding Balances with Related Parties

Outstanding Balances	Relationship	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Payable			
Solo Hotels India Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	19.89	19.88
Kishan Tibrewalla HUF	Entities under significant influence of Directors	5.60	5.60
Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited	Entities under significant influence of Directors	29.49	Nil
Polo Foods QSR Pvt. Ltd.	Entities under significant influence of Directors	1.40	1.76
Partner's Capital			
Deval Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	18.36	139.19
Aphily Laloo	Partner	7.88	3.50
Sonali laloo	Partner	0.28	0.23
Prem Tibrewalla	Key Managerial Personnel	Nil	0.16
Salary Payable			
Srishti Tibrewalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	2.04
Prem Tiberwalla	Relative of Partner	Nil	6.00

D) Remuneration and outstanding balances of the key managerial personnel does not include the provisions made for gratuity and leave encashment, as they are determined on an actuarial basis for the company as a whole.

E) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the period end/ year-end are unsecured and interest free and settlement occurs in cash. This assessment is undertaken each financial year through examining the financial position of the related party and the market in which the related party operates.

F) Refer Note 20 & 25, for guarantees given by KMPs on behalf of the company.





41 Capital management

For the purpose of the Group's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Group. The primary objective of the Group's capital management is to maximise the shareholder value.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2026	As at March 31, 2025
Borrowings	711.50	483.25
Cash and cash equivalents	(61.66)	(33.23)
Net debts (A)	**649.84**	**450.02**
Total Capital (B)	1,298.23	1,130.01
Net Debt to Equity ratio (A/B)	**0.50**	**0.40**

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42 Financial Instruments

Hedging activities and derivatives

1 Fair value measurements

(i) Financial instruments by category	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised cost
a) Financial assets						
Investments	252.99	21.92		186.65	28.07	
Trade receivables	-	-	53.48	-	-	29.33
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	61.66	-	-	33.23
Other Bank Balances	-	-	14.13	-	-	25.74
Other Financial Assets	-	-	94.59	-	-	34.13
Total financial assets	**252.99**	**21.92**	**223.86**	**186.65**	**28.07**	**122.44**
b) Financial liabilities						
Borrowings	-	-	711.50	-	-	483.25
Lease liability	-	-	724.34	-	-	743.65
Trade Payables			69.47			57.55
Other Financial Liabilities	-	-	89.31	3.95	-	99.02
Total financial liabilities	**-**	**-**	**1,594.62**	**3.95**	**-**	**1,383.47**

(i) 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. Fair value of Investments in quoted equity shares are based on quoted market price at the reporting date.
3. The fair values of derivatives are calculated using the RBI reference rate as on the reporting date as well as other variable parameters.

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgements and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are
(a) recognised and measured at fair value and
(b) measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

To provide an indication about the reliability of the inputs used in determining fair value, the Group has classified its financial instruments into the three levels prescribed under the accounting standard. An explanation of each level follows underneath the table.

Financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value - recurring fair value measurements	As at March 31, 2026			As at March 31, 2025		
	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets						
Financial assets at FVTPL	252.99	-	-	186.65	-	-
Financial assets at FVTOCI		21.92			28.07	
Financial Liabilities						
-Derivative Liabilities		-	-	-	0.37	-

There have been no transfers between Level 1 and Level 2 during the period.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes listed equity instruments that have quoted price. The fair value of all equity instruments which are traded in the stock exchanges is valued using the closing price as at the reporting period.
Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.
Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(iii) Valuation technique used to determine fair value

Specific valuation techniques used to value financial instruments include:

a) the fair values of the FVTOCI investments are derived from quoted market prices in active markets.
b) the fair value of interest rate swaps is calculated as the present value of the estimated future cash flows based on observable yield curves
c) the fair value of forward foreign exchange contracts and principal swap is determined using forward exchange rates at the balance sheet date
d) the fair value of foreign currency option contracts is determined using the Black Scholes valuation model
e) the fair values of the interest-bearing borrowings and loans are determined by using discounted cash flow method using discount rate that reflects the issuer's borrowing rate as at the end of the reporting period. The own non-performance risk was assessed to be insignificant.
f) the fair value of the remaining financial instruments is determined using discounted cash flow analysis using rates currently available for debt on similar terms, credit risk and remaining maturities.

The carrying amounts of trade receivables, cash and bank balances, loans, other receivables, short term borrowings, security deposits received, trade payables, creditors for capital expenditure and other current financial assets and liabilities are considered to be the same as fair value due to their short term maturities.

2 Financial risk management

The Group's principal financial liabilities, other than derivatives, comprise loans and borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Group's operations. The Group's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, security deposits, cash and cash equivalents and loans that derive directly from its operations. The Group also holds FVTOCI investments and enters into derivative transactions.

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk that are summarised as under:-

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Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables, derivative financial instruments, financial assets measured at amortised cost.	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, credit limits
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other liabilities	Cash flow forecasting	Availability of committed credit lines and borrowing facilities
Market risk - interest rate risk	Long-term borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis	Interest rate swaps
Market risk - security prices	Investments in equity securities	Sensitivity analysis	Portfolio diversification

The Group has formulated the Risk Management Policy whose objective is to ensure sustainable business expansion with stability, and to promote an upbeat approach in risk management process by eliminating risk. In order to achieve this key objective, this policy provides a prepared and well-organized approach to manage the various types of risk associated with day to day business of the Group and minimize adverse impact on its business objectives as well as policies covering specific areas, such as foreign exchange risk, interest rate risk, credit risk, use of derivative financial instruments and non-derivative financial instruments, and investment of excess liquidity.

A) 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 Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities, including deposits with banks, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

(i) Credit risk management

a) Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by each business unit subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored. The Company periodically assesses the financial reliability of customers, taking into account the financial condition, current economic trends, and analysis of historical data and ageing of accounts receivable. Individual risk limits are set accordingly. New customers are analysed individually for creditworthiness before the Company's standard payment and delivery terms are offered. Sale limits are established for each customers and reviewed periodically.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis throughout each reporting period. It considers available reasonable and supportive forward-looking information. Especially the following indicators are incorporated:
a) Actual or expected significant adverse changes in business, financial or economic conditions that are actual
b) Significant changes in the expected performance and behaviour of the customer, including changes in the payment status of customer in the company.

b) Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by the Company's management in accordance with the policy of the Company. Counterparty credit limits are reviewed by the Company's management on an annual basis. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

(ii) Provision for expected credit losses

Category	Description of category	Basis for recognition of expected credit loss provision	
		Security deposits	Trade receivables
High quality assets, negligible credit risk	Assets where the counter-party has strong capacity to meet the obligations and where the risk of default is negligible or nil	12-month expected credit loss	Lifetime expected credit losses
Quality assets, low credit risk	Assets where there is low risk of default and where the counter-party has sufficient capacity to meet the obligations and where there has been low frequency of defaults in the past		

B) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Group will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Group's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Group's reputation. The Group manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of the financial assets and liabilities.

The Group enjoys a good reputation for its sound financial management and ability to meet in financial commitments.

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43 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, 2026		As at March 31, 2025	
	Carrying Amount	Fair Value	Carrying Amount	Fair Value
Financial Assets				
Investments	274.91	274.91	214.72	214.72
Loans	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	53.48	53.48	29.33	29.33
Cash and cash equivalents	61.66	61.66	33.23	33.23
Other Bank Balances	14.13	14.13	25.74	25.74
Other Financial Assets	94.59	94.59	34.13	34.13
Total	**498.77**	**498.77**	**337.15**	**337.15**
Financial Liabilities				
Borrowings	711.50	711.50	483.25	483.25
Lease Liabilities	724.34	724.34	743.65	743.65
Trade payables	69.47	69.47	57.55	57.55
Other financial liabilities	89.31	89.31	102.98	102.98
Total	**1,594.62**	**1,594.62**	**1,387.43**	**1,387.43**

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. Fair value of Investments in quoted mutual funds are based on quoted market price at the reporting date.

3. 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.

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44 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, 2026				As at March 31, 2025			
	Carrying Amount	Level of input used in			Carrying Amount	Level of input used in		
		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3		Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial Assets								
At (at fair value through P&L):								
Investments	202.72	202.72	-	-	136.57	136.57	-	-
At Amortised Cost								
Investments	72.19	-	-	72.19	78.15	-	-	78.15
Loans	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	53.48	-	-	53.48	29.33	-	-	29.33
Cash and cash equivalents	61.66	-	-	61.66	33.23	-	-	33.23
Other bank balances	14.13	-	-	14.13	25.74	-	-	25.74
Other Financial Assets	94.59	-	-	94.59	34.13	-	-	34.13
Financial Liabilities								
At Amortised Cost								
Borrowings	711.50	-	-	711.50	483.25	-	-	483.25
Lease Liabilities	724.34	-	-	724.34	743.65	-	-	743.65
Trade Payables	69.47	-	-	69.47	57.55	-	-	57.55
Other Financial Liabilities	89.31	-	-	89.31	102.98	-	-	102.98

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.

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45 Financial risk management

The Group is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Group's senior management oversees the management of these risks and ensures that the Group's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Group's policies and risk objectives.

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 of interest rate risk and currency risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include trade and other receivables, trade and other payables.

Interest rate risk

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

(a) Interest rate risk exposure

The exposure of the Group's borrowings to interest rate changes at the end of the reporting year are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Fixed rate borrowings		
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	81.37	81.73
Short term borrowings	50.00	5.10
Variable rate borrowings		
Long term borrowings (including current maturities)	580.13	396.42
Short term borrowings	-	-
Total borrowings	**711.50**	**483.24**

(b) Sensitivity

For floating rate borrowings, the analysis is prepared assuming that the amount of the liability outstanding at the end of the reporting period was outstanding for the whole year. A 50 basis point increase or decrease is used, which represents management's assessment of the reasonably possible change in interest rate.

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Variable Cost Borrowings at the year end	580.13	396.42

In case of fluctuation in interest rates by 50 basis points and all other variables were held constant, the profit before tax for the year from continuing operations would increase or decrease as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Impact on profit before tax for the year	2.90	1.98

Foreign currency risk

Foreign currency risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of an exposure will fluctuate because of changes in foreign exchange rates. The Group's exposure to the risk of changes in foreign exchange rates relates primarily to the Group's operating activities (when revenue or expense is denominated in a foreign currency). The Group do not have any foreign currency exposure as on 31 March 2026

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 Group is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables), including deposits with banks and financial institutions, foreign exchange transactions and other financial instruments.

Trade receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by Group subject to the Company's established policy, procedures and control relating to customer credit risk management. Credit quality of a customer is assessed based on an extensive credit rating scorecard and individual credit limits are defined in accordance with this assessment. Outstanding customer receivables are regularly monitored and any shipments to major customers are generally covered by letters of credit or other forms of credit insurance.

An impairment analysis is performed at each reporting date on an individual basis for major customers. In addition, a large number of minor receivables are grouped into homogenous groups and assessed for impairment collectively. The calculation is based on exchange losses historical data. The maximum exposure to credit risk at the reporting date is the carrying value of each class of financial assets. The Group does not hold collateral as security. The Group evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low

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Financial instruments and cash deposits

Credit risk from balances with banks and financial institutions is managed by the Group's treasury department in accordance with the Group's policy. Investments of surplus funds are made only with approved counterparties and within credit limits assigned to each counterparty. Counterparty credit limits are approved by the Group's Board of Directors. The limits are set to minimise the concentration of risks and therefore mitigate financial loss through counterparty's potential failure to make payments.

Liquidity risk

The Group's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and flexibility through the use of finance lease.The Group assessed the concentration of risk with respect to refinancing its debt and concluded it to be low. The Group has access to a sufficient variety of sources of funding and debt maturing within 12 months can be rolled over with existing lenders.

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Group's financial liabilities based on contractual payments.

Particulars	Less than 1 year	1 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total	Carrying value
As At March 31, 2026					
Borrowings	163.26	423.67	124.57	711.50	711.50
Lease liabilities	20.14	541.87	162.33	724.34	724.34
Trade payables	69.47	-	-	69.47	69.47
Other financial liabilities	43.20	46.11	-	89.31	89.31
Total	**296.07**	**1,011.65**	**286.90**	**1,594.62**	**1,594.62**
As At March 31, 2025					
Borrowings	91.64	299.72	91.89	483.25	483.25
Lease liabilities	38.96	513.25	191.44	743.66	743.65
Trade payables	57.55	-	-	57.55	57.55
Other financial liabilities	78.21	24.77	-	102.98	102.98
Total	**266.36**	**837.75**	**283.33**	**1,387.43**	**1,387.43**

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46 Segment information

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Group is mainly engaged in the business of hotel business, hence there is one operating segment.

Entity wide disclosures as applicable to the Group are mentioned below:-

a) Information about geographical areas:

Revenue from external customers	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Within India	1,312.64	1,179.73
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue	**1,312.64**	**1,179.73**

The basis for attributing revenues from external customer is based on the country of domicile of the respective customers.

b) Revenue from Major Customers: There is no customer having revenue amounting to 10% or more of Group's total revenue.

47 Earnings per share

Basic EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit for the year attributable to equity holders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year.

Diluted EPS amounts are calculated by dividing the profit attributable to equity holders (after adjusting for interest on the convertible preference shares, if any) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year plus the weighted average number of equity shares that would be issued on conversion of all the dilutive potential equity shares into equity shares.

The following reflects the profit and share capital data used in the basic and diluted EPS computations:

Weighted average number of Equity shares	**Year ended March 31, 2026**	**Year ended March 31, 2025**
Profit attributable to owners of the group **(A)**	196.81	200.79
Number of equity shares at the beginning of the year		
Weighted average number of equity shares original	5,78,73,000	**2,89,365**
Impact of share split effected (each share of face value of Rs 100 into 50 shares of face value of Rs 2 each)	-	1,44,68,250
Impact of bonus issue effected (allotment of 4,34,04,750 bonus shares at face value of Rs 2 each)	-	4,34,04,750
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares post split and bonus used as denominator in calculating Basic Earnings Per Share (B)	**5,78,73,000**	**5,78,73,000**
EPS - Basic(A/B) (Rs)	**3.40**	**3.47**
Weighted Average number of Equity Shares post split and bonus used as denominator in calculating Diluted Earnings Per Share	5,78,73,000	5,78,73,000
Effect of Dilution	-	-
Weighted average number of equity shares adjusted for the effect of dilution outstanding at the end of the year (C)	**5,78,73,000**	**5,78,73,000**
EPS - Dilued (A/C) (Rs)	**3.40**	**3.47**

a) There are no dilutive potential equity shares.

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48 Additional information pursuant to Ministry of Corporate Affairs notification dated March 24,2021 with respect to amendments in Schedule III of Companies Act, 2013

(i) There are no proceedings which have been initiated or pending against the Group for holding any Benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) The Group is not a wilful defaulter as declared by any bank or financial Institution or any other lender.

(iii) The Group does not have any transactions with the Companies struck off under section 248 of Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

(iv) There are no charges or Satisfaction yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.

(v) There are no transactions which are 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 us, search or surveyor any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vi) The Group has not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the year.

(vii) The Group has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other persons or entities, including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the intermediary shall:
(a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Group (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
(b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(viii) The Group has not received any fund from amy persons or entities, including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Group 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.

(ix) Title deeds of property are held in the Group's own name.

(x) The Group has not invested with number of layers of Companies during FY 2023-24 and FY 2024-25 as prescribed under clause (87) of Section 2 of the Act read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

(xi) The borrowings obtained during the reporting period were utilised exclusively for their intended and sanctioned purposes.

(xii) The Group have not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current year.

49 Subsequent Events

There are no material events or transactions occurring between the reporting date and the date of approval of these financial statements that require adjustment to, or disclosure in, the financial statements.

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50 Additional information in respect of the entities included in the Consolidated Financial Information

Name of the entity in the group	Country	Net Assets i.e. total assets minus total liabilities		Share in profit and loss		Share in total other comprehensive income	
		As % of consolidated net assets	Amount	As % of profit and loss	Amount	As % of total other comprehensive income	Amount
Parent							
Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formerly known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)	India						
As at 31 March 2025		66.13%	747.31	54.09%	119.48	55.76%	120.80
As at 31 March 2026		69.17%	898.03	76.86%	166.57	78.85%	165.84
Subsidiaries							
1. HPT Orchid Resort	India						
As at 31 March 2025		2.81%	31.80	12.53%	27.67	12.88%	27.91
As at 31 March 2026		4.08%	52.93	36.62%	79.36	37.93%	79.78
2. Polo Orchid Resort	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.55%	6.27	2.67%	5.89	2.72%	5.89
As at 31 March 2026		0.95%	12.30	1.21%	2.61	1.23%	2.58
3. Matri Ashish Impex Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.00%	-	-1.04%	(2.31)	-1.15%	(2.48)
As at 31 March 2026		0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	-
4. Dylans Enterprises Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.00%	-	-0.01%	(0.03)	-0.01%	(0.03)
As at 31 March 2026		0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00
5. Efficient Hotels India Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		2.61%	29.48	9.57%	21.14	9.78%	21.18
As at 31 March 2026		1.67%	21.70	-3.64%	(7.88)	-3.69%	(7.77)
6. Burgundy Hotels Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		-3.64%	(41.14)	-4.61%	(10.18)	-4.62%	(10.00)
As at 31 March 2026		-3.82%	(49.64)	-3.94%	(8.54)	-4.04%	(8.50)
7. Polo foods QSR Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.00%	-	0.06%	0.13	0.06%	0.13
As at 31 March 2026		0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00
8. Seabird Dealtrade Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.00%	-	0.03%	0.06	0.03%	0.06
As at 31 March 2026		0.00%	-	0.00%	-	0.00%	0.00
9. Seabird Dealtrade LLP	India						
As at 31 March 2025		0.07%	0.81	-0.01%	(0.02)	-0.01%	(0.02)
As at 31 March 2026		0.06%	0.81	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)
10. Brighterside Renewable Energy Venture Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		18.01%	203.47	7.34%	16.21	4.79%	10.38
As at 31 March 2026		15.29%	198.45	0.67%	1.45	-2.39%	(5.03)
11. Manor Floatel Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025		20.08%	226.90	32.58%	71.97	33.22%	71.98
As at 31 March 2026		21.14%	274.49	21.85%	47.35	22.63%	47.60
12. Polo Towers Assam Private Limited	India						
As at 31 March 2025			-		-		0.00
As at 31 March 2026		0.08%	0.99	0.00%	(0.01)	0.00%	(0.01)
Adjustment on account of consolidation							
As at 31 March 2025		6.63%	74.88	13.19%	29.14	13.45%	29.15
As at 31 March 2026		8.61%	111.81	29.61%	64.17	30.51%	64.16
As at 31 March 2025		**100%**	**1,130.01**	**100%**	**220.88**	**100%**	**216.67**
As at 31 March 2026		**100%**	**1,298.23**	**100%**	**216.73**	**100%**	**210.32**

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51 Previous year figures have been re-gouped or re-arranged, wherever necessary.

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S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration Number 000756N/N500441

S S KOTHARI MEHTA & CO. LLP NEW DELHI Chartered Accountants

Jalaj Soni
Partner
Membership Number 528799
Place: Charlotte, USA
Date: September 07, 2026

FOR AND ON BEHALF OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF Hotel Polo Towers Limited (Formely known as Hotel Polo Towers Private Limited)

Kishan Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00386719

Deval Tibrewalla
Whole Time Director
DIN:00466498

Prashant Gupta
Whole Time Director & CFO
DIN:06596452

Raghav Jhunjhunwala
Company Secretary

Place: Kolkata
Date: September 07, 2026