

**Aalok Mehta & Co.**

**Chartered Accountant**

48/B, Girdhari Bhavan, Office No. 9, 2<sup>nd</sup> Floor, Sadashiv X Lane,  
Girgaum, Mumbai – 400 004  
Tel No. 9892001645

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**INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT**

To the Members of Trade Wings Hotels Limited.

Report on the Audit of the Standalone Financial Statements

**Opinion**

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Trade Wings Hotels Limited**. ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

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

**Basis of Opinion**

We Conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act 2013. Our responsibility under those Standards is further described in the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the company in accordance with Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and we have fulfilled our ethical responsibilities in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

**Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon**

The Company's Board of Directors and Management is responsible for the preparation of the other information. The other information comprises the



information obtained at the date of this auditor's report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

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

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

### **Emphasis of Matter**

As per note note-29 on notes to accounts balances for Sundry Debtors and Sundry creditors as on 31st March' 2025 are subject to confirmation. The figures reported in the financial statement are as per the ledger account.

### **Management's Responsibility for the Financial Statements**

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation of these Ind AS financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, cash flows and changes in equity of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with relevant rules issued there under. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the Ind As financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error. Compliance of audit trail is a primary responsibility of management.

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to



cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors are responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the consolidated financial statements as a whole are free 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 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 Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related



disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

#### Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure A", a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
  - a. we have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit
  - b. in our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
  - c. the Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss, the Cash Flow Statement and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this report are in agreement with the books of account.



- d. in our opinion, the aforesaid Ind AS financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with relevant rule issued there under;
- e. on the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31<sup>st</sup>March 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31<sup>st</sup>March 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f. with respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer our separate report in "Annexure B".
- g. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the remuneration paid by the Company to its directors during the current year is in accordance with the provisions of Section 197 of the Act. The remuneration paid to director is not in excess of the limit laid down under Section 197 of the Act. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) which are required to be commented upon by us.
- h. With respect to the other matters to be include in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- i. The company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its Ind AS financial statements – Refer Note 33 to the Financial Statements.
  - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
  - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
  - iv. (a) The management has represented that, to the best of it's 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 company to or in any other persons or entities, 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 company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries;

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

(c) Based on such audit procedures considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (a) and (b) contain any material mis-statement.

- v. As explained to us, and on the basis of documents produced before us, no dividend declared and paid during the year by the company.
- vi. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with, in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

For M/s. Aalok Mehta & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 126756W

  
CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor

Membership No.: 114930

UDIN: 25114930BMNYKR6007

Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2025



Place: Mumbai

## ANNEXURE TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

### **Annexure A referred to in Paragraph 1 under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Section of our Report of even date**

To the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit, we state that:

According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, we state that:

- i)
  - a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its fixed assets.
  - b) Management has conducted physical verification of the fixed assets at the year-end; and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification;
  - c) According to the information and explanations given to us, and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the title deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.
  - d) The company has Not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment or intangible assets or both during the year.
  - e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder, Hence Not disclosed the details in its financial statements.
- ii)
  - a) The Company has conducted physical verification of inventories at reasonable intervals. The procedure of physical verification of inventory followed by the Company are reasonable and adequate in relation to the size of the Company and nature of the business. The Company is maintaining proper records of inventory and there are no material discrepancies were noticed on physical verification.
  - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- iii) The Company has not granted any loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, and limited liability partnerships or other parties covered in the register maintained under Section 189 of the Act.



- iv) The Company has not made any loans or investments, or provided any guarantee or security requiring compliance with sections 185 and 186 of the Act. Accordingly, paragraph 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- v) The Company has not accepted deposit during the year and does not have any unclaimed deposits as at March 31, 2025 and therefore the provisions of the clause 3(v) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act. Thus, the reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vii) a) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, amounts deducted/accrued in the books of account in respect of undisputed statutory dues including provident fund, income tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues have been regularly deposited during the year by the Company. The Company did not have any dues on account of employee's state insurance and duty of excise.

According to the information and explanation given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of provident fund, income tax, sales tax, goods and service tax, duty of customs, value added tax, cess and other material statutory dues were in arrears as at 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable except for following:

Interest on VAT F.Y. 2016-2017	Rs. 5,01,224/-
Interest on GST F.Y. 2020-2021 Comm. Of Appeal	Rs. 6,52,873/-
GST Tax F.Y. 2019-2020	Rs. 1648738/-
GST Interest F Y 2019-2020	Rs. 1963871/-
GST Late Fees F Y 2019-2020	Rs. 22750/-

- viii) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961).



- ix) a) The Company has not defaulted in repayment of dues in respect of amounts borrowed from banks. The Company does not have any dues repayable to debenture holders.
- b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.
- c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year. There is outstanding term loan at the beginning of the year from National Co-operative bank for Rs. 5.43 cr. National Cooperative bank vide its letter dated 16-06-2023 where repayment was rescheduled from Sept.23 to April 24. From Sept.23 to March 24 only interest to be paid. Company has made the prepayment of term loan. Outstanding term loan as on 31<sup>st</sup> March,25 is Rs.4.26 cr. There is no default in repayment of principal and interest as per terms of loan.
- d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long-term purposes by the Company.
- e) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, the Company has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries.
- f) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, the Company has not raised any loans during the year on pledge of securities held in its subsidiary, jointly controlled entity or associate companies. Accordingly, paragraph 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x) The Company has not raised any money through a public issue. Term loan obtained from Bank during the year, in our opinion, is applied for the purpose for which the loan was obtained.
- xi) According to the information and explanation given to us, no material fraud by the Company or any fraud on the Company by its officers or employees has been noticed or reported during the year.
- xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- xiii) Transactions with related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- xiv) The company is not covered by section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013, related to appointment of internal auditor of the company. Therefore, the company is not required to appoint any internal auditor. Therefore,



the provisions of Clause (xiv) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

- xv) The Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934.
- xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and not incurred cash loss in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx) There is no liability of the company under the provisions of section 135 of the Companies Act, relating to Corporate Social Responsibility. Therefore, the provisions of Clause (xx) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the Company.

**For M/s. Aalok Mehta & CO**  
**Chartered Accountants**  
**Firm's Registration No.: 126756W**

  
**CA Aalok Mehta**  
**Proprietor**  
**Membership No.: 114930**  
**UDIN: 25114930BMNYKR6007**



**Place: Mumbai**  
**Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May 2025**

## ANNEXURE TO INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

Annexure B referred to in Paragraph 2.f under "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" Section of our Report of even date.

### Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Trade Wings Hotels Limited ("the Company") as at 31<sup>st</sup> March 2025

in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

### Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

### Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of internal financial controls and, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether



adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

### **Meaning of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (i) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (ii) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and (iii) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

### **Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting**

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



## Opinion

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal control over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For M/s. Aalok Mehta & CO  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm's Registration No.: 126756W

*A.K. Mehta*

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930  
UDIN: 25114930BMNYKR6007



Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May 2025

**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**  
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Particulars	Notes	Rupees in Lakhs	
		As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Assets</b>			
<b>Non-current assets:</b>			
Property, plant and equipment	3	1,769.15	1,860.98
Capital work-in-progress			
Intangible assets			
<b>Financial assets</b>			
- Non Current Investments	4	6.50	6.50
- Loans	5		
- Other Financial Assets	6	85.99	74.13
Deferred tax assets (Net)			
		1,861.64	1,941.61
<b>Current assets:</b>			
Inventories	7	57.85	57.54
<b>Financial assets</b>			
- Trade receivables	8	64.48	59.94
- Cash and cash equivalents	9	389.13	25.99
- Loans and Advances	10	23.42	149.98
Current Tax Asset (net)	10-A	70.49	86.31
Other current assets	11	34.78	47.81
		640.15	427.57
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,501.79</b>	<b>2,369.18</b>
<b>Equity and Liabilities</b>			
<b>Shareholders' funds:</b>			
Equity Share capital	12	99.00	99.00
Other Equity	12-A	(1,269.61)	(1,598.23)
		(1,170.61)	(1,499.23)
<b>Non-current liabilities:</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
- Borrowings	13	425.55	543.24
- Other financial liabilities			
Provisions	14	243.70	234.30
Deferred tax liabilities (Net)	15	269.51	290.08
Other non-current liabilities			
		938.76	1,067.63
<b>Current Liabilities:</b>			
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>			
- Borrowings	16	204.18	
- Trade payables	17	711.24	908.87
- Other financial liabilities	18	15.65	14.84
Other current liabilities	19	1,768.94	1,762.99
Provisions	20	33.62	114.08
		2,733.63	2,800.78
<b>TOTAL</b>		<b>2,501.79</b>	<b>2,369.18</b>
Summary of significant accounting policies		(0.00)	(0.00)

See accompanying notes to the financial statements 1 to 43

**Significant Accounting Policies**

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements 1 to 43

As per our report of even date

For M/s Aalok Mehta & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 126756W

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Trade Wings Hotel Limited

Dr. Shalendra P. Mittal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00221661

Mr. Ajay Vageria  
Director  
DIN: 00221883

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**

Statement of Profit &amp; Loss for the period ended 31st March, 2025

Particulars	Notes	Rupees in Lakhs	Rupees in Lakhs
		Period ended March 31, 2025	Period ended March 31, 2024
<b>Income</b>			
Revenue from operations	21	3,698.69	3,408.00
Other income	22	8.60	4.93
<b>Total Income (I)</b>		<b>3,707.29</b>	<b>3,412.93</b>
<b>Expenses:</b>			
Cost of Food and Beverage consumed	23	326.02	281.74
Employee benefit expenses and payment to contractors	24	859.68	809.69
Finance costs	25	65.05	81.86
Depreciation expenses	26	168.59	115.84
Other operating and general expenses	27	1,987.24	1,774.69
<b>Total Expenses (II)</b>		<b>3,406.57</b>	<b>3,063.83</b>
<b>Profit / (Loss) before exceptional items and tax (I-II)</b>		<b>300.72</b>	<b>349.11</b>
Exceptional items			
<b>Profit / (Loss) before Tax</b>		<b>300.72</b>	<b>349.11</b>
<b>Tax Expenses:</b>			
Current tax			
Deferred tax (expense)/credit	31	22.41	(43.71)
<b>Total</b>		<b>22.41</b>	<b>(43.71)</b>
<b>Profit/ (loss) after Tax</b>		<b>323.13</b>	<b>305.39</b>
<b>Other comprehensive income</b>			
- Items that will not be reclassified subsequently to profit and loss :			
Gratuity		7.33	8.76
Income tax on above		(1.85)	(2.21)
<b>Total Other Comprehensive Income for the year, net of taxes</b>		<b>5.49</b>	<b>6.56</b>
<b>Total Comprehensive Income for the year</b>		<b>328.62</b>	<b>311.95</b>
<b>Earnings per equity share</b>			
a) Basic	37	326.39	308.47
b) Diluted	37	326.39	308.47
<b>The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements</b>			

As per our report of even date

For M/s Aalok Mehta & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 126756W

*A. K. Mehta*

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Trade Wings Hotel Limited

*Shailendra P. Mittal*

Dr. Shailendra P. Mittal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00221661

*Ajay Vageria*

Mr. Ajay Vageria  
Director  
DIN: 00221883

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**
**Cash Flow Statement for the year ended 31 March 2025**

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs	Rupees in Lakhs
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
<b>[A] CASH FLOWS FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Profit before taxes	300.72	349.11
Adjustments for:		
Depreciation, obsolescence and amortisation	168.59	115.84
Sundry Balances written off		
Interest and Finance Charges	55.31	69.07
Interest income	(8.60)	(4.93)
MAT for AY 2019-20 written off		(10.52)
Provision for Gratuity & Leave Encashment	7.33	8.76
(Profit)/Loss on sale of fixed assets (net)		0.22
	222.63	178.45
<b>Operating profit before working capital changes</b>	523.35	527.55
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / Decrease in trade and other receivables	(4.54)	107.95
(Increase) / Decrease in Inventories	(0.32)	2.18
(Increase) / Decrease in Short Term Loans & Advances	126.56	(81.35)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Assets	13.03	(19.83)
(Increase) / Decrease in Current Tax Assets	15.82	(21.63)
(Increase) / Decrease in Long-term Borrowings		
(Increase) / Decrease in Long-term Advances		
(Increase) / Decrease in Short-term Borrowings		
Increase / (Decrease) in trade and other payables	(197.63)	(128.41)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other financial Liabilities	0.81	(0.08)
(Increase) / Decrease in Other Current Liabilities	5.95	(38.21)
Increase / (Decrease) in provisions	(71.06)	(70.81)
	(111.38)	(250.19)
Cash generated from operations	411.97	277.36
Direct taxes (paid) / refund (net)		
<b>Cash generated from / (used in) operations</b>	<b>[A] 411.97</b>	<b>277.36</b>
<b>[B] CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Discard of fixed assets		11.20
Interest received	8.60	4.93
Matured Investment in FD	(11.86)	(4.41)
Purchase of fixed assets	(76.76)	(70.24)
Insurance Claim		
<b>Net Cash (used in) / from investing activities</b>	<b>[B] (80.02)</b>	<b>(58.52)</b>
<b>[C] CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES</b>		
Secured loans (Repayment)	(117.69)	(108.93)
Secured loans (Proceeds)		
Borrowings from related parties	204.18	(80.00)
Repayment of borrowings from related parties		
Unsecured loans		
Interest paid	(55.31)	(69.07)
<b>Cash generated from / (used in) financing activities</b>	<b>[C] 31.18</b>	<b>(258.00)</b>
<b>NET CHANGES IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS(A+B+C)</b>	<b>363.13</b>	<b>(39.17)</b>
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year	25.99	65.16
Cash and cash equivalents at end of the year	389.13	25.99

For M/s Aalok Mehta & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 126756W

*A. K. Mehta*

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Trade Wings Hotel Limited

*Dr. Shalendra P. Mittal*

Dr. Shalendra P. Mittal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00221661

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025

*Mr. Ajay Vazaria*

Mr. Ajay Vazaria  
Director  
DIN: 00221883



TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

Particulars	Retained Earning	Current year retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of a company
Balance as on April 01, 2024	(1,342.78)	(10.52)		-1353.30
Prior period Items				
Net defined benefit Liability / assets				
Gratuity	(175.68)		7.33	-168.35
Leave Encashment	(16.48)			-16.48
Income tax on Other Comprehensive Income	(52.77)		(1.85)	-54.62
MAT for AY 2019-20 written off	(10.52)			-10.52
MAT for AY 2019-20 written off trf to P&L A/c		10.52		10.52
Profit for the period		323.13		323.13
Balance as on March 31, 2025	(1,598.23)	323.13	5.49	-1269.61

TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED  
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2024

Particulars	Retained Earning	Current year retained earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total Equity attributable to Equity holders of a company
Balance as on April 01, 2023	(1,648.17)			-1648.17
Prior period Items				
Net defined benefit Liability / assets				
Gratuity	(184.44)		8.76	-175.68
Leave Encashment	(16.48)			-16.48
Income tax on Other Comprehensive Income			(52.77)	-52.77
MAT for AY 2019-20 written off		(10.52)		-10.52
Profit for the period		305.39		305.39
Balance as on March 31, 2024	(1,849.09)	294.87	(44.01)	-1598.23

As per our report of even date

For M/s Aalok Mehta & Co  
Chartered Accountants  
Firm Registration No. 126756W

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors  
Trade Wings Hotel Limited

Dr. Shailendra P. Mittal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00221661

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20th May 2025

Mr. Ajay Vagerla  
Director  
DIN: 00221883



## TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED

### Notes to Standalone Financial Statements

#### 1 Corporate Information

The Company was incorporated on 10<sup>th</sup> April 1989 under Companies Act 1956. The Company is engaged in hoteliering business.

The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024 were approved by the Board of Directors and authorised for issue on May,20,2025

#### 2 Basis of Preparation, Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements, Material Accounting Policies and Recent Accounting Pronouncements the financial statements have been prepared on the following basis:

##### a Statement of Compliance

These financial statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 as amended from time to time.

##### b Basis of Preparation

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

All assets and liabilities are classified as current and non-current as per company's normal operating cycle of 12 months which is based on the nature of business of the Company. Current Assets do not include elements which are not expected to be realised within 1 year and Current Liabilities do not include items which are due after 1 year, the period of 1 year being reckoned from the reporting date.

##### c Critical Accounting Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions, that affect the reported balances of assets and liabilities, disclosures relating to contingent liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expenses for the years presented. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In particular, information about significant areas of estimation, uncertainty and critical judgments in applying accounting policies that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements pertain to:

- \* Useful Lives of Property, Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets: The Company has estimated useful life of each class of assets based on the nature of assets, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating condition of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, etc. The Company reviews the useful life of property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets as at the end of each reporting period. This reassessment may result in change in depreciation expense in future periods.
- \* Impairment Testing: Property, plant and equipment, Right-of-Use assets and Intangible assets that are subject to depreciation/ amortisation are tested for impairment periodically including when events occur or changes in circumstances indicate that the recoverable amount of the cash generating unit is less than its carrying value. The recoverable amount of cash generating units is higher of value-in-use and fair value less cost to sell. The calculation involves use of significant estimates and assumptions which includes turnover and earnings multiples, growth rates and net margins used to calculate projected future cash flows, risk-adjusted discount rate, future economic and market conditions.
- \* Impairment of Investments: The Company reviews its carrying value of investments carried at cost or amortised cost annually, or more frequently when there is indication for impairment. If the recoverable amount is less than its carrying amount, the impairment loss is accounted for.
- \* Income Taxes: Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is regarded as probable that deductible temporary differences can be realised. The Company estimates deferred tax assets and liabilities based on current tax laws and rates and in certain cases, business plans, including management's expectations regarding the manner and timing of recovery of the related assets. Changes in these estimates may affect the amount of deferred tax liabilities or the valuation of deferred tax assets and thereby the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



Provision for tax liabilities require judgements on the interpretation of tax legislation, developments in case laws and the potential outcomes of tax audits and appeals which may be subject to significant uncertainty. Therefore, the actual results may vary from expectations resulting in adjustments to provisions, the valuation of deferred tax assets, cash tax settlements and therefore the tax charge in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

\* Litigation: From time to time, the Company is subject to legal proceedings, the ultimate outcome of each being always subject to many uncertainties inherent in litigation. A provision for litigation is made when it is considered probable that a payment will be made and the amount of the loss can be reasonably estimated. Significant judgement is made when evaluating, among other factors, the probability of unfavorable outcome and the ability to make a reasonable estimate of the amount of potential loss. Litigation provisions are reviewed at each accounting period and revisions made for the changes in facts and circumstances.

\* Defined Benefit Plans: The cost of the defined benefit plans and the present value of the defined benefit obligation are based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. An actuarial valuation involves making various assumptions that may differ from actual developments in the future. These include the determination of the discount rate, future salary increases and mortality rates. Due to the complexities involved in the valuation and its long term nature, a defined benefit obligation is highly sensitive to changes in these assumptions. All assumptions are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date.

## Material Accounting Policies

### d Revenue Recognition

Revenue is recognised at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expects to be entitled in exchange for transferring the promised 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 variable consideration on account of discounts and schemes offered by the company as part of the contract.

#### Income from Operations

Rooms, Food and Beverage & 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.

Space and Shop Rentals: Rentals basically consists of rental revenue earned from letting of spaces for retails and office at the properties. These contracts for rentals are generally of short term in nature. Revenue is recognised in the period in which services are being rendered.

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.

## Contract Balances

### a Contract Assets

A contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

### b Contract Liabilities

A contract liability is the obligation to transfer services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration from the customer. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract (refer note 31(iii) for details on contract liabilities recognised by the Company).

### e Employee benefits

#### a) Short term

Short term benefits include salaries and performance incentives. The undiscounted amount of short-term employee's benefits expected to be paid in exchange of service rendered by the employees are recognized as an expense in the statement of profit and loss during the year when the employees render the service to the company

#### b) Long term

The company has defined contribution and defined benefits plan. The plans are financed by the company and in case of some defined contribution plans by company along with employees.

- Defined contribution plans

The company's contribution to provident fund and family pension fund made to regular authorities and where company has no further obligation are considered as define contribution plans and are charged as expenses in the statement of profit and loss as they fall due based on amount of contribution required to be made.

- Defined benefit plans



Expenses for defined benefits gratuity are calculated as at the balance sheet date by independent actuaries (using the projected unit credit method) in a manner that distributes expenses over the employees working life. These commitment are valued at the present value of the expected future payment with consideration for calculated future salary increase, using discount rate corresponding to the interest rate estimated by the actuary having regard to the interest rate on government bonds with remaining term that is almost equivalent to the average balance working period of employees. Actuarial gain/ losses are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

**c) Other employee benefits**

The Company has a scheme for compensated absences (Leave Encashment) for employees, the liability for which is determined on the basis of an actuarial valuation, carried out at the Balance Sheet date.

**f Leases**

The Company's significant leasing arrangements are in respect of leases for residential and office premises. The leasing arrangements, which are non-cancellable, are in the range of eleven months and usually renewable by mutual consent on agreed terms. The aggregate lease rentals payable is charged as rent including lease rentals.

**g Property, Plant and Equipment**

Property, plant and equipment are stated at cost, less accumulated depreciation (other than freehold land) and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

All property, plant and equipment are initially recorded at cost. Cost includes the acquisition cost or the cost of construction, including duties and non-refundable taxes, expenses directly related to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for making them operational for their intended use and, in the case of qualifying assets, the attributable borrowing costs. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in profit or loss as incurred.

Subsequent expenditure relating to property, plant and equipment is capitalised only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with these will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

Depreciation is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss so as to expense the cost of assets (other than freehold land and properties under construction) less their residual values over their useful lives, using the straight line method, as per the useful life prescribed in part "C" of Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013 except in respect of the following categories of assets, in whose case the life of the assets had been re-assessed as under based on technical evaluation, taking into account the nature of the asset, the estimated usage of the asset, the operating conditions of the asset, past history of replacement, anticipated technological changes, manufacturers' warranties and maintenance support, etc

<b>Assets</b>	<b>Useful Life adopted by Company</b>	<b>Useful Life prescribed per Schedule II of Companies Act</b>
Building	30 years	30 years
Plant & Machinery	15 years	15 years
Computer	3 years	3 years
Furniture	8 years	8 years
Vehicles	6 years	6 years

The assets' estimated useful lives, residual values and depreciation method are reviewed at the Balance Sheet date and the effect of any changes in estimates are accounted for on a prospective basis.

An item of property, plant and equipment is derecognised upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected to arise from the continued use of the asset. Any gain or loss arising on the disposal or retirement of an item of property, plant and equipment is determined as the difference between the sales proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. Proportionate depreciation is charged for the addition and disposal of an item of property, plant and equipment made during the year.

For transition to Ind AS, the Company has elected to continue with the carrying value of all of its property, plant and equipment recognised as of April 1, 2015 (transition date) measured as per the previous GAAP and use that carrying value as its deemed cost as of the transition date.

**h Impairment of Assets**



Assets that are subject to amortisation are reviewed for impairment periodically including whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. Where the asset does not generate cash flows that are independent from other assets, the company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. When a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

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

#### I Inventories

Stock of food and beverages and stores and operating supplies are carried at the lower of cost (computed on a Weighted Average basis) or net realisable value. Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and selling expenses. 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.

#### J Income 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 recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in Other Comprehensive Income or directly in equity, respectively.

##### (i) 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.

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

##### (ii) Deferred Tax:

Deferred income tax is recognised using the balance sheet approach. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are recognised for deductible and taxable temporary differences arising between the tax base of assets and liabilities and their carrying amount in financial statements, except when the deferred tax arises from the initial recognition of goodwill, an asset or liability in a transaction that is not a business combination and affects neither accounting nor taxable profits or loss at the time of the transaction. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date.

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 realised, 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 Company intends to settle its current tax assets and liabilities on a net basis.

Current and deferred tax are recognised in profit or loss, except when they relate to items that are recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, in which case, the current and deferred tax are also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity respectively.

#### J Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets



Provisions are recognised when the Company has a binding present obligation. This may be either legal because it derives from a contract, legislation or other operation of law, or constructive because the Company created valid expectations on the part of third parties by accepting certain responsibilities. To record such an obligation, it must be probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made for the amount of the obligation. The amount recognised as a provision and the indicated time range of the outflow of economic benefits are the best estimate (most probable outcome) of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the balance sheet date, taking into account the risks and uncertainties surrounding the obligation. Non-current provisions are discounted if the impact is material. Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

A contingent asset is not recognised but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

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

#### h Borrowing Costs

General and specific borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets that necessarily takes substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use or sale. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds.

Interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation. Borrowing costs that are not directly attributable to a qualifying asset are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest method.

#### i Statement of Cash Flows

Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit/ (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature and any deferrals or accruals of past or future cash receipts or payments.

#### j Exceptional Items

Exceptional items are disclosed separately in the financial statements where it is necessary to do so to provide further understanding of the financial performance of the Company. These are material items of income or expense that have to be shown separately due to their nature or incidence.

#### k Financial Instruments

##### (l) Financial Assets

##### Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial assets are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial assets at initial recognition.

When financial assets are recognised initially, they are measured at fair value, plus, in the case of financial assets not at fair value through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in the Statement of Profit and Loss. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price.

##### Classification

Cash and Cash Equivalents – Cash comprises cash on hand and demand deposits with banks. Cash equivalents are short-term balances (with an original maturity of three months or less from the date of acquisition), highly liquid investments that are readily convertible into known amounts of cash and which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.

Debt Instruments – The Company classifies its debt instruments as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through Other Comprehensive Income or fair value through profit or loss based on its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

##### (i) Financial Assets at Amortised Cost

Financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest.

Interest income from these financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

##### (ii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVOCI)



Financial assets are subsequently measured at fair value through Other Comprehensive Income if these financial assets are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest. Movements in the carrying value are taken through Other Comprehensive Income, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains or losses which are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Statement of Profit and Loss. Interest income on such financial assets is included as a part of the Company's income in the Statement of Profit and Loss using the effective interest rate method.

(iii) Financial Assets at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at fair value through profit or loss. A gain or loss on such debt instrument that is subsequently measured at FVTPL and is not part of a hedging relationship as well as interest income is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Equity Instruments – The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than the investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates which are measured at cost) at fair value. Where the Company has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in Other Comprehensive Income ("FVOCI"), there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to profit or loss. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payment is established.

The Company has made an irrevocable election to present in Other Comprehensive Income subsequent changes in the fair value of equity investments that are not held for trading.

When the equity investment is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in Other Comprehensive Income is reclassified from Other Comprehensive Income to the Retained Earnings directly

Interest

Interest income is accrued on a time proportion basis using the effective interest rate method.

Dividend

Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the amount is established.

De-Recognition

A financial asset is derecognised only when the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset. Where the Company has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the Company has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

(II) Financial Liabilities

Initial Recognition and Measurement

Financial liabilities are recognised when, and only when, the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the financial instrument. The Company determines the classification of its financial liabilities at initial recognition.

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value, plus, in the case of financial liabilities not at fair value, through profit or loss directly attributable transaction costs.

Subsequent Measurement

After initial recognition, financial liabilities that are not carried at fair value through profit or loss are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Gains and losses are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss when the liabilities are derecognised, and through the amortisation process.

De-Recognition

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

Equity Instruments

An equity instrument is any contract that evidences a residual interest in the assets of an entity after deducting all of its liabilities. Equity instruments issued by the Company are recognised at the proceeds received, net of direct issue costs.

(III) Impairment of Financial Assets



The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. Ind AS 109 on Financial Instruments, requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. For trade receivables only, the Company recognises expected lifetime losses using the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109, from initial recognition of the receivables. For other financial assets (not being equity instruments or debt instruments measured subsequently at FVTPL) the expected credit losses are measured at the 12 month expected credit losses or an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses if there has been a significant increase in credit risk since initial recognition.

**l Financial Guarantee Contracts**

A financial guarantee contract is a contract that requires the issuer to make specified payments to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because a specified debtor fails to make payments when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument.

Financial guarantee contracts liabilities issued by the Company are measured initially at their fair values and recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Where guarantees in relation to loans or other payables of group companies are provided for no compensation, the fair value are accounted for as contributions and recognised as part of cost of investment.

**m Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

**(i) Ind AS 117 Insurance Contracts**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) notified the Ind AS 117, Insurance Contracts, vide notification dated 12 August 2024, under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2024, which is effective from annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024.

The application of Ind AS 117 does not have material impact on the Company's separate financial statements as the Company has not entered any contracts in the nature of insurance contracts covered under Ind AS 117.

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

The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amend Ind AS 16, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116. The amendments do not have a material impact on the Company's financial statements.



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Machinery	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	Vehicles	Squash Court	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2024	221.76	1,414.62	1,677.99	928.95	1.90		12.13	4,257.35
Additions Refer Note Below			76.76					76.76
Deletions								
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2025	221.76	1,414.62	1,754.75	928.95	1.90		12.13	4,334.11
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2024		410.52	1,084.88	892.01	0.19		8.77	2,396.37
Depreciation		44.84	108.58	12.70	0.30		2.16	168.59
Accumulated depreciation on deletions								
Adjustment During the Year (Refer note below)								
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2025		455.36	1,193.47	904.72	0.49		10.93	2,564.96
Carrying value as of March 31, 2025	221.76	959.26	561.28	24.24	1.41		1.21	1,769.15

Note : In earlier years, Computers were capitalised in Plant and Machinery Group. The same was changed in the year 2012-13. The life of computer as an asset is assumed at 3 years and values lying in books in gross block as well as in accumulated depreciation has been written off during the year and Plant and machinery accumulated depreciation balance has been regrouped to the extent of depreciation on computers included in it.

**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

## 3. Property, Plant and Equipment

Particulars	Land	Building	Machinery	Furniture, Fixtures & Equipment	Vehicles	Squash Court	Computers	Total
Gross carrying value as of April 1, 2023	221.76	1,427.06	1,657.79	880.20	12.02	27.12	52.79	4,278.74
Additions Refer Note Below			20.20	48.76			1.28	70.24
Deletions		12.45		-	10.12	27.12	41.94	91.62
Gross carrying value as of March 31, 2024	221.76	1,414.62	1,677.99	928.95	1.90		12.13	4,257.35
Accumulated depreciation as of April 1, 2023		395.25	1,030.42	871.30	7.56	27.12	29.09	2,360.74
Depreciation		18.45	67.71	20.72	0.59		8.37	115.84
Accumulated depreciation on deletions		3.19			7.96	27.12	41.94	80.20
Adjustment During the Year (Refer note below)			(13.24)				13.24	
Accumulated depreciation as of March 31, 2024		410.52	1,084.88	892.01	0.19		8.77	2,396.37
Carrying value as of March 31, 2024	221.76	1,004.10	593.11	36.94	1.71		3.36	1,860.98

Note : In earlier years, Computers were capitalised in Plant and Machinery Group. The same was changed in the year 2012-13. The life of computer as an asset is assumed at 3 years and values lying in books in gross block as well as in accumulated depreciation has been written off during the year and Plant and machinery accumulated depreciation balance has been regrouped to the extent of depreciation on computers included in it.



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED****Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2025****4. Non Current Investments**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
65010 Shares of Rs. 10/- each of National Co-operative Bank Limited (P.Y. 65010 shares of Rs. 10/- each)	6.50	6.50
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.50</b>	<b>6.50</b>

**5. Loans - Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Total</b>		

**6. Other Financial Assets - Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Bank deposits with more than 12 months maturity	41.89	45.03
Miscellaneous Deposit	44.10	29.10
<b>Total</b>	<b>85.99</b>	<b>74.13</b>

**7. Inventories**

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Stock-in-Trade (At Cost)		
- Stores and operative supplies	38.40	40.37
- Food and Beverages	19.45	17.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>57.85</b>	<b>57.54</b>



8. Trade Receivables -

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good		
Outstanding less than 6 months	64.48	59.94
Outstanding from 6mths to 1 year		
Outstanding for 1 year to 2 years		
Outstanding for 2 years to 3 years		
Outstanding for more than 3 years		
b) Undisputed Trade receivables considere doubtful		
c) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered good		
d) Disputed Trade Receivables – considered doubtful		
Other Debts		
<b>Total</b>	<b>64.48</b>	<b>59.94</b>

9. Cash & Cash equivalents

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
Scheduled Banks	387.05	23.98
	<b>387.05</b>	<b>23.98</b>
Cash on hand	2.08	2.02
<b>Total</b>	<b>389.13</b>	<b>25.99</b>

10. Loans & Advances - Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Supplier Advances	23.42	49.84
Staff Advances		
From Related Parties		100.15
<b>Total</b>	<b>23.42</b>	<b>149.98</b>

10-A Current Tax Assets (Net)

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Tax Deducted at Source	70.49	86.31
<b>Total</b>	<b>70.49</b>	<b>86.31</b>

11. Other Current Assets- Unsecured, considered good unless otherwise stated

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Prepaid Expenses	32.67	30.59
VAT and GST Input	2.11	17.22
<b>Total</b>	<b>34.78</b>	<b>47.81</b>



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**

Notes to financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2025

**12. Equity Share Capital**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Authorised:</b>		
100,000 (Previous year 100,000) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	100	100
<b>Issued, Subscribed and paid-up:</b>		
99,002 (Previous year 99,002) Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each	99.002	99.002
<b>Total</b>	<b>99.002</b>	<b>99.002</b>

**a. Reconciliation of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year**

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
	Shares	Rs.
At beginning of the year	99,002	99,00,200
Issued during the year	0	0
<b>Outstanding at the end of the year</b>	<b>99,002</b>	<b>99,00,200</b>

**b. Terms / rights attached to equity shares**

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of Rs.100/- per share. All the shares are held by Trade Wings Limited, the holding company and its nominees. The Company has not declared any dividend during the year.

Of the above, 99,000 Equity Shares of Rs.100/- each have been issued as fully paid Shares on acquisition of the Hotel Division of Trade Wings Limited.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of any preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

**c. Shareholders having holding more than 5% along with number of shares held**

Name of shareholders	March 31, 2025	
	No of shares	% of shares
1 Trade Wings Limited	99,002	100

**12-A Other Equity**

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>A: Reserve and Surplus:</b>		
<b>Retained Earning</b>		
Opening Balance of Retained Earnings	(1,353.30)	(1,648.17)
Add/Less : Profit/ Loss for the year	323.13	305.39
Less: MAT W/off		(10.52)
Closing Balance of Retained Earnings	(1,030.17)	(1,353.30)
<b>B: Other Comprehensive Income</b>		
Opening Balance of Other Comprehensive Income	(244.93)	(200.92)
Add/Less : Gratuity Net of tax	5.49	6.56
Add/Less : Earlier Year Tax Adjustment		(50.57)
Closing Balance of Retained Earnings	(239.44)	(244.93)
<b>Total</b>	<b>(1,269.61)</b>	<b>(1,598.23)</b>



### 13. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Term Loans from banks - Secured</b>		
National Cooperative Bank A/c ODI 1171 #	425.55	543.24
<b>Total</b>	<b>425.55</b>	<b>543.24</b>

# The Term Loans are secured against immovable property of holding company Trade Wings Ltd. National Cooperative bank vide its letter dated 21-12-2020 has granted moratorium for repayment upto 10th September 2022 under RBI Covid MSME scheme. Further the bank vide its letter dated 13-09-2022 has granted revised repayment schedule in which interest has to be paid for the period September 22 to September 23 and EMI will start from October 2023. The bank has further revised the repayment schedule vide its letter dated 16-06-2023 in which only

### 14. Provisions

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Provision for Employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity	199.89	198.59
Leave Encashment	43.81	35.71
<b>Total</b>	<b>243.70</b>	<b>234.30</b>

### 15. Deferred Tax Liability

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
<b>Major Components of Deferred Tax are:</b>		
<b>a) Deferred Tax Liability:</b>		
Excess of WDV as per Companies Act over the WDV as per the Income Tax Act	784.01	845.66
<b>Total Deferred Tax Liability (A)</b>	<b>197.32</b>	<b>212.84</b>
<b>b) Deferred Tax Asset:</b>		
Disallowed for Income tax Purpose (U/s 43B)	(69.83)	(97.23)
<b>Total Deferred Tax Asset (B)</b>	<b>(17.58)</b>	<b>(24.47)</b>
Income tax on Other Comprehensive Income	54.62	52.77
<b>Total</b>	<b>269.51</b>	<b>290.08</b>

### 16. Borrowings

	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Current Maturities of Long Term Borrowings		
- from Banks		
Loans and Advances from related parties	200.00	
Interest Accrued on Loan from related parties	4.18	
<b>Total</b>	<b>204.18</b>	



### 17. Trade Payables

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
To Others		
Less than 1 Y	397.65	645.59
1-2 Y	19.88	7.62
2-3 Y	2.63	1.10
More than 3 Y	14.57	17.90
Micro Small Units less than 1 y	2.81	22.50
(c) Disputed dues –MSME		
(d) Disputed dues -Others		
Advance from Trade Receivable	273.70	214.16
<b>Total</b>	<b>711.24</b>	<b>908.87</b>

### 18. Other Financial Liabilities

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Deposits	15.65	14.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>15.65</b>	<b>14.84</b>

### 19. Other Current Liabilities

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
VAT, Sales tax, Entry tax	2.90	1.21
Withholding Tax / TDS payable	3.89	3.98
Provident fund / ESIC payable	4.24	3.93
GST	29.89	34.34
Other Payable	98.41	89.93
Money received pending appropriate treatment (Refer note 32)	1,629.60	1,629.60
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,768.94</b>	<b>1,762.99</b>

### 20. Provisions

	As at	As at
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
<b>Provision for Employee benefits</b>		
Gratuity	24.21	38.62
Leave Encashment	7.41	10.95
Provision for Audit Fees	2.00	2.00
Provison for GST liability as per DRC 01		62.52
<b>Total</b>	<b>33.62</b>	<b>114.08</b>



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED****Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025****21. Revenue from Operations**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
a) Sale of Services		
Room Sales	2,371.26	2,300.41
Food and Beverage Sales	1,148.06	1,024.48
		-
b) Other operating revenues	179.37	83.11
	<b>3,698.69</b>	<b>3,408.00</b>

**22. Other Income**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Interest income	8.60	4.93
<b>Total</b>	<b>8.60</b>	<b>4.93</b>

**23. Cost of Food & Beverages Consumed**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Opening Stock	17.17	18.04
Add: Purchases	328.29	280.88
	345.47	298.92
Less: Closing Stock	19.45	17.17
<b>Total</b>	<b>326.02</b>	<b>281.74</b>

**24. Employee Benefits Expenses and Payment to Contractors**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Salaries, wages and bonus	428.73	432.05
Payment to Contractors	328.63	263.76
Contribution to Provident fund and other funds	23.03	22.02
Retirement Gratuity Expenses	23.59	28.92
Provision for Leave Encashment	17.43	12.84
Staff Welfare	38.28	50.11
<b>Total</b>	<b>859.68</b>	<b>809.69</b>

Note: Employee benefits expenses includes salary paid to Directors ₹. 28,50,000/- Previous Year (2023-2024) ₹. 25,87,500 /-



**25. Finance Cost**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Bank Interest expenses	55.31	69.07
Other Interest expenses	9.74	12.79
<b>Total</b>	<b>65.05</b>	<b>81.86</b>

**26. Depreciation Expenses**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Depreciation	168.59	115.84
<b>Total</b>	<b>168.59</b>	<b>115.84</b>

**27. Other Operating and General Expenses**

	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
Consumption of stores and operating supplies	66.91	76.85
Power and fuel	274.76	281.38
Other Operating Expenses	95.11	53.26
Advertisements	53.82	14.06
<u>Repairs and Maintenance</u>		
Machinery & Equipment	316.91	282.48
Buildings	436.72	473.20
Others	168.90	141.36
Travelling and Conveyance	30.38	31.07
Water Charges	24.49	22.70
Security Expenses	30.38	28.17
Internet Expenses	6.19	6.83
Postage & Telephone	2.82	2.99
Guest Transport	14.34	20.76
Insurance	16.78	15.74
Rates and taxes	25.25	18.71
Music and Entertainment	26.43	23.24
Commission	131.79	105.05
Rent	13.04	10.98
Bad Debts		2.40
Loss on sale of fixed assets		0.22
Loss on Discarded Assets		9.26
Legal and Professional charges	167.17	59.84
Auditors' remuneration	6.05	8.90
(Refer Note 27.2 below)		
Laundry Expenses	49.40	43.63
GST ITC reversal	7.73	24.90
GST Paid	3.91	
Donation	0.25	0.63
Printing & Stationery	8.33	8.84
Freight charges	7.40	6.43
Miscellaneous expenses	1.95	0.81
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,987.24</b>	<b>1,774.69</b>

**27.2 Auditors' remuneration includes:**

Payments to Auditors	Year Ended March 31, 2025	Year Ended March 31, 2024
<b>Auditors' remuneration</b>		
Audit Fees	2.00	2.00
Auditor's Other Services fees	3.60	6.45
Tax Audit Fees	0.45	0.45
<b>Total</b>	<b>6.05</b>	<b>8.90</b>



## TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED

### Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025

28. In the opinion of the Management of the Company, carrying amount of all Current Assets, Loans and Advances and other receivables is not less than their realisable value in the ordinary course of business

29. Sundry Debtors and Sundry Creditors are subject to confirmation.

30. The Company's business activity falls within a single primary business segment i.e. hotel operations, hence the disclosure requirements of Accounting Standards (AS 17) "Segment Reporting", issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India are not applicable.

#### 31. Revenue from Contracts with Customers

The Company's revenue primarily comprises of Revenue from Hotel operations, Management and Operating Fee income as tabulated below.

i) Details of revenue from contracts with customers recognised by the Company, net of indirect taxes in its Statement of Profit and Loss:

	Rupees in Lakhs	Rupees in Lakhs
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Revenue from operations		
Revenue from contract with customers		
Room Revenue, Food & Beverages and Banquets	3,519.32	3,324.89
Other revenue from contract with customers	100.55	71.45
	3,619.87	3,396.34
Other Operating revenue	87.42	16.59
Total Revenue from operations	3,707.29	3,412.93

#### ii) Disaggregate Revenue

The following table presents Company revenue disaggregated by type of revenue stream and by reportable segment:

	Rupees in Lakhs	Rupees in Lakhs
	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Revenue based on product and services		
Revenue from contract with customers		
Room Revenue	2,371.26	2,300.41



Food & Beverages and Banquets	1,148.06	1,024.48
Other revenue from contract with customers	100.55	71.45
<b>Other Operating Revenue</b>		
Other revenue	87.42	16.59
<b>Revenue based on timing of revenue recognition</b>	<b>3,707.29</b>	<b>3,412.93</b>

### iii) Contract Balances

The contract liabilities primarily relate to the advance consideration received from customers for which revenue is recognised when the performance obligation is over/ services delivered.

- a) Advance Collections is recognised when payment is received before the related performance obligation is satisfied. This includes advances received from the customer towards rooms/restaurant/banquets. Revenue is recognised once the performance obligation is met i.e. on room stay/ sale of food and beverage / provision of banquet services.

	Rupees in Lakhs March 31, 2025	Rupees in Lakhs March 31, 2024
<b>Contract Assets</b>		
Trade Receivable	64.48	59.94
<b>Contract liabilities</b>		
Advances collected from customers	273.69	214.16
	273.69	214.16

32. i) During the year, the Company has accounted for deferred Tax in accordance with the Accounting Standard 22 "Accounting for taxes on income" issued by the Council of the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Deferred Tax Assets and Liabilities arising on account of timing difference are as under:

Deferred Tax Liability consists of the following components

	Rupees in Lakhs
Written Down Value under the Companies Act	1547.39
Written Down Value under the Income Tax Act	763.38
Difference	784.01
Tax @ 25.168% A	(197.32)



Deferred Tax Asset consists of the following components		Rupees in Lakhs
Disallowed for Income tax Purpose (U/s 43B)		5.63
Tax @ 25.168%	B	1.42
Allowance for Income tax Purpose (U/s 43B)		75.46
Tax @ 25.168%	C	(18.99)
Income tax on Other Comprehensive Income D		(54.62)
<b>Deferred Tax Liability (Net) A + B + C + D</b>		<b>(269.51)</b>

ii) No provision for current Taxation is made during the year in view of the brought forward unabsorbed depreciation.

33. The MOU that was executed by and between one of the promoters of the Company with Tulip Hotels Pvt. Ltd. inter alia for management of Bogmallo Beach Resort and for executing agreement to sell 50% of the shares of the company on 26th April 2000 has been terminated by the said promoter vide its Advocate's notice dated 27th January 2007 with retrospective effect from 1st November 2006. The company along with its promoters has also initiated legal proceedings against Tulip Hotels Pvt. Ltd. and its directors and certain employees in Mumbai and Goa courts and the same are subjudice as of the date of the signing of the balance sheet.

The company as per a legal opinion of its Legal Advisors and a Chartered Accountant has shown an amount of Rs. 16,29,60,237/- towards "Money Received Pending Appropriate Treatment" under Other Current Liabilities.

Notwithstanding the above, the company has sought to appropriate the said amount against the damages that have been claimed by the company against Tulip Hotels Pvt. Ltd. The company has therefore thought it fit to categorize the said amount under Other Current Liabilities till the outcome of the suit pending in the Vasco Da Gama court.

34. The amount due to Micro and Small Enterprises as defined in the "The Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006" has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.
35. Income tax provision, including for Minimum Alternate Tax (MAT), has not been made as the Company has opted for Section 115BAA of The Income Tax Act. The Company has not recognised Deferred Tax Assets on unabsorbed depreciation and carried forward tax losses in the absence of virtual certainty of future taxable income against which such deferred tax assets can be realised.



36. Provision for Retirement Gratuity

The Company has an unfunded gratuity plan. The status of the gratuity plan is as follows:

(A) Summary of assumptions in actuarial valuation

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Discount Rate	6.61%	7.20%
Expected Return on Plan Assets	NA	NA
Mortality	Indian	Indian
	Assured Live Mortality (2012-14) Urban	Assured Live Mortality (2012-14) Urban
Future Salary Increase	5% p.a.	10% p.a.
Disability	-	-
Attrition	5% p.a. for all service groups	7% p.a. for all service groups
Retirement	58 years	58 years

(B) Table showing change in the Present value of Define Benefit obligation

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present Value of Benefit Obligation beginning of the period	237.21	297.43
Interest Cost	16.79	21.28
Current service cost	6.80	7.64
Past Service Cost	-	-
Benefits Paid	(29.36)	(80.38)
Actuarial (Gain) Loss on Obligation due to changes in Demographic Assumption	2.30	-
Actuarial (Gain) Loss on Obligation due to changes in Financial Assumption	(46.43)	1.02
Actuarial (Gain) Loss on Obligation due to Experience	36.80	(9.78)
Present Value of Benefit Obligation beginning of the period	237.21	297.43
Present Value of Benefit Obligation end of the period	224.10	237.21
Fair Value of Plan Assets beginning of the period	-	-
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Contributions	-	-
Benefits paid	-	-



Actuarial (Gain) Loss on Plan Assets	-	-
Fair Value of Plan Assets at end of the period	-	-
Total Actuarial Gain (Loss) to be recognized	(7.33)	(8.76)

(C) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs	
	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Present Value of Obligation	224.10	237.21
Fair Value of Plan Assets	-	-
Liability (Assets)	224.10	237.21
Unrecognised Past Service Cost	-	-
Liability (Asset) recognised in Balance Sheet	224.10	237.21

(D) Expenses recognised in the Income Statement

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Current service cost	6.80	7.64
Interest Cost	16.79	21.28
Expected Return on Plan Assets	-	-
Past Service Cost	-	-
Expense recognised in P&L	23.59	28.92

(E) Expenses recognised in statement of Other Comprehensive income (OCI)

Particulars	Rupees in Lakhs	
	Year ended March 31, 2025	Year ended March 31, 2024
Actuarial (gain) loss on Obligation	(7.33)	(8.76)
Expense recognised in OCI	(7.33)	(8.76)

37. Related Party disclosures as required under AS-18, "Related Party" Disclosure given below:

(I) List of related parties and description of relationship (as of the Balance Sheet date i.e. 31<sup>st</sup> March, 2025)

Sr. No	Name of the Related Party	Relationship
1	Trade Wings Limited - Holding Company	Associate / Holding Company
2	Narayani Hospitality & Academic Institution Private Limited - Ultimate Holding Company	Associate / Ultimate Holding Company
3	R J Trade Wings Private Limited	Associate/ Group Concern
4	Dr. Shailendra P. Mittal	Managing Director
5	Mr. Ajay Vageria	Director
6	Miss. Sadhana Mukundan	Whole Time Director



a. Nature of Transaction with Key Management Personnel & Associates

Nature of Transactions	Rupees in Lakhs	Rupees in Lakhs
	Associate	Key Management Personnel
Reimbursement of Expenses		
Travelling & Conveyance	3.51/- (P.Y. 3.47/-)	NIL (PY NIL)
Salary	Nil /- (P.Y. Nil)	Nil/- (PY NIL)
Fixed Assets	NIL (PY NIL)	Nil (PY NIL)
Directors Sitting Fees	Nil (P.Y. NIL)	NIL (PY NIL)
Salary of Directors	Nil (P.Y. Nil)	28.50/- (PY 25.88/-)
Loan Taken	/- (P.Y. NIL/-)	200.00/- (PY Nil /)
Interest	. /- (P.Y. NIL /-)	4.65/- (P.Y. Nil)
<b>Total</b>	<b>3.51 /-</b>	<b>233.15/-</b>
Previous Year	3.47/-	25.88/-

v

Names of the Related Party	Nature of Relationship	Balance Outstanding as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2025 [receivable/(payable)]	Balance Outstanding as at 31 <sup>st</sup> March, 2024 [receivable/(payable)]
Trade Wings Ltd.	Holding Company	(₹/-)	(₹/-)
R J Tradewings Pvt Ltd	Associate Company	(₹/-)	(₹/-)
Narayani Hospitality & academic Institution Private Limited	Ultimate Holding Company	NIL/-	100.16/-

Note: Related Party relationship is as identified by the Company's management and relied upon by the Auditors.

38. Earnings Per Share

Particulars	₹	2024-2025	2023-2024
Profit / (Loss) after taxes and before Comprehensive income		323.13	305.39
Number of equity share outstanding	Nos.	99,002	99,002
Face value of equity share	₹/share	100.00	100.00
Earnings per share	₹.	326	308
DPS	₹	326	308

39. The accompanying notes are an integral part of the standalone financial statements.



**TRADE WINGS HOTELS LIMITED**

SHARE CAPITAL	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2025	AS AT 31ST MARCH, 2024
<b>AUTHORISED</b>		
1,00,000 Equity shares of Rs. 100/-each (P.Y Equity Shares 1,00,000)	100.00	100.00
1000 13.5% Redeemable Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each (P.Y Preference Shares 1,000) (Redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors of the Company within the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956)	1.00	1.00
3,50,000 9% Redeemable Non-Cumulative Preference Shares of Rs. 100/- each (P.Y Preference Shares 3,50,000) (Redeemable at the option of the Board of Directors of the Company within the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956)	350.00	350.00
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>451.00</b>	<b>451.00</b>



Trade Wings Hotels Ltd  
Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 - continued  
Note no 40

(Currency : Rupees in Lakhs)

Financial instruments – Fair values and risk management  
Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for financial assets and financial liabilities if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value.

31 March 2025	Carrying amount				Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Investment Property	-	-	6.50	6.50	-	6.50	-	6.50
Investments in Equity Shares	-	-	41.89	41.89	-	41.89	-	41.89
Deposit with Banks			389.13	389.13		389.13		389.13
Cash and Cash Equivalents and bank balances			-	-		-		-
Short Term Advances			64.48	64.48		64.48		64.48
Trade Receivables	-	-	44.10	44.10	-	44.10	-	44.10
Security Deposits								
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	-	<b>546.10</b>	<b>546.10</b>	-	<b>546.10</b>	-	<b>546.10</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Borrowings			629.73	629.73		629.73		629.73
Trade Payables			711.24	711.24		711.24		711.24
Other Financial Liabilities			15.65	15.65		15.65		15.65
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>			<b>1,356.62</b>	<b>1,356.62</b>		<b>1,356.62</b>		<b>1,356.62</b>

31 March 2024	Carrying amount				Fair value			Total
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1 - Quoted price in active markets	Level 2 - Significant observable inputs	Level 3 - Significant unobservable inputs	
<b>Financial assets</b>								
Investments in Equity Shares	-	-	6.50	6.50	-	6.50	-	6.50
Deposit with Banks			45.03	45.03		45.03		45.03
Cash and Cash Equivalents and bank balances			25.99	25.99		25.99		25.99
Short Term Advances			100.15	100.15		100.15		100.15
Trade Receivables			59.94	59.94		59.94		59.94
Security Deposits	-	-	29.10	29.10	-	29.10	-	29.10
<b>Total Financial Assets</b>	-	-	<b>266.71</b>	<b>266.71</b>	-	<b>266.71</b>	-	<b>266.71</b>
<b>Financial Liabilities</b>								
Borrowings			543.24	543.24		543.24		543.24
Trade Payables			908.87	908.87		908.87		908.87
Other Financial Liabilities			14.84	14.84		14.84		14.84
<b>Total Financial Liabilities</b>			<b>1,466.95</b>	<b>1,466.95</b>		<b>1,466.95</b>		<b>1,466.95</b>



## Trade Wings Hotels Ltd

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 - continued Note no 41

#### 41 Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- a. Credit risk ;
- b. Liquidity risk ;
- c. Market risk ; and
- d. Interest Rate Risk

#### Risk management framework

The Company's Board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework.

The Company's risk management policies are established to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which persons involved understand their roles and obligations.

#### a. Credit Risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's investment securities. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit exposure.

#### Cash and cash equivalents

The Company held cash and cash equivalents with credit worthy banks and financial institutions of INR 3,89,12,716/- as at 31st March 2025 and INR 25,99,292/- as at 31 March 2024 respectively. The credit worthiness of such banks and financial institutions is evaluated by the management on an ongoing basis and is considered to be good.

#### b. Liquidity risk (Attached separately)

#### c. Market risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices – such as foreign exchange rates, interest rates and equity prices – will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The Company is domiciled in India and has its revenues and other transactions in its functional currency i.e. INR. Accordingly the Company is not exposed to any currency risk. Also the Company does not hold any equity investments, accordingly the Company is not exposed to any equity price risk.

#### d. 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.

#### Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments is as follows:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
<b>Fixed-rate instruments</b>		
Financial assets	41.89	45.03
Financial liabilities	425.55	543.24
<b>Variable-rate instruments</b>		
Financial liabilities	-	-



Trade Wings Hotels Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 - continued

(Currency : Rupees in Lakhs)

41 Contd....

b. Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they become due. The Company manages its liquidity risk by ensuring, as far as possible, that it will always have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risk to the Company's reputation.

As of March 31, 2024, the Company had a negative working capital of INR 20,93,48,786/- including cash and cash equivalents of INR 3,89,12,716/ As of March 31, 2023 the Company had a negative working capital of INR 23,75,10,051/- including cash and cash equivalents of INR 25,99,292/-

Holding company:

Exposure to liquidity risk

The table below analyses the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for:

\* all non derivative financial liabilities

\* net and gross settled derivative financial instruments for which the contractual maturities are essential for the understanding of the timing of the cash flows.

Contractual cash flows

As at 31 March 2025	Carrying amount	Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	711.24	711.24	674.15	19.88	17.20	-
Short Term Borrowing	204.18	204.18	204.18			-
Other financial liabilities	15.65	15.65	0.81	14.84		
	<b>931.07</b>	<b>931.07</b>	<b>879.14</b>	<b>34.72</b>	<b>17.20</b>	<b>-</b>

Contractual cash flows

As at 31 March 2024	Carrying amount	Total	1 year or less	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
<b>Non-derivative financial liabilities</b>						
Trade and other payables	908.87	908.87	882.25	7.62	19.00	-
Short Term Borrowing				-		-
Other financial liabilities	14.84	14.84		14.84		
	<b>923.71</b>	<b>923.71</b>	<b>882.25</b>	<b>22.46</b>	<b>19.00</b>	<b>-</b>



## Trade Wings Hotels Ltd

### Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 - continued

(Currency : Rupees in Lakhs)

#### 42 Capital Management

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business. Management monitors the return on capital as well as the level of dividends to ordinary shareholders.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'adjusted net debt' to 'adjusted equity'. For this purpose, adjusted net debt is defined as total liabilities, comprising interest-bearing loans and borrowings, less cash and cash equivalents. Adjusted equity comprises all components of equity.

The Company's adjusted net debt to equity ratio at 31 March 2024 was as follows:

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Total borrowings	629.73	543.24
Less : Cash and cash equivalent	389.13	25.99
<b>Adjusted net debt</b>	<b>240.61</b>	<b>517.25</b>
<b>Adjusted equity</b>	<b>(1,170.61)</b>	<b>(1,499.23)</b>
Adjusted net debt to adjusted equity ratio	N.A.	N.A.



## Trade Wings Hotels Ltd

Notes to the Financial Statements for the year ended March 31, 2025 - continued

### 43 RATIOS

Sr no	Particulars	Numerator	Denominator	For the year ended 31st March, 2025	For the year ended 31st March, 2024	Variance	Reasons
a	Current Ratio#	Current Assets	Current liabilities	0.23	0.15	5.10	-
b	Debt-Equity Ratio*	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	(0.54)	(0.36)	(13.39)	
c	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earning Available for Debt Services	Debt Service	7.21	5.68	173.63	Improved profitability
d	Return on Equity Ratio*	Net profit after tax	Average Shareholder's Equity	(0.24)	(0.19)	2.65	Better profitability
e	Inventory turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Inventory	201.99	193.56	88.56	better inventory management
f	Trade Receivables turnover ratio	Revenue	Average Trade receivables	59.45	29.92	47.61	better debtors management
g	Trade payables turnover ratio	Annual Cost of Goods sold & Other	Average Trade payables	2.86	2.11	6.31	better creditors management
h	Net capital turnover ratio	Revenue	Working capital	(1.77)	(1.44)	12.76	Revenue has increased
i	Net profit ratio	Net profit after tax	Revenue	0.09	0.09	(4.87)	-
j	Return on Capital employed	Earnings before interest and taxes	Capital employed	(0.27)	(0.27)	0.76	-
k	Return on Investment	Net profit after tax	Investment	N.A.	N.A.	N.A.	



#### 44. Other Statutory Information

- 1) The borrowings from banks and financial institutions have been used for the purposes for which it was taken at the balance sheet date.
- 2) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the company to holding and Benami property.
- 3) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- 4) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- 5) The Company 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 company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of tile Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 6) The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entities, including foreign entities (Funding party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall
  - (a) Directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funded party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
  - (b) Provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- 7) The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered, disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the income tax act, 1961 (such as, search or surveyor any of the relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

#### 45. Daily Data back up and Audit Trail Compliance:

##### **Data Backup Compliance:**

The Company is using an accounting ERP system wherein it has a defined process of maintaining full back up of books of account and other relevant books and papers electronically on regular basis in a server physically located in Hotel.

The backup of relevant books and papers are retained in the same format in which they are originally generated, sent or received and the information contained in the electronic records are complete, unaltered or unmodified. Further, the Company also has proper system for storage, retrieval, display or printout of the electronic records and such records are not disposed of and maintained properly by the Company as required by law.

##### **Audit Trail Compliance:**

The Company has used accounting software IDS Next for maintaining its books of account which has a feature

of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further no instance of audit trail feature being tampered with was noted in respect of accounting software where the audit trail has been enabled. Additionally, the audit trail of prior year(s) has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention to the extent it was enabled and recorded in the respective years.



Signatures to Note no. 1 to 45 forming part of the Balance Sheet and Profit and Loss Account

For M/s. Aalok Mehta & Co.  
Chartered Accountants  
Registration No.: 126756W

For and on behalf of the Board  
Trade Wings Hotel Limited

*A.K. Mehta*

CA Aalok Mehta  
Proprietor  
Membership No.: 114930

Place: Mumbai  
Date: 20<sup>th</sup> May, 2025



*Shailendra P. Mittal*

Dr. Shailendra P. Mittal  
Managing Director  
DIN: 00221661

*Ajay Vageria*

Mr. Ajay Vageria  
Director  
DIN: 00221883