O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS

Regd. Office :
B-225, 5th Floor, Okhla Indl. Area
Phase - 1, New Delhi - 110020
Ph.: 011-47011850, 51, 52, 53
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INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of CAMBRIDGE LOGISTICS AND TRADE PVT. LTD.
Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **CAMBRIDGE LOGISTICS AND TRADE PVT. LTD.** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended on that date, and a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as "the standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, the Loss (including other comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Those Standards require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the financial statements are free from material misstatement. An audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the amounts and the disclosures in the financial statements. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error. In making those risk assessments, the auditor considers internal financial control relevant to the Company's preparation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. An audit also includes evaluating the appropriateness of the accounting policies used and the reasonableness of the accounting estimates made by the Company's Directors, as well as evaluating the overall presentation of the financial statements. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the standalone financial statements.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation of other information. The other information comprises the Director's report, Corporate Governance report, Business responsible report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report, but does not include the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements and our report thereon. The Directors report, Corporate Governance report, Business responsible report and Management Discussion and Analysis of Annual report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.

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

In connection with our audit of the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available to us and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the Standalone Ind AS Financial Statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit, or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

When we read such other information as and when made available to us and if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance.

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 standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position and financial performance and Cash Flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

In preparing the standalone 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.

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Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

1. Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the standalone financial statements, whether due to fraud or error audit procedures, design and perform 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.

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

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

4. 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 standalone 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.

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5. Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the standalone financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the standalone financial statements represent the underlying transactions and event s 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.

From the matters communicated with those charged with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the standalone financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters. We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. 'Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020', issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), is not applicable to the company in view of the conditions specified in paragraph 2 of the Order.

2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:

(a) We have obtained all the information and explanations which, to the best of our knowledge and belief, were necessary for the purpose of our audit;

(b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books,

(c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.

(d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone Ind AS financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended.

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(e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2023 and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2023 from being appointed as a director in terms of sub-section (2) of section 164 of the Act.

(f) In view of notification of Ministry of Corporate Affairs dated 13th June 2018, read with notification no. GSR 464 (E) dated 5th June 2015, clause (i) of section 143 (3) of the Act in respect of internal financial control is not applicable to the company during the year.

(g) The requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, are not applicable on the company.

(h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:

i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.

ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.

iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

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

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

(c) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.

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v.

(a) The company had not proposed and declared any final dividend in the previous year.

(b) The company has not declared and paid any interim dividend during the year.

(c) The Board of Directors of the Company have not proposed any final dividend for the year which is subject to the approval of the members at the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

vi. Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 w.r.t. maintaining books of account using accounting software which has certain features e.g. Audit trail etc. are applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.

For O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 000018N/N500091

(RAKESH KUMAR)
PARTNER
M.No. 87537

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATED : 26/05/23

UDIN: 23087537BGXEFZ5119

Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Standalone Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note	As at 31 March 2023
Assets		
Non-current assets		
Right of use Asset	3	236.14
Total non-current assets		**236.14**
Current assets		
Financial assets		
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	4	7.35
Other current assets	5	6.73
Total current assets		**14.08**
Total assets		**250.22**
Equity and liabilities		
Equity		
Equity share capital	6	1.00
Other equity	7	(84.10)
Total equity		**(83.10)**
Liabilities		
Non-current liabilities		
Borrowing	8	83.27
Financial liabilities		
(i) Lease liabilities	8A	120.94
Total non-current liabilities		**204.20**
Current liabilities		
Financial liabilities		
(i) Lease liabilities	8A	123.84
(ii) Trade payables		
- Dues to Micro and small enterprises	9	-
- Due to creditors other than micro and small enterprises	9	4.90
Other current liabilities	10	0.38
Total current liabilities		**129.12**
Total liabilities		**333.32**
Total equity and Liabilities		**250.22**
		-

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 87537

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited**

Pavan Sharma
Director
DIN : 06363571

Shitiz Mittal
Director
DIN : 07559720

Place: Delhi
Date: 26/05/2023

O P BAGLA & CO LLP
FRN: 000018N/N500091
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period from 7 March 2022 to 31 March 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

	Note	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Revenue from operations	11	128.48
Total income		**128.48**
Expenses		
Transportaion Charges	12	92.24
Depreciation and amortisation expenses	13	90.82
Finance costs	14	23.60
Other expenses	15	5.91
Total expenses		**212.57**
Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax		**(84.10)**
Profit/(loss) before tax		**(84.10)**
Tax expense:		
Current tax		
- For Current year		-
- For Earlier year		-
Profit/(loss) for the period		**(84.10)**
Total comprehensive income for the Period		**(84.10)**
Earnings per equity share		
Basic	16	**(840.98)**
Diluted		**(840.98)**

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants

Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 87537

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited**

Pavan Sharma
Director
DIN :06363571

Shitiz Mittal
Director
DIN :07559720

Place: Delhi
Date: 26/05/2023

O P BAGLA & CO LLP
FRN : 000018N/N500091
New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flow for year ended 31 march 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

PARTICULARS		For the period ended on 31-03-2023
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Net Profit before tax		(84.10)
Adjusted for :		
Depreciation and Amortisation	90.82	
Finance cost	23.60	114.43
Operating Profit before Working Capital Changes		**30.33**
Adjusted for :		
Trade & Other Receivables	(6.73)	
Trade & Other Payable	5.28	(1.45)
Cash Generated from Operations		**28.88**
Direct Taxes Paid/Adjusted	-	
		-
Net Cash from operating activities		**28.88**
B. Cash Flow From Investing Activities		
Purchase of 'Property plant and equipment' and Intangible Assets including Right to use assets	(326.97)	
Net Cash used in Investing Activities		**(326.97)**
C. Cash Flow From Financing Activities		
Proceeds from issue of equity capital	1.00	
Proceeds from Borrowings (Net)	328.04	
Interest Paid	(23.60)	
Net Cash used in Financing Activities		**305.44**
Net increase in Cash and Cash Equivalents		**7.35**
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year		0.00
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year		**7.35**
Components of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Balances with banks		
- In Current Account		7.35
Cash on hand		0.00
		7.35

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PARTICULARS	For the period ended on 31-03-2023
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per Balance Sheet	7.35
Balances with bank in CC and OD accounts	-
Cash and Cash Equivalents in the Cash Flow Statement	**7.35**

Note :

1. Cash flow statement has been prepared using Indirect Method as per Ind AS 7- Statement of Cash Flows.

As per our report of even date attached

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Standalone Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2023

(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

A Equity share capital

Equity shares of face value of INR 10 each issued, subscribed and fully paid up	Number of shares	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2022	10,000	1.00
Changes in equity shares capital during the year 2022-23	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**10,000**	**1.00**

B Other Equity

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained earnings/ Surplus	Total
Balance as at1 April 2022	-	-
Profit/(Loss) for the year	(84.10)	**(84.10)**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total Comprehensive income for the year	**(84.10)**	**(84.10)**
Transfer to retained earnings	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	**(84.10)**	**(84.10)**

As per our report of even date attached

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Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 87537

Place: Delhi
Date: 26/05/2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Notes forming part of the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
Significant Accounting Policies

1. Corporate Information

Cambridge Construction (Delhi) Private Limited (Formerly known as Cambridge Construction (Delhi) Limited) ('the Company') was incorporated on 07th March, 2022 under the provisions of the Companies Act, 1956. The company derives revenue primarily from providing transportation services through barge, Selling the stone chips and trading of shares of the company.

2. 1 Basis of preparation

a. Statement of compliance

The standalone financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting standards ('Ind AS') as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 as amended notified under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, (the 'Act') and other relevant provisions of the Act.

These standalone financial statements were authorised for issue by the Board of Directors of the Company on 26th May 2023.

b. Functional and presentation currency

These standalone financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (₹), which is also the Company's functional currency. All amounts have been rounded off to the nearest thousands, unless otherwise indicated.

c. Basis of measurement

These standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities, plan assets relating to defined benefit obligations, which have been measured at fair value.

d. Use of estimates and judgements

In preparing these standalone financial statements, the management has made judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amounts of assets, liabilities, income and expenses. The Actual result may differ from these estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revision to accounting estimates are recognised prospectively.

The areas involving significant estimates and judgements are as under:

Recognition of deferred tax assets on carried forward losses
Estimation of useful life and residual values of property, plant and equipment
Estimation of defined benefit obligations
Fair value measurement of financial instruments
Impairment assessment of non-financial assets and financial assets

e. Measurement of fair values

With respect to the Company's assets and liabilities measured at fair value, the management reviews the significant inputs and valuation adjustments. Fair values are categorised into different levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows.

- Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

- Level 2: Input other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the assets or liability, either directly (i.e., as prices) or indirectly (i.e., derived from prices).

- Level 3: Inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).

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2.2 Significant accounting policies

(a) Property, plant and equipment:

i. Recognition and measurement:

i. Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost, which includes capitalised borrowing cost, less accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any.

Cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates. Any directly attributable cost of bringing the item to its working condition for its intended use and estimated cost

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

If a significant part of and item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives then they are accounted for as a separate items of property, plant and equipment.

ii.Capital work-in-progress

Fixed assets under construction and cost of assets not ready for use as at the balance sheet date are disclosed as capital work-in-progress.

iii.Intangible assets

Intangible assets are recognised only if acquired and it is probable that the future economic benefits that are attributable to the assets will flow to the Company and the cost of assets can be measured reliably. The intangible assets are recorded at cost of acquisition and are carried at cost less accumulated amortisation and impairment losses, if any.

iii. Subsequent expenditure:

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

iv. Depreciation

Depreciation is calculated on cost of items of property, plant and equipment less their estimated residual values and is charged to the Statement of Profit and Loss.c. Depreciation is charged on Straight Line (SLM) Method in the manner prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 on the basis of useful life of the asset. Useful life of the assets is taken as prescribed in aforesaid said Schedule.

Depreciation is calculated on a pro rata basis for asset purchased/sold during the year.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property plant and equipment are reviewed by management at each reporting date and adjusted prospectively, as appropriate.

b. Leases

A contract is, or contains, a lease if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

The Company as a lessee

leases are recognised as a right-of-use asset and a corresponding liability at the date at which the leased asset is available for use by the Company. Contracts may contain both lease and non-lease components. The Company allocates the consideration in the contract to the lease and non-lease components based on their relative stand-alone prices.

Assets and liabilities arising from a lease are initially measured on a present value basis. Lease liabilities include the net present value of the following lease payments:

- fixed payments (including in -substance fixed payments), less any lease incentives receivable
- variable lease payment that are based on an index or a rate, initially measured using the index or rate as at the commencement date
- amounts expected to be payable under residual value guarantees, if any

The lease payments are discounted using the interest rate implicit in the lease. If the rate cannot be readily determined, which is generally the case for leases in the Company, the lessee's incremental borrowing rate is used, being the rate that the individual lessee would have to pay to borrow the funds necessary to obtain an asset of similar value to the right-of-use asset in a similar economic environment with similar terms, security and conditions.
Lease payments are allocated between principal and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to the statement of profit and loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period. Variable lease payments that depends on sales are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the condition that triggers those payments occurs.
Right-of-use assets are generally depreciated over the shorter of the asset's useful life and the lease term on a straight-line basis. If the Company is reasonably certain to exercise a purchase option, the right-of-use asset is depreciated over the underlying assets useful life.
Payments associated with short-term leases are recognised on a straight-line basis as an expense in the statement of profit and loss. Short term leases are the leases with a lease term of 12 months or less. Further, rental payments for the land where lease period is considered to be indefinite or indeterminable, these are charged off to the statement of profit and loss.

b. Impairment of non-financial assets - property, plant and equipment and intangible assets:

The carrying values of assets are reviewed at each reporting date to determine if there is indication of any impairment. If any indication exists, the asset's recoverable amount is estimated. For assets that are not yet available for use, the recoverable amount is estimated at each reporting date. An impairment loss is recognised whenever the carrying amount of an asset or its cash generating unit exceeds its recoverable amount and is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss. An impairment loss is reversed if there has been a change in the estimates used to determine the recoverable amount. An impairment loss is reversed only to the extent that the asset's carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined net of depreciation or amortisation, if no impairment loss had been recognised.

c. Provisions and Contingencies

A provision is recognised if, as a result of past event, the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation that can be estimated reliably, and it is probable that an out flow of economic benefit will be required to settle the obligation.

If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are discounted using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognized because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognized because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements. Contingent liabilities are disclosed unless the possibility of outflow of resources is remote. Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed in the financial statements.

d. Employee benefits

i. Short-term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefit obligations are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid. Benefits such as salaries, bonus, are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which the employee renders the related service.

ii. Defined contribution plans

A defined contribution plan is a post-emploeyement benefit plan under which an entity pays fixed contributions into a separate entity and will have no legal or constructive obligation to pay further amounts. The Company pays fixed contributions to Provident Fund scheme and Employees' State Insurance scheme, labour welfare fund to the appropriate Government authorities and has no obligation to pay further amounts. Such fixed contributions are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss on accrual basis in the financial year to which they relate.

iii. Defined benefit plans

Defined benefit plans of the Company comprise of gratuity.

The Company has an obligation towards gratuity, a defined benefit retirement plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees at retirement, death while in employment or on termination of employment, of an amount based on the respective employee's salary and the tenure of employment. Vesting occurs upon completion of five years of service.

The liability in respect of defined benefit plans is accrued in the books of account on the basis of actuarial valuation carried out by an independent actuary using the Projected Unit Credit Method, which recognises each year of service as giving rise to additional unit of employee benefit entitlement and measure each unit separately to build up the final obligation. The obligation is measured at the present value of estimated future cash flows. The discount rates used for determining the present value of obligation under defined benefit plans, is based on the market yields on Government securities as at the balance sheet date, having maturity periods approximating to the terms of related obligations.

Actuarial gains or losses are recognised in other comprehensive income. Gains or losses on the curtailment or settlement of any defined benefit plan are recognised when the curtailment or settlement occurs.

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iv. Other long-term employee benefits

Benefits under the entitlement to compensated absences constitute other long-term employee benefits. The liability in respect of compensated absences is provided on the basis of an actuarial valuation at the year-end using the Projected Unit Credit Method. Actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

e. Tax expense

The tax expense for the year comprises current and deferred tax. Tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in the comprehensive income or in equity.

i Current tax

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on tax rates and laws that are enacted or substantively enacted at the Balance Sheet date.

ii Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit.

Deferred income tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is reasonably certain that taxable profits 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 income tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred income tax assets to be utilised.

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 substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period. The carrying amount of deferred tax liabilities and assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period.

f. Revenue recognition
Sale of Services

The company derives revenue primarily from providing transportation services through barge, Selling the stone chips and trading of shares of the company. Revenue from Sale of services in the course of ordinary activities is measured at the fair value of the consideration received or receivable, net of discounts and rebates provided the consideration is reliably determinable and no significant uncertainty exists regarding the collection. The amount recognised as revenue is net of applicable taxes.

Other income
Interest income
Interest Income from a financial asset is recognised using effective interest rate method.

Dividend income
Dividend income is recognised when the Company's right to receive the payment has been established.

g. Financial instruments

(I) Financial assets

A. Recognition and initial measurement:

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they are originated. All other financial assets and financial liabilities are initially recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument.

A financial asset or financial liability is initially measured at fair value plus, for an item not at fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL'), transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition or issue.

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B. Classification and subsequent measurement:

a) Financial assets carried at amortised cost

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

b) Financial assets at fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVTOCI')

A financial asset is measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

c) Financial assets at fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL')

A financial asset which is not classified in any of the above categories are fair valued through profit or loss.

C. Equity investments

All equity investments are measured at fair value, with value changes recognised in Other Comprehensive Income.

D. Investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures

The Company has accounted for its investments in subsidiaries, associates and joint venture at cost.

E. Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company uses Expected Credit Loss model ('ECL'), for evaluating impairment assessment of financial assets other than those measured at FVTPL. Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

a) The 12-months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible within 12 months after the reporting date); or
b) Full lifetime expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the life of the financial instrument).

For trade receivables, Company applies 'simplified approach' which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivable. Further, Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of the trade receivables. At every reporting date, these historical default rates are reviewed and changes in the forward looking estimates are analysed.

For other assets, the Company uses 12 months expected credit loss to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime expected credit loss is used.

(ii) Financial Liabilities
A. Initial recognition and measurement:

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and in case of loans net of directly attributable cost. Fees of recurring nature are directly recognised in profit or loss as finance cost.

B. Classification, subsequent measurement:

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

h. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

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New Delhi

i. Current–non-current classification

All assets and liabilities are classified into current and non-current.

Assets

An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

• it is expected to be realised in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the company's normal operating cycle;
• it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
• it is expected to be realised within 12 months after the reporting date; or
• it is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.

Current assets include the current portion of non-current financial assets. All other assets are classified as non-current.

Liabilities

A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:

• it is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
• it is held primarily for the purpose of being traded;
• it is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or

• the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.

Current liabilities include the current portion of financial liabilities some part of which may be non-current. All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

Operating cycle

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents. Based on the nature of operations and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle not to exceed one year in all cases for the purpose of classification of assets and liabilities as current and non- current.

2.3 Recent accounting pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. On March 31, 2023, MCA amended the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Amendment Rules, 2023, as below:

Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements- This amendment requires the entities to disclose their material accounting policies rather than their significant accounting policies. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and the impact of the amendment is insignificant in the financial statements.

Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - This amendment has introduced a definition of 'accounting estimates' and included amendments to Ind AS 8 to help entities distinguish changes in accounting policies from changes in accounting estimates. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statements.

Ind AS 12 - Income Taxes - This amendment has narrowed the scope of the initial recognition exemption so that it does not apply to transactions that give rise to equal and offsetting temporary differences. The effective date for adoption of this amendment is annual periods beginning on or after April 1, 2023. The Company has evaluated the amendment and there is no impact on its financial statement

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

3 :- Right of use assset	**As at 31 March 2023**	**As at 31 March 2022**
Gross carrying amount		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-
Additions	326.97	-
Disposals	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	326.97	-
Accumulated depreciation and impairment losses		
Balance as at 01 April 2022	-	-
Depreciation for the year	90.82	-
Impairment loss/(reversal)	-	-
Reversal on disposal of assets for the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2023	90.82	-
Carrying amount (net)		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	236.14	-

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(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

4. Cash and cash equivalents

	As at 31 March 2023
Balance with banks :	
In Current Account	
	7.35
	7.35

5. Other non financial assets

(Unsecured considered good, unless otherwise stated)	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2023
Prepaid expenses		
Advance tax & tax deducted at source	-	2.79
Balance with statutory/government authorities	-	2.57
Security Deposit	-	0.36
Advance to Vendors	-	0.10
	-	0.91
	-	6.73

6. Equity share capital

	As at 31 March 2023
Authorised capital	
Equity share capital	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00
Issued, subscribed and paid -up	
10,000 equity shares of Rs. 10 each	1.00
	1.00

a) Reconciliation of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Equity shares issued, subscribed and paid up	31 March 2023 No. of shares	31 March 2023 Amount
At the beginning of the year		
Shares issued during the year for consideration in cash	-	-
Shares issued under bonus issue	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
At the end of the year	-	-
	10,000	**1.00**

b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has a single class of equity shares having face value of Rs 10. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regard to dividends and share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividends as declared from time to time. The voting rights of an equity shareholder are in proportion to its share of the paid-up equity capital of the Company.

c) List of shareholders holding more than 5% of the equity shares of the Company at the beginning and at the end of the year:
Equity Shares

	31 March 2023 No. of shares	31 March 2023 % holding in the class
Cambridge Construction (Delhi) private		
Tirumala Balaji Alloys Private Limited	7,000	**70%**
Asha Bharsha	1,500	**15%**
	1,500	**15%**

d) No shares in the company is reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

Non cash transactions:

e) No shares were issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or allotted as fully pad up by way of bonus issue or brought back during the current year.

f) No shares were issued pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash or allotted as fully pad up by way of bonus issue or brought back during the last 5 years.

g) Shares held by holding company

	As at 31 March 2023
Cambridge Construction (Delhi) private Limited	7,000
	7,000

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited
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(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

h) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Equity Shares held by promoters at the end of the year 31.03.2023

S No	Promoter Name	No of Shares	% of total shares	% Change during the year
1	Cambridge Construction (Delhi) private Limited	7,000	70.00%	N.A.
2	Tirumala Balaji Alloys Private Limited	1,500	15.00%	N.A.
3	Asha Bharsha	1,500	15.00%	N.A.
Total		10,000		

7. Other equity

	As at 31 March 2023
Surplus in the statement of profit and loss	
Balance at the beginning of the year	-
Add: Profit /(loss) for the year	(84.10)
Other comprehensive income	-
Balance at the end of the year	(84.10)
Total other equity	**(84.10)**

8. Borrowings

	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2023
Inter Corporate deposits*	83.27	-
	83.27	-

* Loan from holding company is unsecured and carries 8% rate of interest. Tenure of the loan is 12 months.

8 A. Lease Laiblities

	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2023
Lease liabilities	120.94	123.84
	120.94	123.84

9. Trade payables

	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 2023
Micro and small enterprises,	0.00	4.90
Other Than Micro and small enterprises,		
Provision for expenses		
	0.00	4.90

* The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an Office Memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum.

Trade Payables ageing schedule	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				
31 March 2023	Less than 6 months	6 months-1 Year	1-3 Years	More than 3 Years	Total
Particulars					
Micro and small enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
Other Than Micro and small enterprises,	4.90	-	-	-	4.[illegible]

10. Other non financial liabilities

	Non-current As at 31 March 2023	Current As at 31 March 202[illegible]
Statutory dues payable	-	[illegible]
Other liabilities	-	[illegible]
	-	[illegible]

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

11. Revenue from operations	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Barge Transportation charges received	128.48
	128.48

12. Transportation Charges	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Barge charges paid	1.70
Barge fuel expenses	48.35
Other Operational Charges	42.18
	92.24

13. Depreciation and amortisation expense	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation on Property, plant and equipment	-
Depreciation on ROU Assets (Refer Note 20)	90.82
	90.82

14. Finance costs	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Interest on lease liabilities	21.01
Interest paid on Inter Corporate Deposits	2.59
	23.60

15. Other expenses	For the period ended 31 March 2023
Administrative Expenses	
Audit fee	0.28
Repair & Maintenance- Others	0.93
Printing & Stationery	0.01
Legal & Professional Charges	0.65
General Office & Misc. Expenses	0.01
Subscription & Periodicals	0.21
Filing Fee & Others	0.05
Insurance	3.78
	5.91

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Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

15a. Payments to auditors (exclusive of taxes)	For the period ended 31 March 2023
As auditor	
Audit fee	0.25
Other Services	0.03
	0.28

16. Earnings / (loss) per share (EPS)	For the year ended 31 March 2023
Profits/(Loss) attributable to equity shareholders for calculation of basic and diluted EPS	(84.10)
Weighted average number of equity shares for the calculation of basic EPS	0.10
Weighted average number of equity shares for calculation of diluted EPS	0.10
Earnings per share :	
Basic	(840.98)
Diluted	(840.98)
Nominal value of equity shares INR	10

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New Delhi
Chartered Accountants

(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

17. Financial instrument-fair valuation and risk management

a. Financial instruments - by category and fair values hierarchy

Fair value hierarchy

Level 1: quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities;
Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices); and
Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data (unobservable inputs).
The level within which the financial asset or liability is classified is determined based on the lowest level of significant input to the fair value measurement.

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy.

(i) As on 31 March 2023	Carrying value				Fair value measurement using		
	Fair value through profit and loss ('FVTPL')	Fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI')	Amortised cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3
Financial assets							
Non current							
(i) Investment	-	-	0.00	-	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	7.35	7.35	-	-	-
Financial liabilities							
Non current							
(i) Other financial liabilities	-	-	120.94	120.94	-	-	-
Current							
(i) Borrowings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

The fair value of the financial asset/liability is the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

The carrying amount of trade receivables, trade payables, current borrowings, cash and cash equivalents, bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents and other current financial assets and other current financial liabilities approximates their fair values, due to their short term nature.

The fair values of the long term borrowings, non-current loans are determined by using discounted cash flow method using the appropriate discount rate. The discount rate is determined using other similar instruments incorporating the risk associated.

There has been no transfer between level 1, level 2 and level 3 for the years ended 31 March 2023.

b. Financial risk management

Financials risk management objectives and policies

The Company is exposed to various risks in relation to financial instruments. The main types of financial risks are credit risk and liquidity risk.

The management of the Company monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company on a continuous basis. The Company's risk management is coordinated at its head office, in close cooperation with the management, and focuses on actively securing the Company's short to medium-term cash flows and simultaneously minimising the exposure to volatile financial markets. Long-term financial investments are managed to generate lasting returns.

O P Bagla & Co LLP
New Delhi
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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited
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The Company does not engage in the trading of financial assets for speculative purposes. The most significant financial risks to which the Company is exposed are described below.

i. Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counter party to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, loans and investments in debt securities.

The Company's maximum exposure to credit risk is limited to the carrying amount of financial assets recognised at end of each reporting period, as summarised below:

	31 March 2023
(i) Investments	-
(ii) Trade receivables	735,101.00
(iii) Cash and cash equivalents	-
iv) Bank balances other than (iv) above	-
(v) Loans	
(vi) Other financial assets(current and non-current)	-

Trade receivables and loans:

In respect of trade and other receivables, the Company is not exposed to any significant credit risk exposure Based on historical information about customer default rates, management considers the credit quality of trade receivables.

The credit risk for cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits including interest accrued thereon is considered negligible, since the counterparties are reputable banks with high quality external credit ratings and exposure. The credit risk for loans advanced to group companies including interest accrued thereon is also considered negligible since operations of these entities are regularly monitored by the Company and these companies have shown considerable growth.

(ii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach of managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due under normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unexpected loss or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

The Company believes that its liquidity position, including total cash and bank, anticipated future internally generated funds from operations will enable it to meet its ongoing capital ,operating and other liquidity requirements.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities on 31 March 2022

As at 31 March 2023	On demand	Less than 6 Months	Between 6 Months and one year	Between 1 and 5 years	Greater than 5 years	Total
Borrowings (current and non-current)	83.27	-	-	-	-	83.27
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-	-
	83.27	489,611.00	-	-	-	489,694.27

(iii) 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 holding of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposure with in acceptable parameters, while optimising return.

A. Interest rate risk

	As at 31 March 2023
Variable - rate instruments	
Borrowings from banks	-

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

18. Related party disclosures (as per Ind AS - 24)

Following are the related parties and transactions entered wih related parties for the relevant financial year:

A. Nature of relationship	Name of parties
Holding Company	Cambridge Construction (Delhi Private Limited)
KMPs:	-Mr. Krishan Murari Aggarwal (Director) -Mr. Pawan Sharma (Director) -Mr. Shitiz Mittal (Director)

B. Terms and conditions relating to transactions with related parties
The transactions with related parties are made in the ordinary business and on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length

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

Particulars	Relationship	For year ended 31 March 2023
Loan Obtained/(paid)	Holding Company	83.27
Interest paid	Holding Company	2.59
Outstanding balances:		
Balance outstanding at the end of the year		
Cambridge Construction (Delhi Private Limited)		83.27

The accompanying notes form an integral part of these standalone financial statements.

As per our report of even date attached

O P Bagla & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No.: 000018N/N500091

Rakesh Kumar
Partner
Membership No.: 87537

Place: Delhi
Date: 26/05/2023

For and on behalf of the **Board of Directors of Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited**

Pavan Sharma
Director
DIN : 06363571

Shitiz Mittal
Director
DIN : 07559720

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Cambridge Logistics and Trade Private Limited
Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2023
(Rupees in Lakhs, except for share data and if otherwise stated)

19 Ratios

	Year ended 31 March 2023
Current Ratio- Current Assets/Current Liabilities	0.11
Debt – Equity Ratio -Total Debt/Shareholder's Equity	-1.00
Net profit ratio- Net Profit/Net Sales	-65%
Return on capital employed (ROCE)- Earning before interest and taxes/Capital Emp	-8410%

20 Disclosure on lease

The Company has leases for Barge, and buildings. With the exception of short-term leases and leases with variable lease payments, each lease is reflected on the balance sheet as a right-of-use asset and a lease liability.
Each lease generally imposes a restriction that, unless there is a contractual right for the Company to sublet the asset to another party, the right-of-use asset can only be used by the Company. Leases are either non-cancellable or may only be cancelled by incurring a substantive termination fee. Some leases contain an option to extend the lease for a further term. The Company is prohibited from selling or pledging the underlying leased assets as security against the Company's other debts and liabilities.

i) The following are amounts recognised in statement of profit and loss:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023
Depreciation expense on right-of-use assets	90.82
Interest expense on lease liabilities	21.01
Rent expense (total cash outflow)	(103.20)
Total	**8.64**

ii) Lease payments not recognised as a liability

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2023
Expenses relating to short term leases and leases of low-value assets (included in other expenses)	-
Total	-

CAMBRIDGE LOGISTICS AND TRADE PVT. LTD.

OTHER NOTES ON ACCOUNTS

21. Figures for the previous year has not been given as this is the first financial statement of the company.

22. In the opinion of the Board, all Current Assets, Loans & Advances (Except where indicated otherwise) collectively have a value on realization in the ordinary course of business at least equal to the amount at which they are stated.

23. The Company, has no amount payable to any vendor registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.

24. No provision for deferred tax liability as required in Ind AS-12 of "Income Taxes" issued by ICAI, has been made as the taxable income and book profit have no material timing differences.

For O P BAGLA & CO LLP
CHARTERED ACCOUNTANTS
FRN : 000018N/N500091

PLACE : NEW DELHI
DATED : 26/05/2023

PARTNER

Pavan Sharma
DIRECTOR
DIN: 06363571

Shitiz Mittal
DIRECTOR
DIN: 07559720

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FRN : 000018N/N500091
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