

M H S & ASSOCIATES

Chartered Accountants

B-304, Siddh-Paras Building, Pushpa Park, Daftary Road, Malad(East), Mumbai - 400097.
Email ID - mayur.shah.ca@gmail.com; Contact No. +91 - 8080 221 221

TO THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF DELTA PENLAND PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Audit of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying interim condensed financial statements of Delta Penland Private Limited (the "Company"), which comprise the Condensed Balance Sheet as of June 30, 2024; the Condensed Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income); the Condensed Statement of Changes in Equity; and the Condensed Statement of Cash Flows for the period ended on that date, along with notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the material accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "interim condensed financial statements").

In our opinion, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations provided to us, the aforesaid interim condensed financial statements give a true and fair view, in conformity with Indian Accounting Standard 34 "Interim Financial Reporting" ("Ind AS 34") prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act"), read with the relevant rules issued thereunder and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at June 30, 2024, and of its loss and total comprehensive loss, changes in equity, and cash flows for the period ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the interim condensed financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SAs") specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the "Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements" section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ("ICAI"), along with the ethical requirements relevant to our audit of the interim condensed financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder. We have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the ICAI's Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence obtained by us is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the interim condensed financial statements.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the preparation and presentation of these interim condensed financial statements, which give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance (including total comprehensive income), changes in equity, and cash flows of the Company in accordance with Ind AS 34 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India. This responsibility includes maintaining adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act, safeguarding the assets of the Company, and preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities. It also encompasses the selection and application of appropriate accounting policies, making reasonable and prudent judgments and estimates, and designing, implementing, and maintaining adequate internal financial controls that operate effectively to ensure the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records relevant to the preparation and presentation of the interim condensed financial statements, which should be free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.



In preparing the interim condensed financial statements, the Board of Directors 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 the Board either intends to liquidate the Company or cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Interim Condensed Financial Statements

Our objectives are to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the interim condensed 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 made on the basis of these interim condensed 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 interim condensed 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 that for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial controls relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the 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 interim condensed 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 interim condensed financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the interim condensed financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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

For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm's Registration No.: 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

(Mayur H. Shah)
Partner
Membership No. 147928



Date: 20th September, 2024
Place: Mumbai

UDIN: 24147928BKBTHF7597

Delta Penland Private Limited
Condensed Interim Balance Sheet As At 30th June, 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at 30th June, 2024	
I. ASSETS			
1 Current Assets			
(a) Financial Assets			
(i) Cash and Cash Equivalents	2		7.44
TOTAL			7.44
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
1 Equity			
(a) Equity Share Capital	3	10.00	
(b) Other Equity	4	(2.66)	7.34
2 Current Liabilities			
(a) Financial Liabilities			
i) Trade Payables			
- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	5	0.10	
- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		-	0.10
TOTAL			7.44

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

(Mayur H. Shah)
Partner
Membership no. 147928

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Malani

(Anil Malani)
Director
DIN : 00504804

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024

Manoj Jain

(Manoj Jain)
Director
DIN : 03102614

Delta Penland Private Limited
Condensed Interim Statement of Profit & Loss For The Period Ended 30th June, 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	Period Ended 30th June, 2024
Income:		
Other Income		-
Total Income		-
Expenses:		
Other Expenses	6	2.66
Total Expenses		2.66
Profit/(Loss) Before Exceptional Items And Tax		(2.66)
Exceptional Items		-
Profit/(Loss) Before Tax		(2.66)
Tax Expenses		
- Current Tax		-
- Deferred Tax		-
Total Tax Expenses		-
Profit/(Loss) for the Period		(2.66)
Other Comprehensive Income		
Other Comprehensive Income for the Period		-
Total Comprehensive Income for the Period		(2.66)
Basic & Diluted Earning Per Share	7(e)	(2.66)
Diluted Earning Per Share (Face Value of Rs. 10/- Each)		

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date

For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No. 141079W

Mayur H. Shah

(Mayur H. Shah)
Partner
Membership no. 147928

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Malani *Manoj Jain*

(Anil Malani) **(Manoj Jain)**
Director Director
DIN : 00504804 DIN : 03102614

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



Delta Penland Private Limited
Condensed Interim Statement of Changes in Equity for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

A) Equity Share Capital		(Rs. in Lakhs)
Particulars		
As at 24th April, 2024		-
Changes in Equity Share Capital - Issue of Shares		10.00
As at 30th June, 2024		10.00

B) Other Equity		(Rs. in Lakhs)		
Particulars	Retained Earnings	Other Comprehensive Income	Total	
Balance as on 24th April, 2024	-	-	-	
Profit / (Loss) for the Period	(2.66)	-	(2.66)	
As at 30th June, 2024	(2.66)	-	(2.66)	

The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements.

As Per Our Report of Even Date
 For M H S & Associates

Chartered Accountants
 ICAI Firm Regn. No.141079W

Mayur H. Shah
 (Mayur H. Shah)
 Partner
 Membership No. 147928

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024

For and on behalf of Board of Directors



Anil Malani
 (Anil Malani)
 Director
 DIN : 00504804





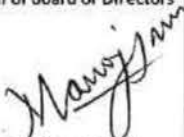
Manoj Jain
 (Manoj Jain)
 Director
 DIN : 03102614

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



Delta Penland Private Limited
Condensed Interim Cash Flow Statement for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the Period 30th June, 2024
A. CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Loss Before Tax	(2.66)
	<u>Adjustments for:</u>	-
	Operating Loss Before Working Capital Changes	(2.66)
	<u>Adjustments For:</u>	
	Trade Payables	0.10
	Cash Generated From / (Used in) Operations	(2.56)
	Less: Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	-
	Net Cash Flow Generated From/(Used in) Operating Activities (A)	(2.56)
B. CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
	Net Cash Flow Generated From/(Used in) Investing Activities (B)	-
C. CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
	Issue of Equity Share Capital	10.00
	Net Cash Flow Generated From/(Used in) Financing Activities (C)	10.00
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) in Cash and Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)	7.44
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at Beginning of the Period	-
	Cash & Cash Equivalents as at the End of the Period	7.44
Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents Includes:		
	Bank Balance In Current Account	7.44
Notes :		
1) The above Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Ind AS - 7 on Statement of Cash Flow.		
2) Figures in bracket indicate cash outflow.		
The accompanying material accounting policies and notes form an integral part of the interim condensed financial statements.		
As Per Our Report of Even Date		
For M H S & Associates		
Chartered Accountants		
ICAI Firm Regn. No.141079W		
		
(Mayur H. Shah)		
Partner		
Membership No. 147928		
Mumbai: 20th September, 2024		
		
		
For and on behalf of Board of Directors		
		
		
(Anil Malani)		
Director		
DIN : 00504804		
(Manoj Jain)		
Director		
DIN : 00852194		
Mumbai: 20th September, 2024		

Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

1 Statement of Material Accounting Policies

Company Overview

Deltin Penland Private Limited, incorporate on 24th April, 2024. The Company is engaged in the business of constructing, building, leasing, real estate and it is Subsidiary of Delta Corp Limited.

a) Basis for Preparation of Financial Statements

i) Compliance with Ind AS

These interim condensed financial statements are prepared in compliance with Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 34 Interim Financial Reporting, under the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair values, the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and guidelines issued by the Securities and Exchange Board of India (SEBI). Accordingly, these interim condensed financial statements do not include all the information required for a complete set of financial statements. The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.

ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair values.

iii) Rounding of Amounts

All the amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes are presented in Indian rupees have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III to the Act, unless otherwise stated. The amount '0.00' denotes amount less than Rs five hundred.

iv) Current and Non-Current classification

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle (twelve months) and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Act.

b) Property, Plant and Equipment (including Capital work-in-progress)

There is no Property, Plant and Equipment held by the Company.

c) Inventories

There are no Inventories held by the Company.

d) Segment Reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief decision maker. Based on the "management approach" as defined in Ind AS 108 – Operating Segments, the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM) evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators by business segments. Accordingly, information has been presented along with Business Segments. The Company is Operating in only one segment.

e) Borrowings

There are no borrowings of the Company



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Delta Penland Private Limited

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

- f) **Revenue Recognition**
Revenue is measured at the value of the consideration received or receivable. The Company recognises revenue when the amount of revenue can be reliably measured, it is probable that future economic benefits will flow to the Company and specific criteria have been met for each of the Company's activities as described below.
- i) **Revenue from Sale of goods & services**
Sale of Goods & Services are recognized when significant risks and rewards of ownership are passed on to customers or when the full / complete services have been provided. Sales will be stated at contractual realizable value.
- ii) **Interest income**
Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on a timely basis, by reference to the amortised cost and at the effective interest rate applicable, which is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts through the expected life of the financial asset to that asset's net carrying amount on initial recognition.
- g) **Employee Benefits**
There is no Employee in the Company.
- h) **Foreign currency transactions**
There is no Foreign transaction during the period.
- i) **Income Tax**
As there are no operation in the period no Income tax is calculated

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.

j) **Earnings Per Share**

Basic Earnings per Share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the profit attributable to owners of the company by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the financial year. Earnings considered in ascertaining the Company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period.

Diluted earnings per share

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 is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares.



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k) **Financial instruments**

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

i) **Financial Assets**

A. **Initial recognition and measurement**

All financial assets and liabilities are initially recognized at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities, which are not at fair value through profit or loss, are adjusted to the fair value on initial recognition. Purchase and sale of financial assets are recognised using trade date accounting.

B. **Subsequent measurement**

a) **Financial assets carried at amortised cost (AC)**

A financial asset is 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 FVTOCI 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 measured at FVTPL.

C. **Impairment of Financial Assets**

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the company applies the expected credit loss model for evaluating impairment of financial assets other than those measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Expected credit losses are measured through a loss allowance at an amount equal to:

The twelve months expected credit losses (expected credit losses that result from those default events on the financial instrument that are possible with 12 months after the reporting date); or

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 receivables. The Company uses historical default rates to determine impairment loss on the portfolio of 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 ECL to provide for impairment loss where there is no significant increase in credit risk. If there is significant increase in credit risk full lifetime ECL is used.

ii) **Financial Liabilities**

A. **Initial Recognition and measurement**

All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

B. **Subsequent measurement**

a) **Financial liabilities at FVTPL**

Financial liabilities at FVTPL include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as FVTPL. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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Delta Penland Private Limited

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortisation. Amortisation is recognised as finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short term maturity of these instruments.

b) Financial liabilities at amortised cost

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate method.

Where the terms of a financial liability is re-negotiated and the Company issues equity instruments to a creditor to extinguish all or part of the liability (debt for equity swap), a gain or loss is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss; measured as a difference between the carrying amount of the financial liability and the fair value of equity instrument issued.

c) Offsetting financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the balance sheet if there is a currently enforceable legal right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis, to realise the assets and settle the liabilities simultaneously.

i) Significant management judgments in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The estimates and judgments used in the preparation of the financial statements are continuously evaluated by the Company and are based on historical experience and various other assumptions and factors (including expectations of future events) that the Company believes to be reasonable under the existing circumstances. Difference between actual results and estimates are recognized in the period in which the results are known/ materialized.

The said estimates are based on the facts and events, that existed as at the reporting date, or that occurred after that date but provide additional evidence about conditions existing on the reporting date.

Impairment of non-financial assets

Assessment is done at each Balance Sheet date to evaluate whether there is any indication that a non-financial asset may be impaired. If any indication exists, the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. An asset's recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's or Cash Generating Units (CGU's) fair value less costs of disposal and its value in use. It is determined for an individual asset, unless the asset does not generate cash inflows that are largely independent of those from other assets or a groups of assets. Where the carrying amount of an asset or CGU exceeds its recoverable amount, the asset is considered impaired and is written down to its recoverable amount.

In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. In determining fair value less costs of disposal, recent market transactions are taken into account, if no such transactions can be identified, an appropriate valuation model is used.

Depreciation / amortisation and useful lives of property, plant and equipment / intangible assets

Property, plant and equipment are depreciated over the estimated useful lives of the assets, after taking into account their estimated residual value. Management reviews the estimated useful lives and residual values of the assets annually in order to determine the amount of depreciation to be recorded during any reporting period. The useful lives and residual values are based on the Company's historical experience with similar assets and take into account anticipated technological changes. The depreciation for future periods is adjusted if there are significant changes from previous estimates.



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Delta Penland Private Limited

Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

Recoverability of trade receivable

Judgments are required in assessing the recoverability of overdue trade receivables and determining whether a provision against those receivables is required. Factors considered include the credit rating of the counterparty, the amount and timing of anticipated future payments and any possible actions that can be taken to mitigate the risk of non-payment.

Provisions and Contingent Liabilities

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated.

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.

Contingent Liabilities are disclosed in respect of possible obligations that arise from past events but their existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or where any present obligation cannot be measured in terms of future outflow of resources or where a reliable estimate of the obligation cannot be made.

Impairment of financial assets

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

Fair value measurement

Management uses valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available) and non-financial assets. This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument. Management bases its assumptions on observable data as far as possible but this is not always available. In that case management uses the best information available. Estimated fair values may vary from the actual prices that would be achieved in an arm's length transaction at the reporting date.

m) **Recent Accounting Pronouncements**

Recent 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. For the period ended June 30, 2024, MCA has not notified any new standards or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.



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Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		As at 30th June, 2024
2	Cash and Cash Equivalents	
	Cash and Cash Equivalents	
	Balances with Bank in a Current Account	7.44
	Total	7.44

		(Rs. in Lakhs)	
		As at 30th June, 2024	
		No.	Rs.
3	Equity Share Capital		
	<u>Authorised:</u>		
	Equity Shares of Rs.10/- Each	10,00,000	100.00
	Total		100.00
	<u>Issued, Subscribed And Fully Paid-Up:</u>		
	Equity Shares of Rs. 10/- Each	1,00,000	10.00
	Total		10.00

a. Reconciliation of the Equity Shares at the Beginning and at the End of the Reporting Period

Particulars	Equity Shares	
	Period Ended 30.06.2024	
	No.	Rs. In Lakhs
Shares Outstanding at the Beginning of the Period	-	-
Shares Issued During the Period	1,00,000	10.00
Shares Bought Back During the Period	-	-
Shares Outstanding at the End of the Period	1,00,000	10.00

b. Terms/Rights Attached to Equity Shares

The Company has only one class of Equity Shares having a par value of Rs.10/- per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. 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 all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of Shareholders Holding More Than 5 % Shares in the Company

Particulars	As at 30th June, 2024	
	No. of Shares Held	% of Holding
	Delta Corp Limited - Holding Company	1,00,000

d. Shares Held by the Promoters Group at the end of the period

Name of the Promoter	As at 30th June, 2024				
	No. of the shares at the beginning of the period	Change during the period	No. of Shares at the end of the period	% of Total Shares	% Change during the period
Delta Corp Limited	-	1,00,000	1,00,000	100.00	100.00

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		As at 30th June, 2024
4	Other Equity	
	<u>Retained Earnings</u>	
	Opening Balance	-
	(+) : Net Profit/(Net Loss) For the Current Period	(2.66)
	Closing Balance	(2.66)
	Total	(2.66)

		(Rs. in Lakhs)
		As at 30th June, 2024
5	Trade Payables	
	- total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.10
	- total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	-
	Total	0.10



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Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

		(Rs. In Lakhs)
	6 Other Expenses	Period Ended 30th June, 2024
	<u>Payments to the Auditors</u>	
	- for Audit Fees	0.10
	- Out of Pocket Expenses	-
	Filing Fees	0.10
	Legal & Professional Fees	2.31
		0.25
	Total	2.66

7 Other Notes to the Financial Statements

- a There is no Contingent liabilities as on balance sheet date.
- b **Segment Disclosures**
 Since there is only one segment in which Company is operating, segment reporting as required under the Ind AS 108 on "Operating Segment" is not applicable.
- c Various Debit and Credit balances are subject to confirmations/reconciliation and consequent adjustments, if any. The Company is of the view that reconciliation(s), if any, arising out of final settlement of accounts with these parties is not likely to have any material impact on the accounts. The Current Assets, Loan & Advances are stated in the balance sheet at the amounts which are at least realizable in ordinary course of business.

d Related Party Disclosures:

(A) Related parties and transactions with them during the period as identified by the Management are given below:

(i) Holding Company

Delta Corp Limited (DCL)

(ii) Key Management Personnel's (KMPs)

Mr. Anil Malani (AM) - Director

Mr. Manoj Jain (MJ) - Director

There are no related party transactions during the period except subscription of shares to memorandum upon incorporation of the Company.

e Earnings Per Share:

Particulars	For the Period 30th June, 2024
Net Profit / (Loss) After Tax (Rs. In Lakhs)	(2.66)
Numerator used for Calculating Basic Earnings Per Share (Rs. In Lakhs)	(2.66)
Weighted Average Number of Equity Shares Used as Denominator for Calculating Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (Nos.)	10,000
Basic & Diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	(26.64)
Diluted Earnings Per Share (in Rs.)	(26.64)
Nominal Value Per Equity Share (in Rs.)	10.00

f Liquidity Risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due and to close out market positions. Due to the dynamic nature of the underlying businesses, Company treasury maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed credit lines. Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position (comprising the undrawn borrowing facilities below) and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Maturity Profile of Financial Liabilities as on:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Maturity of Financial Liabilities	As at 30th June, 2024		
	0 to 1 year	1 to 5 years	5 years & above
Trade Payables	0.10	-	-
Total	0.10	-	-



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Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

g Trade Payable Ageing Schedule

The ageing Schedule for Trade Payables as at 30th June, 2024 is as follows:

(Rs. In Lakhs)

Particulars	Not Due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
i) MSME	0.10		-	-	-	0.10
ii) Others	-					-
iii) Disputed due to MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	0.10	-	-	-	-	0.10



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Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

h Capital Risk Management

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximizing the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance. The capital structure of the Company consists of net debt (borrowings and offset by Cash & Cash Equivalents) and total equity of the Company.

The Company determines the amount of capital required on the basis of annual as well as long term operating plans and other strategic investment plans. The funding requirements are met through long-term and short-term borrowings. The Company monitors the capital structure on the basis of total debt to equity ratio and maturity profile of the overall debt portfolio of the Company.

Particulars	(Rs. In Lakhs)
	30th June, 2024
The capital components of the Company are as given below:	
Total Equity	7.34
Total Debt	
Cash & Cash Equivalents	7.44
Net Debt	(7.44)

i Interest Rate Risk & Sensitivity Analysis

There is no interest bearing borrowing taken by the Company.

j Other Risks

The Company is not significantly exposed to Capital Risk, Credit Risk, Equity Price Risk & Other Price Risk.

k Other Statutory Information:

(i) The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.

(ii) The Company does not have any transactions with companies struck off.

(iii) The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.

(iv) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial period.

(v) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the period in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961).

(vi) No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested by the Company to or in any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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 ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

(vii) No funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ('the 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.

l Fair Value Disclosures

Categories of Financial Instruments:	(Rs. In Lakhs)		
	30th June, 2024		
	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortised Cost
Financial Assets			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	-	-	7.44
Total	-	-	7.44
Financial liabilities			
Trade payables	-	-	0.10
Total	-	-	0.10

m There is no liability for Income Tax as Company has incurred losses during Current period.

n The Company is incorporate on 24th April, 2024, being the first year of incorporation, previous figures are not provided.



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Delta Penland Private Limited
Notes to the Interim Condensed Financial Statements for the Period Ended 30th June, 2024

o The Financial Statements were authorised for issue by the directors on the 20th September, 2024

As Per Our Report of Even Date
For M H S & Associates
Chartered Accountants
ICAI Firm Regn. No.141079W

Mayur H. Shah

(Mayur H. Shah)
Partner

Membership no. 147928

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



For and on behalf of Board of Directors

Anil Malani

(Anil Malani)
Director
DIN : 00504804

Mumbai: 20th September, 2024



Manoj Jain

(Manoj Jain)
Director
DIN : 00852194