

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of THPL Support Services Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **THPL Support Services Limited** (the "Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended on that date, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, and its profit, total comprehensive income, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing ("SA"s) specified under section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the 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") together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made thereunder, and 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 financial statements.

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the consolidated financial statements, financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.
- If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.



Responsibilities of Management and Board of Directors for the Financial Statements

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

In preparing the financial statements, management and Board of Directors are 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 of Directors either intend to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility 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 financial statements.

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal 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 with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.

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- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

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

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 financial controls that we identify during our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

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

- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
- b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.
- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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- g) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with the requirements of section 197(16) of the Act, as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has not paid/provided for managerial remuneration to its directors during the year and hence provision of section 197 of the Act related to the managerial remuneration is not applicable.
- 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, as amended 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. Refer Note 24(b) to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the note 32 to the financial statements no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, 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, other than as disclosed in the note 32 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, 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 performed 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.
 - v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
 - vi. Based on our examination, which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software systems for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2025 which have the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software systems. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with, and the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

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2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government in terms of Section 143(11) of the Act, we give in "Annexure B" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W - 100018)



Kedar Raje

Partner

(Membership No. 102637)

UDIN: 25102637BMKSLJ8242

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 23, 2025

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1(f) under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

Report on the Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the "Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of **THPL Support Services Limited** (the "Company") as at March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to the respective company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.

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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control with reference to financial statements includes those policies and procedures that (1) pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company; (2) provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorisations of management and directors of the company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2025, based on criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W - 100018)



Kedar Rajee

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 23, 2025

(Membership No. 102637)

UDIN: 25102637BMKSLJ8242

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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 2 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report of even date)

In terms of the information and explanations sought by us and given by the Company and the books of account and records examined by us in the normal course of audit and to the best of our knowledge and belief, we state that

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment and capital work-in-progress.
(B) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.
- (b) Some of the property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management in accordance with a programme of verification, which in our opinion provides for physical verification of all the Property, Plant and Equipment at reasonable intervals having regard to the size of the company and the nature of its activities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) Based on our examination of the registered transfer deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of all the immovable properties, disclosed in the financial statements included in property, plant and equipment are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- (d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment and intangible assets during the year.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets, and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security, and granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) The maintenance of cost records has not been specified for the activities of the Company by the Central Government under section 148(1) of the Companies Act, 2013.

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- (vii) (a) In respect of statutory dues:

Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities. We have been informed that the provisions of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) There are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2025.

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

- (ix) (a) The Company has not taken any loans or other borrowings from any lender. Hence reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (b) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

- (c) The Company has not taken any term loan during the year and there are no unutilised term loans at the beginning of the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.

- (d) On an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, no funds have been raised on short-term basis. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- (e) The Company did not have any subsidiary or associate or joint venture during the year and hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) of the Order is not applicable.

- (f) The Company has not raised any loans during the year and hence reporting on clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable.

- (x) (a) The Company has not issued any of its securities (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

- (b) During the year the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.

- (b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

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- (c) We have taken into consideration the whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and provided to us, when performing our audit.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with section 188 of the Companies Act for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary unlisted public company and hence the provisions of section 177 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xiv) (a) In our opinion the Company has an adequate internal audit system commensurate with the size and the nature of its business.
- (b) We were unable to obtain on timely basis any of the internal audit reports of the Company issued for the period under audit, hence we were unable to consider the internal audit reports in our audit.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or directors of it's holding company, or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.
- The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

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(xx) The Company was not having net worth of rupees five hundred crore or more, or turnover of rupees one thousand crore or more or a net profit of rupees five crore or more during the immediately preceding financial year and hence, provisions of Section 135 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

For DELOITTE HASKINS & SELLS LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm's Registration No. 117366W/W - 100018)



Kedar Raje

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 23, 2025

(Membership No. 102637)

UDIN: 25102637BMKSLJ8242

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THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number: U74140MH1992PLC252981
Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	As at 31st March 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	As at 31st March 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
I.	ASSETS			
	Non-Current Assets			
	Property, Plant and Equipment	4	11,749.39	12,535.19
	Capital Work in Progress	4	3.10	-
	Intangible Assets	4	0.17	0.22
	Financial Assets			
	(i) Other Financial Assets	5	12.50	18.62
	Non-Current Tax Assets (Net)		5.67	5.67
	Total Non-Current Assets (A)		11,770.83	12,559.70
	Current Assets			
	Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments	6	3,156.96	2,203.72
	(ii) Trade Receivables	7	742.48	421.80
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	39.91	96.02
	(iv) Loans	9	-	0.08
	Current Tax Assets (Net)		31.08	29.95
	Other Current Assets	10	73.50	87.08
	Total Current Assets (B)		4,043.93	2,838.65
	Total Assets (A+B)		15,814.76	15,398.35
II	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	Equity			
	Equity Share Capital	11	14,528.97	14,528.97
	Other Equity	12	740.24	459.86
	Total Equity (C)		15,269.21	14,988.83
	Liabilities			
	Non-Current Liabilities			
	Provisions	13	10.40	8.55
	Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	14	288.57	200.19
	Total Non Current Liabilities		298.97	208.74
	Current Liabilities			
	Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Trade Payables			
	- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises		-	-
	- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	15	204.87	125.25
	(ii) Other Financial Liabilities	16	3.30	0.33
	Provisions	17	2.35	9.74
	Other Current Liabilities	18	36.06	65.46
	Total Current Liabilities		246.58	200.78
	Total Liabilities (D)		545.55	409.52
	Total Equity and Liabilities (C+D)		15,814.76	15,398.35

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached


For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm registration no. 117366W/W- 100018)



Kedar Raje
Partner
(Membership no. 102637)
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd April 2025

For and on behalf of the Board


Dharmendar Jain
Director
(DIN - 05245163)


Seema Modi
Director
(DIN - 05327073)


Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd April 2025

THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number: U74140MH1992PLC252981
Statement of Profit & Loss for the year ended 31st March 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended 31st March 2025 Rs. in Lakhs	For the year ended 31st March 2024 Rs. in Lakhs
I	Revenue from operations	19	4,208.09	4,235.25
II	Other income	20	206.38	106.74
III	Total Income (I + II)		4,414.47	4,341.99
IV	Expenses:			
	Employee benefits expense	21	446.70	380.59
	Depreciation and Amortization expenses	4	829.37	847.16
	Other expenses	22	2,770.67	2,874.52
	Total Expenses		4,046.74	4,102.27
V	Profit before tax (III - IV)		367.73	239.72
VI	Tax expense:			
	Current Tax		-	-
	Deferred Tax		88.12	56.30
	Total Tax Expenses		88.12	56.30
VII	Profit for the Period (V-VI)		279.61	183.42
VIII	Other Comprehensive Income / (Loss)			
	Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
	Remeasurement gains/ (Losses) on defined benefit plans		1.03	(3.15)
	Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.26)	0.79
	Other Comprehensive Income/ (Loss) for the Period		0.77	(2.36)
IX	Total Comprehensive Income for the Period (VII+VIII)		280.38	181.06
X	Earnings per Equity Share (Rs.):			
	Basic & Diluted		1.92	1.26
See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements				


As per our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP
Chartered Accountants
(Firm registration no. 117366W/W- 100018)



Kedar Raje
Partner
(Membership no. 102637)
Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd April 2025

For and on behalf of the Board


Dharmendar Jain
Director
(DIN - 05245163)


Seema Modi
Director
(DIN - 05327073)



Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd April 2025

THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Corporate Identity Number: U74140MH1992PLC252981
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31st March 2025

A. Equity Share Capital

Current Reporting period				Rs. in Lakhs
Balance at 01st April 2024	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance at 01st April 2024	Changes in Equity Share capital during the current period	Balance at 31st March 2025
14,528.97	-	14,528.97	-	14,528.97

Previous Reporting period				
Balance at 01st April 2023	Changes in Equity Share Capital due to prior period errors	Restated Balance at 01st April 2023	Changes in Equity Share capital during the current period	Balance at 31st March 2024
14,528.97	-	14,528.97	-	14,528.97

B. Other Equity

Current Reporting period		Rs. in Lakhs
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 01st April 2024	459.86	
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	
Restated Balance at 01st April 2024	459.86	
Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan	1.03	
Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.26)	
Total Comprehensive Income for the current period	279.61	
Balance at 31st March 2025	740.24	

Previous Reporting period		
Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	
	Retained Earnings	
Balance at 01st April 2023	278.80	
Changes in accounting policy/prior period errors	-	
Restated Balance at 01st April 2023	278.80	
Remeasurement Gain/(Loss) on Defined Benefit Plan	(3.15)	
Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	0.79	
Total Comprehensive Income for the previous period	183.42	
Balance at 31st March 2024	459.86	

See accompanying notes forming part of the Financial Statements

As per our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm registration no. 117366W/W- 100018)



Kedar Raje

Partner

(Membership no. 102637)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23rd April 2025

For and on behalf of the Board



Dharmendar Jain

Director

(DIN - 05245163)



Seema Modi

Director

(DIN - 05327073)



Place: Mumbai

Date: 23rd April 2025

THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Corporate Identity Number: U74140MH1992PLC252981

Statement of Cash Flows for the year ended 31st March 2025

Sr. No.	Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025		For the year ended 31st March 2024
		Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
A	Cash Flow From Operating Activities			
	Net Profit before Taxes and Exceptional Items		367.73	239.72
	Adjustments for :			
	Depreciation	829.37		847.16
	Interest Income	(2.24)		(2.64)
	Remeasurement of Defined Benefit Plan	-		(3.15)
	Profit on sale of Mutual Fund	(1.32)		(0.29)
	Loss/ (Profit) on sale of Assets	0.26		(0.01)
	Foreign Exchange (gain) / loss (Net)	0.01		0.33
	Net gain arising on Mutual Fund designated at FVTPL	(200.93)		(100.91)
	Advances written off	-		0.41
	Liabilities no longer required/ Excess Provision written back	(0.46)		(0.14)
			624.69	740.76
	Operating Profit Before Working Capital Changes		992.42	980.48
	Adjustments for :			
	Increase/(Decrease) in Trade Payable	79.60		51.04
	Increase/(Decrease) in Provisions	(4.53)		3.45
	Increase/(Decrease) in Other Current Liabilities	(29.26)		(0.21)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Trade Receivable	(320.69)		77.86
	(Increase)/Decrease in Loans	0.08		1.00
	(Increase)/Decrease in Security Deposits	6.12		(18.62)
	(Increase)/Decrease in Other Current Assets	13.60		(11.79)
			(255.08)	102.73
	Cash (used in)/ generated from Operations,		737.34	1,083.21
	Income Taxes (paid) / refund		(1.12)	38.38
	Net cash (used in) / generated in Operating Activities		736.22	1,121.59
B	Cash Flow From Investing Activities			
	Purchase of Property, Plant, Equipment and Intangible Assets		(44.10)	(25.87)
	Purchase of Mutual Funds		(1,101.00)	(1,440.00)
	Sale of Mutual Funds		350.00	280.00
	Proceeds on disposal of Property, Plant and Equipment		0.53	0.01
	Interest received		2.24	2.64
	Net cash (used in) / generated in Investing Activities		(792.33)	(1,183.22)
C	Net cash (used in) / generated in Financing Activities			
	Net Increase/ (Decrease) In Cash And Cash Equivalents (A+B+C)		(56.11)	(61.63)
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at beginning of the period		96.02	157.65
	Cash and Cash Equivalents as at end of the period		39.91	96.02

Notes: 1) All figures in brackets are outflows.

2) Cash and cash equivalents consists of balances with bank as detailed in note 8.

As per our report attached

For Deloitte Haskins & Sells LLP

Chartered Accountants

(Firm registration no. 117366W/W- 100018)


Kedar Raje

Partner

(Membership no. 102637)

Place: Mumbai

Date: 23rd April 2025

For and on behalf of the Board

Dharmendar Jain

Director

(DIN - 05245163)


Seema Modi

Director

(DIN - 05327073)



Place: Mumbai

Date: 23rd April 2025

THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note - 1

Company Information

THPL Support Services Limited (the Company) is a Public Limited Company domiciled in India and incorporated under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act, 2013 (erstwhile Companies Act, 1956). It is wholly owned subsidiary of Trent Hypermarket Private Limited, upto 26th March 2025 and of Booker India Limited w.e.f 27th March 2025. The Company is engaged in providing warehousing and related services. The registered office of the company is located at C/60 G Block , Trent House, Bandra Kurla Complex Near Citi Bank, Bandra(East), Mumbai, Mumbai, Maharashtra, India, 400051.

Note - 2

2.1 Statement of Compliance

These are the separate financial statements prepared on the accrual basis of accounting and in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and referred under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013.

The financial statements were authorised for issue in accordance with a resolution passed by the Board of Directors on 23rd April 2025.

2.2 Basis of Preparation and Presentation.

These financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value or amortised cost at the end of each reporting year as explained in the accounting policies below.

Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received on sale of an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. The fair value measurement is based on the presumption that the transaction to sell the asset or transfer the liability takes place either:

- In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- In the absence of a principal market, in the most advantageous market for the asset or liability

The principal or the most advantageous market must be accessible by the Company.

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

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

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

The Company's Board / Board Committee approves the policies for both recurring fair value measurement, such as derivative instruments and unquoted financial assets measured at fair value, and for non-recurring measurement, such as assets held as part of discontinued operations. Wherever required, appropriate external valuers are involved. The Board / Board Committee reviews the valuation results. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

The financial statements are presented in Indian rupees (INR) in Lakhs, which is also the Company's functional currency. All values are rounded off to the nearest INR Lakhs up to two decimals, except when otherwise indicated.

The material accounting policies are set as below

2.3 Revenue recognition

2.3.1 Operating revenues

Revenue from services rendered are recognised as per the terms of agreement. Revenue is recognised to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and revenue can be measured reliably.

2.3.2 Interest income

Interest income from a financial asset is recognised when it is probable that the economic benefit will flow to company and the amount of income can be measured reliably. Interest income is accrued on time basis by reference to principal outstanding 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 assets to that assets net carrying amount on initial recognition.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2.4 Foreign currencies

In preparing the financial statements of Company, transactions in currencies other than the Company's functional currency (foreign currencies) are recognised at the rates of exchange prevailing at the dates of the transactions. At each reporting date, Monetary Assets and Liabilities that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at that date. Non-monetary items carried at fair value that are denominated in foreign currencies are retranslated at the rates prevailing at the date when the fair value was determined.

2.5 Employee benefits

2.5.1 Defined Contribution Plan

Under defined contribution plan, the Company's only obligation is to pay a fixed amount. Payments to defined contribution retirement benefit plans are recognised as an expense when employees have rendered service entitling them to the contributions. The Company participates in various employee benefit plans. Pensions and other post-employment benefits are classified as either defined contribution plans or defined benefit plans. The Company has following defined contribution plan.

Contribution to Provident Fund, Pension Fund, ESIC and Labour Welfare Fund:

Company's contributions during the year towards Government administered Provident Fund, Pension Fund, ESIC and Labour Welfare Fund are charged to the Profit and Loss statement as incurred.

2.5.2 Defined Benefit Plan

Under a defined benefit plan, it is the Company's obligation to provide agreed benefits to the employees. For defined benefit retirement benefit plans, the cost of providing benefits is determined using the projected unit credit method, with actuarial valuations being carried out at the end of each annual reporting period. Remeasurement, comprising actuarial gains and losses, the effect of the changes to the asset ceiling (if applicable) and the return on plan assets (excluding interest), is reflected immediately in the statement of financial position with a charge or credit recognised in other comprehensive income in the period in which they occur. Remeasurement recognised in other comprehensive income is reflected immediately in retained earnings and will not be reclassified to profit or loss. Past service cost is recognised in profit or loss in the period of a plan amendment. Net interest is calculated by applying the discount rate at the beginning of the period to the net defined benefit liability or asset. Defined Benefit cost are categorised as below:-

- 1) Service cost (including current service cost, past service cost, as well as gains and losses on curtailments and settlements);
- 2) Net interest expenses or income and
- 3) Remeasurement

The Company presents the first two components of defined benefit costs in profit or loss in the line item 'Employee Benefits Expense' (Refer Note 21). Curtailment gains and losses are accounted for as past service costs.

The retirement benefit obligation recognised in the statement of financial position represents the actual deficit or surplus in the Company's defined benefit plans. Any surplus resulting from this calculation is limited to the present value of any economic benefits available in the form of refunds from the plans or reductions in future contributions to the plans. Company provides following defined benefit plan

2.5.3 Gratuity

In accordance with the Payment of Gratuity Act, 1972, applicable for Indian companies, the Company provides for a lump sum payment to eligible employees, at retirement or termination of employment based on the last drawn salary and years of employment with the Company. The gratuity fund is managed by the Life Insurance Corporation of India. The Company's obligation in respect of the gratuity plan, which is a defined benefit plan, is provided for based on actuarial valuation using the projected unit credit method. The Company recognises actuarial gains and losses immediately in other comprehensive income, net of taxes.

2.5.4 Other retirement benefit

Provision for other retirement / post retirement benefits in the forms of long term compensated absences (leave encashment) is made on the basis of actuarial valuation.

2.6 Taxes on Income

Income tax expense represents the sum of the tax currently payable and deferred tax.

2.6.1 Current Tax

Tax on income for the current year is determined on the basis of estimated taxable income and tax credits computed in accordance with the provisions of the relevant tax laws. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Management yearly evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate. Current tax assets and current tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off the recognised amounts.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****2.6.2 Deferred tax**

Deferred tax is provided using the liability method on temporary differences between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts for financial reporting purposes at the reporting date.

The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

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 tax liabilities are generally recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognised for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilised. The carrying amount of deferred tax assets is reviewed at each reporting date and reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that sufficient taxable profit will be available to allow all or part of the deferred tax asset to be utilised. Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and are recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will allow the deferred tax asset to be recovered.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realised or the liability is settled, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current income tax liabilities.

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

2.7 Property, plant and equipment

All items of Property, Plant and Equipment are initially recorded at cost. Subsequent to initial recognition, Property, Plant and Equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and any accumulated impairment losses. The carrying values of Property, Plant and Equipment are reviewed for impairment when events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying value may not be recoverable.

The cost of an item of Property, Plant and Equipment is recognized as an asset if, and only if, it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The cost includes the purchase price and any directly attributable costs of bringing the asset to its working condition and location for its intended use, cost of replacing part of the Property, Plant and Equipment and borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying Property, Plant and Equipment. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation on tangible assets is provided on "Straight Line Method" in accordance with Ind AS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' with useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below.

Assets	Useful Life in Years
Office Building	60
Warehouse Building	30
Furniture and Electric Installation	10
Office Equipment	5
Plant & Equipment	15
Vehicles	8
Computers /Computer server	3/6

An item of property, plant and equipment is de-recognized upon disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss on de-recognition of the asset (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in Statement of profit and loss in the year the asset is de-recognized.

The residual values, useful lives and methods of depreciation of property, plant and equipment are reviewed at the end of each reporting period and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****2.8 Intangible assets**

Intangible assets acquired are initially recorded at cost.

Intangible assets with finite lives are amortised over the useful economic life and assessed for impairment whenever there is an indication that the intangible asset may be impaired. The amortisation period and the amortisation method for an intangible asset with a finite useful life are reviewed at the end of each reporting period. The amortisation expense on intangible assets with finite lives is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

In case of finite useful lives, following useful life has been considered:

Depreciation on intangible assets is provided on "Straight Line Method" in accordance with Ind AS 16 'Property, Plant and Equipment' with useful life as prescribed in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013 as below.

Assets	Useful Life in Years
Computer software	5

An intangible asset is derecognised on disposal, or when no future economic benefits are expected from use or disposal. Gains or losses arising from derecognition of an intangible asset, measured as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset, are recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised.

2.9 Impairment of non-financial assets

The Company assesses, at each reporting date, whether there is any indication that an asset may be impaired. If any such indication exists the Company estimates the asset's recoverable amount. Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted. If the recoverable amount of an asset is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss.

When an impairment loss subsequently reverses, the carrying amount of the asset is increased to the revised estimate of its recoverable amount, but so that the increased carrying amount does not exceed the carrying amount that would have been determined had no impairment loss been recognised for the asset in prior years. A reversal of an impairment loss is recognised immediately in profit or loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the reversal of the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation increase.

2.10 Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprises cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value. Cash equivalents are held for the purpose of meeting short-term cash commitments rather for investment or other purposes.

2.11 Financial instruments

Financial assets and financial liabilities are recognised when a Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments. Financial assets and financial liabilities are initially measured at fair value except for trade receivable that do not have a significant financing component which are measured at transaction price. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value of the financial assets or financial liabilities, as appropriate, on initial recognition. Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised immediately in profit and loss.

2.12 Financial assets**2.12.1 Subsequent measurement**

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

- Debt instruments at Amortised Cost
- Debt instruments at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI)
- Debt instruments, derivatives and equity instruments at Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at Fair Value Through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) or Fair Value Through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)
- Equity instruments measured at Cost



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2.12.2 Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- (a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- (b) Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included in finance income in the Statement of Profit and Loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12.3 Debt instrument at FVTPL

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortised cost or as FVTOCI, is classified as at FVTPL.

Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12.4 Equity instruments measured at FVTOCI or FVTPL

All equity investments in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at FVTOCI or FVTPL. The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognized in the other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to Statement of Profit and Loss, even on sale of investment. However, the Company may transfer the cumulative gain or loss within equity.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

2.12.5 Derecognition

The Company derecognizes a financial asset only when the contractual rights to the cash flows from the asset expires or it transfers the financial asset and substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

2.12.6 Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses at each reporting date whether there is any objective evidence that a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired. A financial asset or a group of financial assets is deemed to be impaired if, there is objective evidence of impairment as a result of one or more events that has occurred after the initial recognition of the asset (an incurred 'loss event') and that loss event has an impact on the estimated future cash flows of the financial asset or the group of financial assets that can be reliably estimated.

2.12.7 Write off Policy

The Company writes off a financial asset when there is information indicating that the debtor is in severe financial difficulty and there is no realistic prospect of recovery, e.g. when the debtor has been placed under liquidation or has entered into bankruptcy proceedings, or in the case of trade receivables, when the amounts are over two years past due, whichever occurs sooner. Financial assets written off may still be subject to enforcement activities under the Company's recovery procedures, taking into account legal advice where appropriate. Any recoveries made are recognised in profit or loss.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2.13 Financial Liabilities

Financial liabilities are classified as at FVTPL when the financial liability is (i) contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination to which Ind AS 103 applies, (ii) held for trading, or (iii) it is designated as at FVTPL.

A financial liability is classified as held for trading if:

it has been incurred principally for the purpose of repurchasing it in the near term;

on initial recognition it is part of a portfolio of identified financial instruments that the Group manages together and has a recent actual pattern of short-term profit-taking; or

it is a derivative except for a derivative that is financial guarantee contract or a designated and effective hedging instrument.

A financial liability other than a financial liability held for trading or contingent consideration that may be paid by an acquirer as part of a business combination may be designated as at FVTPL upon initial recognition if:

- such designation eliminates or significantly reduces a measurement or recognition inconsistency that would otherwise arise;

the financial liability forms part of a group of financial assets or financial liabilities or both, which is managed and its performance is evaluated on a fair value basis, in accordance with the Group's documented risk management or investment strategy, and information about the grouping is provided internally on that basis; or

- it forms part of a contract containing one or more embedded derivatives, and Ind AS 39 permits the entire combined contract to be designated as at FVTPL.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with any gains or losses arising on change in fair value recognised in profit or loss. The net gain or loss recognised in profit or loss incorporates any interest paid on the financial liability and is included in the 'other gains and losses' line item. Fair value is determined in the manner described in note 31.

Classification as debt or equity

Debt and equity instruments are classified as either financial liabilities or as equity in accordance with the substance of the contractual arrangements and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

2.13.1 Derecognition of financial liabilities:

A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation under the liability is discharged or cancelled or expired. When an existing financial liability is replaced by another from the same lender on substantially different terms, or the terms of an existing liability are substantially modified, such an exchange or modification is treated as the derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts of the financial liability derecognised and the consideration paid and payable is recognised in the statement of profit or loss.

2.13.2 Offsetting of 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.

2.14 Provisions

General

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When a provision is measured using the cash flows estimated to settle the present obligation, its carrying amount is the present value of those cash flows (when the effect of the time value of money is material).

When some or all of the economic benefits required to settle a provision are expected to be recovered from a third party, a receivable is recognised as an asset if it is virtually certain that reimbursement will be received and the amount of the receivable can be measured reliably.

2.14.1 Onerous Contract:-

Present obligations arising under onerous contracts are recognised and measured as provisions. An onerous contract is considered to exist where the Company has a contract under which the unavoidable costs of meeting the obligations under the contract exceeds the economic benefits expected to be received from the contract.

2.14.2 Contingent liabilities

A contingent liability is disclosed in respect of a possible obligation that arises from the past events whose existence will be confirmed only on the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company or from a present obligation that arises from past events which are not recognised because:

- a) it is not probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation; or
- b) the amount of the obligation cannot be measured with sufficient reliability.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

2.15 Earning Per Share

2.15.1 Basic EPS

Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) attributable to equity share holders of the Company by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year.

2.15.2 Diluted EPS

Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit / (loss) after tax (including the post tax effect of extraordinary items, if any) attributable to equity share holders of the Company as adjusted for dividend, interest and other charges to expense or income relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

2.16 Going Concern

The Director have at the time of approving financial statement, a reasonable expectation that the group has adequate resources to continue in operational existence for the foreseeable future. Thus they continue to adapt the going concern basis of accounting in preparing the financial statement.

Note - 3

Critical accounting judgements and key sources of estimation uncertainty

In the process of applying of the Company's accounting policies, which are described in note 2, the management of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affects the reported amounts of revenues, expensses, assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

The estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed on an ongoing basis. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised if the revision affects only that year, or in the year of the revision and future years if the revision affects both current and future years.

3.1 Critical judgements in applying accounting policies

The following are the critical judgements and assumptions that the directors have made in the process of applying the company's accounting policies and that have the most significant effect on the amounts recognised in the financial statements.

3.1.1 Impairment of financial assets

The impairment provision for financial assets are based on assumptions about risk of default and expected 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 year.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 4 - Property, Plant and Equipment

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Buildings (Including improvements)	Plant & Equipment	Furniture & Fixtures	Office equipment	Computers	Vehicle	Total	Capital Work- in-Progress
Cost:								
As at 1st April 2023	10,607.60	3,702.69	2,030.41	6.26	805.74	9.23	17,161.93	-
Additions	-	1.96	-	-	9.04	-	11.00	20.73
Disposals / Transfers	-	(0.03)	(1.33)	-	-	-	(1.36)	(20.73)
As at 31st March 2024	10,607.60	3,704.62	2,029.08	6.26	814.78	9.23	17,171.57	-
Additions	-	1.51	17.87	-	7.16	17.77	44.31	47.42
Disposals / Transfers	-	(0.89)	-	-	(102.84)	-	(103.73)	(44.32)
As at 31st March 2025	10,607.60	3,705.24	2,046.95	6.26	719.10	27.00	17,112.15	3.10
Accumulated Depreciation:								
As at 1st April 2023	963.05	1,276.94	893.13	5.35	645.51	6.63	3,790.61	-
Depreciation charge for the year	290.18	271.20	194.61	0.36	89.61	1.16	847.12	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	(0.03)	(1.32)	-	-	-	(1.35)	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,253.23	1,548.11	1,086.42	5.71	735.12	7.79	4,636.38	-
Depreciation charge for the period	290.18	271.36	210.66	0.33	54.74	2.05	829.32	-
Disposals / Transfers	-	(0.10)	-	-	(102.84)	-	(102.94)	-
As at 31st March 2025	1,543.41	1,819.37	1,297.08	6.04	687.02	9.84	5,362.76	-
Net Book Value								
As at 31st March 2024	9,354.37	2,156.51	942.66	0.55	79.66	1.44	12,535.19	-
As at 31st March 2025	9,064.19	1,885.87	749.87	0.22	32.08	17.16	11,749.39	3.10

Note 4 - Capital Work in Progress
CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2025

Rs. in Lakhs

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More Than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	3.10	-	-	-	3.10
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	3.10	-	-	-	3.10

CWIP Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2024

CWIP	Amount in CWIP for a period of				Total
	Less Than 1 Year	1-2 Years	2-3 years	More Than 3 Years	
Projects in progress	-	-	-	-	-
Projects temporarily suspended	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-

Note 4 - Intangible Assets (Acquired)

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Computer software
Cost:	
As at 1st April 2023	151.61
Additions	0.26
Disposals / Transfers	-
As at 31st March 2024	151.87
Additions	-
Disposals / Transfers	-
As at 31st March 2025	151.87
Accumulated Depreciation:	
As at 1st April 2023	151.61
Amortisation for the year	0.04
Disposals / Transfers	-
As at 31st March 2024	151.65
Amortisation for the period	0.05
Disposals / Transfers	-
As at 31st March 2025	151.70
Net Book Value	
As at 31st March 2024	0.22
As at 31st March 2025	0.17

Notes:-

- The Company has not taken any asset on finance lease.
- The useful life of the assets are reviewed by the management of the company in current period and there isn't any change and impact of the same.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 5 - Financial Assets - Other (Non Current)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Measured at Amortised Cost Considered Good- Unsecured Security Deposits	12.50	18.62
Total	12.50	18.62

Note 6 - Financial Assets - Current Investments

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Investment in units of Mutual Fund (Unquoted & fully paid)		
Measured at Fair Value through Profit and Loss		
TATA Liquid Fund Regular Plan Growth	274.58	255.92
TATA Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	976.24	654.74
ICICI Prudential Liquid Plan Growth	308.07	287.08
ICICI Prudential Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	619.95	317.28
HDFC Liquid Fund Direct Plan Growth	138.70	129.18
Aditya Birla Sun Life Liquid Fund Direct Plant Growth	653.75	559.52
Tata Money Market Fund Direct Plan Growth	185.67	-
Total	3,156.96	2,203.72
Aggregate Market Value of Investment		
Quoted	-	-
Unquoted	3,156.96	2,203.72
Total	3,156.96	2,203.72



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
Note 7 - Financial Assets - Trade Receivables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Unsecured Considered Good	742.48	421.80
Total	742.48	421.80

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Amounts outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	742.48	-	-	-	-	742.48
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Amounts outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables - considered good	421.80	-	-	-	-	421.80
(ii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iii) Undisputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed Trade Receivables - considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-
(v) Disputed Trade Receivables - which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-
(vi) Disputed Trade Receivables - credit impaired	-	-	-	-	-	-
Impairment allowance (allowance for bad and doubtful debts)	-	-	-	-	-	-

The credit period on rendering of services generally ranges from 0 to 30 days. No interest is charged on over due trade receivables. The Company provides a loss allowance on a case to case basis at the end of each financial year. An impairment analysis is performed at the end of each financial year on an individual basis for all customers.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 8 - Financial Assets - Cash and Cash Equivalents**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Cash in Hand	0.07	0.19
Balances with Banks in : - Current Accounts	39.84	95.83
Total	39.91	96.02

Note 9 - Financial Assets - Loans (Current)

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Measured at Amortised Cost Considered Good- Unsecured Loans and Advances to Employee	-	0.08
Total	-	0.08

Note 10 - Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Considered Good- Unsecured Balances with Statutory / Government Authorities	27.59	23.55
Advances to creditors	4.38	5.09
Prepaid expenses	41.53	58.44
Total	73.50	87.08



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 11 - Equity Share Capital

(a) Authorised Share Capital	Equity Shares	
	Number	Rs. in Lakhs
Equity Shares of Rs. 100/- each		
As at 1st April 2023	1,50,00,000	15,000.00
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,50,00,000	15,000.00
Increase / (decrease) during the period	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	1,50,00,000	15,000.00

(b) Terms/Rights attached to equity shares

The Company has Equity Shares having par value of Rs 100 per share. Each holder of Equity Shares is entitled to one vote per share. The shareholders have the right to receive interim dividends declared by the Board of Directors and final dividend proposed by the Board of Directors and approved by the shareholders. In the event of liquidation of the company, the holders of Equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the company, after distribution of preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of Equity Shares held by the shareholders. The Equity shareholders have all other right as available to the Equity shareholders as per the provisions of Companies Act 2013 read together with the Memorandum of Association and Articles of Association of the company as applicable.

(c) Issued Equity Capital	Numbers	Rs. in Lakhs
Equity shares of Rs 100 each issued, subscribed and fully paid		
As at 1st April 2023	1,45,28,971	14,528.97
Increase / (decrease) during the year	-	-
As at 31st March 2024	1,45,28,971	14,528.97
Increase / (decrease) during the period	-	-
As at 31st March 2025	1,45,28,971	14,528.97

(d) Shares held by Holding Company	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Booker India Limited, Holding Company		
1,45,28,971 (As at 31st March 2024 - NIL) equity shares of Rs 100 each	14,528.97	-
Trent Hypermarket Private Limited		
NIL (As at 31st March 2024 - 1,45,28,971) equity shares of Rs 100 each	-	14,528.97

(e) The details of equity shareholders holding more than 5 % shares is as under:

Name of Shareholder	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024	
	No. of Shares	% of Holding	No. of Shares	% of Holding
Booker India Limited, Holding Company				
Equity Shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	1,45,28,971	100%	-	-
Trent Hypermarket Private Limited				
Equity Shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	-	-	1,45,28,971	100%

As per the records of the Company, including its register of shareholders/ members and other declaration received from shareholders regarding beneficial interest, the above shareholding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

Note : During the year ended March 31, 2025, Trent Hypermarket Private Limited has sold its entire 100% equity stake (14,528,971 equity shares of Rs. 100 each) in the Company to Booker India Limited on March 27, 2025 for a total consideration of Rs. 166.36 Crores as per share purchase agreement. The Share Purchase Agreement has been approved by the Board of Directors in their meeting held on January 29, 2025. This strategic divestment was part of the Holding Company's ongoing efforts to streamline its operations and focus on core business areas. The transaction resulted in change in ownership of the Company and hence with effect from March 27, 2025, the Company has become wholly owned subsidiary company of Booker India Limited.

(f) For the period of five years immediately preceeding the date as at which the Balance Sheet is prepared:

- (i) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up pursuant to contract(s) without payment being received in cash- Nil
- (ii) Aggregate number and class of shares allotted as fully paid up by the way of bonus shares- Nil
- (iii) Aggregate number and class of shares bought back- Nil

(g) Equity Shares held by promoters

Promoter Name	As at 31st March 2025		As at 31st March 2024		% Change during the year
	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
Booker India Limited, Holding Company					
Equity Shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	1,45,28,971	100%	-	-	100%
Trent Hypermarket Private Limited					
Equity Shares of Rs 100 each, fully paid up	-	0%	1,45,28,971	100%	(100%)

Note 12 - Other Equity

Particulars	Rs. in Lakhs	
	Reserves and surplus	Retained Earnings
As at 1st April 2023		278.80
Profit for the year		183.42
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		(3.15)
Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		0.79
As at 31st March 2024		459.86
Profit for the year		279.61
Remeasurement gains/ (losses) on defined benefit plans		1.03
Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans		(0.26)
As at 31st March 2025		740.24



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025
Note 13 - Long Term Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Gratuity	3.38	-
Leave Encashment	7.02	8.55
Total	10.40	8.55

Note 14 - Deferred Tax Liability

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Deferred Tax Liability		
On Written Down Value of Property, Plant and Equipments	755.13	694.32
On Changes in Fair Value of Assets and Liabilities - Investment in Mutual Fund	71.90	29.63
	827.03	723.95
Deferred Tax Assets		
On Unabsorbed Depreciation	449.55	433.46
On Unabsorbed Business Loss	85.70	85.70
Disallowances under Section 43B of the Income Tax Act, 1961	3.21	4.60
	538.46	523.76
Net deferred tax Asset /(liability)	(288.57)	(200.19)

Note 15 - Financial Liabilities - Trade Payables

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Trade Payables		
Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises (MSME)	-	-
Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	204.87	125.25
Total	204.87	125.25

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2025

Particulars	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Unbilled Trade Payables	Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	106.45	-	-	-	98.42	204.87
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

Trade Payables Ageing Schedule as on 31st March 2024

Particulars	Amount outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Unbilled Trade Payables	Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years		
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	19.86	-	-	-	105.39	125.25
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME	-	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-	-

The credit period on purchase of goods and services is in the range of 0 to 90 days. No interest is charged by the trade payables for the credit period. The Company has financial risk management policy in place to ensure that all payables are paid within the pre-agreed credit terms.

Also Refer Note 25(d) & Note 31



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 16 - Financial Liabilities - Other (Current)**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Payable on Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipment	3.30	-
Other Payable	-	0.33
Total	3.30	0.33

Note 17 - Short Term Provisions

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Provision for Employee Benefits (Refer Note 27)		
Gratuity	-	8.36
Leave Encashment	2.35	1.38
Total	2.35	9.74

Note 18 - Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Withholding Tax & Other Statutory Payments	36.06	65.46
Total	36.06	65.46



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 19 - Revenue From Operations

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Income from Warehouse Management and Lease Rentals	4,195.16	4,224.13
Others	12.93	11.12
Total	4,208.09	4,235.25

Note 20 - Other Income

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Interest Income		
Interest on Deposits With Banks	2.24	2.64
Interest on refund from Income Tax	1.20	2.75
Interest on Others	0.23	-
Other Non Operating Income		
Gain on sale of Investments (net)	1.32	0.29
Net gain arising on Financial Assets designated as at FVTPL - Current Mutual Funds	200.93	100.91
Profit on sale of Asset	-	0.01
Liabilities no longer required/ Excess Provision written back	0.46	0.14
Total	206.38	106.74

Note 21 - Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
(a) Salaries, Wages, Bonus, etc.	410.61	343.16
(b) Contribution to Provident and other Funds	19.30	21.74
(c) Staff Welfare Expenses	16.79	15.69
Total	446.70	380.59



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 22 - Other Expenses**

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Labour charges	1,639.62	1,737.39
Consumables	256.92	304.02
Power and Fuel	140.52	147.72
Facility Management Services	231.15	226.41
Repairs and Maintenance		
Building	70.86	67.99
Plant and Machinery	168.25	161.10
Others	97.90	83.90
Professional and Legal charges	16.83	13.16
Rates and Taxes	39.76	36.12
Insurance Premium	21.05	22.38
Office Expenses	39.25	27.64
Travelling expenses	11.07	14.33
Directors' Sitting Fees	6.50	6.52
Advances/ Receivables balances written off	-	0.41
Foreign Exchange Loss (Net)	0.01	0.33
Loss on Fixed Assets sold / discarded (net)	0.26	-
Miscellaneous Expenses (Refer Note 25(a))	30.72	25.10
Total	2,770.67	2,874.52



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 23 - Financial Ratios

Sr. No.	Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	FY 2024-25	FY 2023-24	% Variance	Reason for Variance more than 25%
(a)	Current Ratio (in times)	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	16.40	14.14	16.00%	NA
(b)	Debt-Equity Ratio (in times)	Total Debt	Shareholder's Equity	-	-	0.00%	NA
(c)	Debt Service Coverage Ratio (in times)	Earnings available for debt service	Debt Service	-	-	0.00%	NA
(d)	Return on Equity Ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax	Equity	1.83%	1.23%	49.00%	Increase in Net Profit due to increase in mark to market gain on mutual fund positively impact Net profit ratio.
(e)	Inventory Turnover Ratio (in times)	Cost of Goods Sold	Average Inventory	-	-	0.00%	NA
(f)	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Average Accounts Receivables	7.23	9.19	-21.36%	Increase in trade receivable despite stable turnover contributed to decrease in ratio.
(g)	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio (in times)	Purchases	Average Accounts Payables	-	-	0.00%	NA
(h)	Net Capital Turnover Ratio (in times)	Revenue from Operations	Working Capital	1.11	1.61	(30.98%)	Increase in working capital indicates stronger liquidity position however turnover remain stable impacted ratio.
(i)	Net Profit Ratio (%)	Net Profit after tax	Revenue from Operations	6.64%	4.35%	52.77%	Increase in Net Profit due to increase in mark to market gain on mutual fund positively impact Net profit ratio.
(j)	Return on Capital Employed (%)	Earnings before Interest and Tax	Average Capital Employed	2.41%	1.60%	50.58%	Increase in Net Profit compare to previous year increases ratio.
(k)	Return on Investment (%)	Income generated from Investment	Average investment	7.55%	6.43%	17.30%	NA



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 24 - Commitments and Contingencies****(a) Capital and other Commitments**

Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs.2.40 lakhs (As on 31st March 2024 - Rs.Nil)

(b) Contingent Liabilities

Contingent Liability :- Rs. Nil (As at 31st March 2024 - Rs. Nil)

Note 25**(a) Miscellaneous Expenses include :**

Auditors' Remuneration	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Audit Fees	9.00	8.20
Limited Review Fee	3.25	3.09
Tax Audit Fee	2.00	2.06
Out of Pocket Expenses	0.22	0.00

Payment to auditor exclude Rs Nil (For FY 2023-24 - Rs Nil) towards taxation matters paid to a firm, some of the partners where of are also partners in audit firm.

(b) There are no amounts due and outstanding to be credited to Investor Education and Protection fund.

(c) Segment information

The company is into profession of rendering warehousing services and related services predominantly in India which in context of Indian Accounting Standard 108- "Segment Information" represent single reportable business segment. The accounting policies of the reportable segments are the same as the accounting policies disclosed in Note 2.

Information reported to Chief Operating Decision Maker which are at present Company's Board / Board Committee for the purposes of resource allocation and assessment of segment performance focuses on the types of services delivered / provided / business conducted. The revenues, total expenses and net profit as per the Statement of Profit and Loss represents the revenue, total expenses and the net profit of the sole reportable segment.

(d) Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006**Rs. in Lakhs**

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to MSME suppliers*	2.94	-
(ii) Interest due on unpaid principal amount to MSME suppliers	-	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with amounts of payment made to the MSME suppliers beyond appointed date (Interest + Principal)	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year (without adding the interest under MSME Development Act)	-	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid	-	-
(vi) The amount of interest due and payable to be disallowed under Income Tax Act, 1961	-	-

*includes payable of Rs. 2.94 Lakhs towards property, plant & equipment. Refer Note 16.

Dues to Micro and Small Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by the Management. This has been relied upon by the auditors.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 26 - Related Party Transactions****Parties where control exists**

Booker India Limited - Holding Company (w.e.f. 27th March 2025)

Trent Hypermarket Private Limited - Holding Company (Ceased w.e.f. 27th March 2025)

Trent Limited - Holding Company of Booker India Limited

Tesco Overseas Investment Limited - Joint Control over Trent Hypermarket Private Limited (Ceased w.e.f. 27th March 2025)

Other Related Parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year

Fiora Business Support Services Limited - Subsidiary of Trent Limited

Fiora Hypermarket Limited - Subsidiary of Booker India Limited (Ultimate Holding Company- Trent Limited)

THPL Support Services Limited Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme - Employee gratuity trust

Jerome Merchant & Partners- Entity in which Director is interested

Key Managerial Personnel of the Company**Whole time Directors -**

Mr. Dharmendar Jain

Directors -

Mr. Jamshed Soli Daboo

Ms. Kalpana Vithaldas Merchant (Ceased w.e.f. 21st November 2024)

Ms. Roselyn Lawrence Pereira (Ceased w.e.f. 21st November 2024)

Mr. Dharmendar Jain

Ms. Seema Jayesh Modi

Chief Financial Officer & Company Secretary

Ms. Ranjani Taru (Ceased w.e.f. 27th March 2025)

Manager

Mr. Abhay Atal

Related party transactions during the year	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
a) With Holding Company - Trent Hypermarket Private Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses payable	0.05	0.05
Reimbursement of expenses receivable	-	14.77
Sales of Property, Plant and Equipment	-	0.01
b) With Trent Limited		
Reimbursement of expenses payable	1.43	0.90
Sale of Services	4,208.09	4,235.25
Purchase of Services	11.80	9.60
c) With Fiora Business Support Services Limited		
Purchase of services	54.24	48.96
Reimbursement of Expenses	-	0.20
d) Contribution to THPL Support Services Limited Employees Group Gratuity Assurance Scheme	8.46	4.40
e) Purchase and other services from Jerome Merchant & Partners	-	6.82
f) Sitting Fees to Directors	6.50	6.20



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED
Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Balances outstanding	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
a) Outstanding receivable		
Trent Limited	742.48	421.80
b) Outstanding payable		
Trent Hypermarket Private Limited	0.03	-

No funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding, whether recorded or in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall lend or invest in party identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries). The Company has not received any fund from any party(s) (Funding Party) with the understanding that the Company shall whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified by or on behalf of the Company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Terms and conditions of transactions with related parties

i) The transactions with related parties are made on terms equivalent to those that prevail in arm's length transactions. Outstanding balances at the year end are unsecured and settlement occurs in cash. There have been no guarantees provided or received for any related party receivables or payables.

ii) No provisions have been made and no amounts have been written off in respect of receivables from related parties as at 31st March 2025 and 31st March 2024.

iii) Transactions above are exclusive of all taxes.

Note 27 - Employee Benefit Plans
(a) Defined Benefit Plan
(i) Gratuity Benefit (As per actuarial valuation as on 31st March 2025)
Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
	Gratuity (Fully funded)	Gratuity (Fully funded)
	LIC Administered Trust	LIC Administered Trust
Present Value of Defined benefit obligation as at the beginning of the year	18.69	17.50
Current Service cost	3.90	3.96
Interest on defined benefit obligation	1.34	1.26
Remeasurements due to :		
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in demographic assumptions	(2.84)	-
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising from change in financial assumptions	0.73	2.35
Actuarial loss / (gain) arising on account of experience changes	1.08	0.80
Benefits paid	(1.49)	(1.47)
Transfer In / (Out)	(7.92)	(5.71)
Present Value of Defined Benefit Obligation as at the end of the year	13.49	18.69
Fair Value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	10.33	12.23
Employer's contribution	8.46	4.40
Employee's contribution	-	-
Interest on plan assets	0.74	0.88
Benefits paid	(1.49)	(1.47)
Transfer In / (Out)	(7.92)	(5.71)
Fair value of Plan Assets at the end of the year	10.12	10.33
Net Assets or Liabilities recognised in Balance sheet		
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation	13.49	18.69
Fair value of Plan assets	10.12	10.33
Net Assets / (Liabilities) recognised in Balance sheet	(3.37)	(8.36)
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current service cost	3.90	3.96
Interest on net Defined Benefit Liability / (Asset)	0.60	0.38
Expenses recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss	4.50	4.34



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Expenses recognised in Other Comprehensive Income		
Opening amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income - outside Profit and Loss account	1.75	(1.40)
Remeasurements during the period due to		
Changes in financial assumptions	0.73	2.35
Changes in demographic assumptions	(2.84)	-
Experience adjustments	1.08	0.80
Closing amount recognised in Other Comprehensive Income	0.72	1.75

The major categories of plan assets as a percentage of total plan	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Insurer Managed Funds	100%	100%
Total	100%	100%
Expected Employer's Contribution Next Year	6.83	13.23

Method of valuation	Projected Unit Credit Method	Projected Unit Credit Method
Actuarial Assumptions		
Discount Rate (per annum)	6.55%	7.15%
Expected rate of return on plan assets	6.55%	7.15%
Future salary increase	10.00%	10.00%
Mortality Table	100% of IALM 2012-14	100% of IALM 2012-14
Retirement Age	60 years	60 years

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take account of inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

Towards Gratuity, during the previous year the discount rate had changed from 7.15% to 6.55% in LIC administered Trust.

Leaving service:

Rates of leaving service is 25% (As on 31st March 2024 is 14%). Leaving service due to disability is included in the provision made for all causes of leaving service.

Nature of benefits:

The gratuity benefits payable to the employees are based on the employee's service and last drawn salary at the time of leaving. The employees do not contribute towards this plan and the full cost of providing these benefits are met by the Company.

Governance of the plan:

The Company has setup an income tax approved irrevocable trust fund to finance the plan liability. The trustees of the trust fund are responsible for the overall governance of the plan.

Inherent risks:

The plan is of a final salary defined benefit in nature which is sponsored by the Company and hence it underwrites all the risks pertaining to the plan. In particular, there is a risk for the Company that any adverse salary growth or demographic experience or inadequate returns on underlying plan assets can result in an increase in cost of providing these benefits to employees in future. Since the benefits are lump sum in nature the plan is not subject to any longevity risks.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Funding arrangements and policy:**

The trustees of the plan have outsourced the investment management of the fund to an insurance company. The insurance company in turn manages these funds as per the mandate provided to them by the trustees and the asset allocation which is within the permissible limits prescribed in the insurance regulations. Due to the restrictions in the type of investments that can be held by the fund, it is not possible to explicitly follow an asset-liability matching strategy to manage risk actively.

There is no compulsion on the part of the Company to fully pre fund the liability of the Plan. The Company's philosophy is to fund the benefits based on its own liquidity and tax position as well as level of under funding of the plan.

Maturity profile of Defined Benefit Obligation

Period	2024-25	2023-24
	LIC Administered Trust	LIC Administered Trust
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Within 1 year	2.74	2.55
1-2 year	2.08	1.76
2-3 year	2.35	1.89
3-4 year	1.99	2.09
4-5 year	1.74	2.04
5-9 year	4.38	7.52
10 and above 10 year	3.55	16.74

The weighted average duration to the payment of these cash flows is 4 years (As on 31st March 2024 - 7 years).

Sensitivity analysis:

Sensitivity for significant actuarial assumptions is computed by varying one actuarial assumption used for the valuation of the defined benefit obligation by one percentage, keeping all other actuarial assumptions constant. The following table summarizes the impact in percentage terms on the reported defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period arising on account of an increase or decrease in the reported assumption by 50 basis points.

Particulars	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
	LIC Administered Trust	LIC Administered Trust
Change in Discount Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO (Rs. in Lakhs)	13.20	18.06
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO (%)	(2.20%)	(3.40%)
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO (Rs. in Lakhs)	13.79	19.36
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO (%)	2.30%	3.60%
Change in Salary Growth Rate		
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO (Rs. in Lakhs)	13.78	19.34
Impact of increase in 50 bps on DBO (%)	2.20%	3.50%
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO (Rs. in Lakhs)	13.21	18.07
Impact of decrease in 50 bps on DBO (%)	(2.10%)	(3.30%)

These sensitivities have been calculated to show the movement in defined benefit obligation in isolation and assuming there are no other changes in market conditions at the accounting date.

ii) Leave Encashment (Long Term Compensated Absences) recognised as net expense/ (gain) for the year ended 31st March 2025 is Rs. 0.16 Lakhs (for the year ended 31st March 2024 is Rs 1.22 Lakhs). Refer Note 13 and Note 17 for Leave Encashment provision.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Method of valuation and actuarial assumptions:**

The Defined Benefit Obligation is calculated taking into account pattern of availment of leave whilst in service and qualifying salary on the date of availment of leave. In respect of encashment of leave, the Defined Benefit Obligation is calculated taking into account all types of decrement and qualifying salary projected up to the assumed date of encashment.

The above disclosure is based on actuarial valuation report. The report considers assumption with respect to discount rate, salary escalation, retirement age, mortality, rates of leaving service, leave availment pattern and disability as mentioned above for gratuity benefit plan.

(b) Defined Contribution plans

Company's Contributions to Defined Contribution Plans recognised as expense for the year as under:

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
1) Towards Government Administered Provident Fund / Family Pension Fund	13.75	16.00
2) Towards Employees State Insurance / Labour Welfare Fund	0.47	0.54
Total	14.23	16.54

Note 28 - Earnings per Share (EPS)

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Profit/ (Loss) attributable to Equity Shareholders (Rs. in Lakhs)	279.61	183.42
Weighted average number of Equity shares	1,45,28,971	1,45,28,971
Nominal value of an Equity Share (Rs.)	100	100
Earnings per Share (Basic and Diluted) (Rs.)	1.92	1.26



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Note 29 - Income Taxes

The major components of Income tax expense for the year ended 31st March 2025 are:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Current Income Tax Charge	-	-
Deferred Tax relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	88.12	56.30
Income tax (expense)/benefit on remeasurement of defined benefit plans	(0.26)	0.79
Income tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit or Loss	88.38	55.51

Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's domestic tax rate for year ended 31st March 2025:

Particulars	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
	Rs. in Lakhs	Rs. in Lakhs
Accounting profit before income tax	367.73	239.72
India's statutory Income Tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Computed tax Expenses	92.55	60.33
Other adjustment as per applicable tax provisions	(4.17)	(4.82)
Income Tax expense reported in the Statement of Profit and Loss	88.38	55.51

Deferred tax

Deferred tax relates to the following:

Rs. in Lakhs

Particulars	Balance Sheet		Profit and loss	
	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024	For the year ended 31st March 2025	For the year ended 31st March 2024
Deferred tax liabilities				
Fair valuation of Investments	71.90	29.63	(42.27)	(22.26)
Written Down Value of Property, Plant and Equipments	755.13	694.32	(60.81)	(98.02)
Deferred tax assets				
Unabsorbed Depreciation and Business Loss	535.25	519.16	(16.09)	(60.17)
Provisions	3.21	4.60	1.39	(4.60)
Deferred Tax Expense/(Income)			88.40	55.51
Net Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities)	(288.57)	(200.19)		

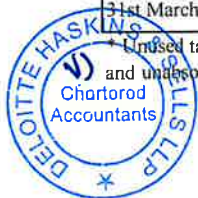
The following is the analysis of Deferred Tax Assets/(Liabilities) presented in the statement of financial position:

Particulars	As at 31st March 2025	As at 31st March 2024
Deferred Tax Assets	538.46	523.76
Deferred Tax Liabilities	(827.03)	(723.95)
Deferred Tax Liabilities (Net)	(288.57)	(200.19)

The gross amounts and expiry dates of losses available for carry forward are as follows:

Unused tax losses (business losses) as at	Rs in Lakhs	Expiry of losses within	Rs in Lakhs
31st March 2025	340.49	1- 5 years 6-10 years	340.49 -
31st March 2024	340.49	1- 5 years 6-10 years	340.49 -
Unused tax losses (Depreciation losses) as at	Rs in Lakhs	Expiry of losses within	Rs in Lakhs
31st March 2025	1,791.99	Unlimited	1,791.99
31st March 2024	1,722.50	Unlimited	1,722.50

Unused tax losses on which deferred tax asset has been created includes business loss of Rs. 340.49 Lakhs (As on 31st March 2024 Rs 340.49 Lakhs) and unabsorbed depreciation of Rs 1,791.99 Lakhs (As on 31st March 2024 Rs 1,722.50 Lakhs).



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Note 30 - Fair Value Hierarchy**

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

- Level 1 inputs are quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the entity can access at the measurement date
- Level 2 inputs are inputs, other than quoted prices included within Level 1, that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly; and
- Level 3 inputs are unobservable inputs for the asset or liability.

The following table presents the fair value hierarchy of the assets measured at Fair Value on a recurring basis as at:-

Particulars	Total	Rs. in Lakhs		
		Quoted prices in active markets	Significant observable inputs	Significant unobservable inputs
		(Level 1)	(Level 2)	(Level 3)
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss:				
As at 31st March 2025				
Current				
Investment in Mutual fund	3,156.96	-	3,156.96	-
Financial Assets measured at Fair Value Through Profit and Loss:				
As at 31st March 2024				
Current				
Investment in Mutual fund	2,203.72	-	2,203.72	-

Valuation technique

The fair value of current investments in mutual funds is based on market observable inputs.

Fair value of Financials assets and liabilities that are measured at Amortised Cost:

As detailed in the following table, the directors consider that the carrying amounts of financial assets and financial liabilities recognised in the financial statements approximate their fair values.

Particulars	Carrying amount		Fair value	
	As at	As at	As at	As at
	31st March 2025	31st March 2024	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Financial Assets at Amortised Cost:				
Non Current Assets:				
Other Financial Assets	12.50	18.62	12.50	18.62
Current Assets:				
Trade receivable	742.48	421.80	742.48	421.80
Cash and Cash Equivalent	39.91	96.02	39.91	96.02
Loans	-	0.08	-	0.08
Financial Liabilities at Amortised Cost:				
Current Liabilities:				
Trade payables	204.87	125.25	204.87	125.25
Other Financial Liabilities	3.30	0.33	3.30	0.33

Note 31 - Financial Risk Management objectives and policies

The company's financial risk management is an integral part of how to plan and execute its business strategies. The company's risk management policy is approved by the Board.

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance the Company's operations and to provide guarantees to support its operations in select instances. The Company's principal financial assets include trade and other receivables, and cash and cash equivalents that derive directly from its operations and Investment.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk, liquidity risk equity risk, currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management is overseen by the Board with respect to risks and facilitates appropriate financial risk governance framework for the Company. Financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the company's policies and risk objectives. It is the Company's policy that no trading in derivatives for speculative purposes may be undertaken. The Board of Directors review and frames policies for managing key risks, which are summarised below.



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED**Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025****Market risk**

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: interest rate risk, currency risk and other price risk, such as equity price risk and commodity risk. Financial instruments affected by market risk include loans and borrowings, deposits, investments and derivative financial instruments.

The company is not exposed to market risk as there are no outstanding loans and borrowings, deposits and derivative financial instrument.

Foreign currency risk

The Company's is exposed to foreign currency risk through its purchases of merchandise / receipt of services / reimbursement of expenses from overseas parties in various foreign currencies.

The Company evaluates exchange rate exposure arising from foreign currency transactions and since the exposure is not significant, the Company do not undertake foreign exchange forward contract to hedge its foreign currency exposure.

Foreign currency sensitivity

The Company's does not have any foreign currency exposure.

Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is not significantly exposed to credit risk as most of the sales is to related parties for which money is received in advance.

Liquidity risk

The Company's management is responsible for liquidity, funding as well settlement management. In addition, the related policies and processes are overseen by senior management. Management monitors the company's net liquidity position through rolling forecast on the basis of expected cash flows.

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

Rs. in Lakhs				
Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March 2025				
Current Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	204.87	-	-	204.87
Other Financial Liabilities	3.30	-	-	3.30
Total	208.17	-	-	208.17
As at 31st March 2024				
Current Liabilities:				
Trade Payables	125.25	-	-	125.25
Other Financial Liabilities	0.33	-	-	0.33
Total	125.58	-	-	125.58

The table below summarises the maturity profile of the Company's non-derivative financial assets based on contractual undiscounted maturities including interest that will be earned on those assets.

Rs. in Lakhs				
Particulars	Less than 1 Year	1 to 5 years	More than 5 Years	Total
As at 31st March 2025				
Non Current Assets:				
Other Financial Assets	-	-	12.50	12.50
Current Assets:				
Trade Receivable	742.48	-	-	742.48
Cash and Cash Equivalents	39.91	-	-	39.91
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total	782.39	-	-	782.39
As at 31st March 2024				
Non Current Assets:				
Other Financial Assets	-	-	18.62	18.62
Current Assets:				
Trade Receivable	421.80	-	-	421.80
Cash and Cash Equivalents	96.02	-	-	96.02
Loans	0.08	-	-	0.08
Total	517.90	-	18.62	536.52



THPL SUPPORT SERVICES LIMITED

Notes forming part of the financial statements for the year ended 31st March 2025

Capital Risk Management

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

The Company manages its capital to ensure that it will be able to continue as going concern while maximising the return to stakeholder through optimisation of debt and equity balances. The Company reviews the return on capital employed on monthly basis.

There are no borrowings at year end and accordingly, no disclosure for gearing ratio has been given.

Note 32 - Additional Disclosures

a. No loans or advances in the nature of loans are granted to promoters, directors, KMPs and the related parties (as defined under Companies Act, 2013), either severally or jointly with any other person

b. The company has no transactions with any company struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956

c. The Company has no unrecorded transaction in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in any tax assessments such as Search or survey or under any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961

d. The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.

e. The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.

f. No scheme of arrangements has been approved by the Competent Authority in terms of sections 230 to 237 of the Companies Act, 2013 and thus the disclosure is not applicable.

g. Company has maintained the backup of the books of accounts on a daily basis on server situated in India.

For and on behalf of the Board


Dharmendar Jain
Director
(DIN - 05245163)


Seema Modi
Director
(DIN - 05327073)

Place: Mumbai
Date: 23rd April 2025

