

Phone : 97141 06383, 63532 66606
Email : info@nahtajainandassociates.com
Web : www.nahtajainandassociates.com

Navkar Corporate House, 22, Neena Society,
Nr. Shreyas Railway Crossing,
Ambawadi, Ahmedabad-380 015.

Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of
M/S. LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Report on the Standalone Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying standalone financial statements of **M/S. LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), which comprises the Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the year ended on that date, and a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter referred to as the "standalone financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid standalone financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 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 read with the companies (Indian Accounting standards) Rule, 2015, as amended ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31st March 2025 and its profit & total Comprehensive Income, Changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities 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 together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the Rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.



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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Management Discussion and Analysis, Board's Report including Annexures to Board's Report, Business Responsibility Report, Corporate Governance and Shareholder's Information, but does not include the standalone financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the standalone 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 standalone financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the standalone financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

Based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a no material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") with respect to the preparation and presentation of these standalone financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of 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 judgements and estimates that are responsible 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 is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless management either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

Those Board of Directors are also responsible for overseeing the company's financial reporting process.



Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of Financial Statement

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.

A further description of the auditor's responsibilities for the audit of the financial statements is included in **Annexure A**. This description forms part of our auditor's report.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of section 143 of the Act, we give in the **Annexure B**, statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Standalone Balance sheet, the statement of Standalone Profit and loss and the Standalone Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid standalone financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;
 - e) On the basis of 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; and
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure C**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.



- 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, provisions of section 197 are not applicable on the company.

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

- i) The Company does not have any pending litigations for which provisions have not been made which would impact its financial position.

- ii) The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or accounting standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any.

- iii) The Provisions of transfer of funds to Investor Education and Protection Fund not applicable to the Company.

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

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

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

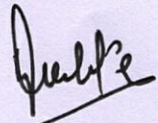


- v) The company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year in contravention of the provisions of section 123 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- vi) The reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is applicable from 1 April 2023. Based on our examination which included test checks, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account, which have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year and as informed to us the audit trail has been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirements for record retention.

Place : Ahmedabad
Date : 21/05/2025
UDIN: 25116735BMJEPO3353



For and on Behalf of
Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801W


(CA Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No.116735

***Annexure "A" to the Independent Auditor's Report
Responsibilities for Audit of Financial Statement***

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the company has 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 management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.

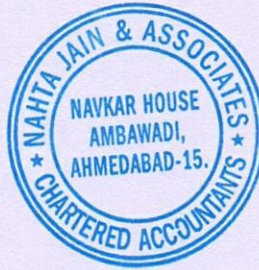


Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the standalone financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the standalone financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and 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 standalone financial statements.

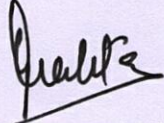
We communicate with those charged with governance regarding, among other matters, the planned scope and timing of the audit and significant audit findings, including any significant deficiencies in internal control that we identify during our audit.

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025



For and on Behalf of
Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801W


(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No.116735

Annexure "B" to the Independent Auditor's Report

The Annexure referred to in our Independent Auditor's Report to the members of the Company on the Standalone financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025, we report that;

(i) In respect of Fixed Assets:

- a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment and relevant details of right-of-use assets.

The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars of intangible assets.

- b) According to the information and explanation given to us and the records produced to us for our verification, the Company has a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipments by which all Property, Plant and Equipments are verified by the management at least once in every three years. In accordance with this programme, certain Property, Plant and Equipment were verified during the year and the discrepancies noticed on verification were not material and have been appropriately dealt with in the books of accounts. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- c) Based on our examination of the property tax receipts and lease agreement for land on which building is constructed, registered sale deed / transfer deed / conveyance deed provided to us, we report that, the title in respect of self-constructed buildings and title deeds of all other immovable properties (other than properties where the company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee), disclosed in the financial statements included under Property, Plant and Equipment and Investment property are held in the name of the Company as at the balance sheet date.
- d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year. Consequently, the question of our commenting on whether the revaluation is based on the valuation by a Registered Valuer, or specifying the amount of change, if the change is 10% or more in the aggregate of the net carrying value of each class of Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets does not arise.
- e) Based on the information and explanations furnished to us, no proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) (formerly the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder, and therefore the question of our commenting on whether the Company has appropriately disclosed the details in its financial statements does not arise.



- (ii) In respect of Inventory:
- a. Based on the information and explanation given to us, inventories have been physically verified during the year by the management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion, the frequency of verification is reasonable. As informed to us there were no material discrepancies noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records and any discrepancies found has been properly dealt within the books of accounts.
 - b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees, in aggregate, from banks on the basis of security of current assets. Therefore, reporting under this clause is not applicable.
- (iii) During the year under audit, the Company has not granted any loans or advances, secured or unsecured or provided any guarantee or securities, to the companies, firms and other parties covered in the register maintained under section 189 of the Companies Act, 2013 hence clause 3 (iii) (a) (b) (c), (d), (e), (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable.
- (iv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has complied with the provisions of section 185 and 186 of the Act, with respect to the loans and investments made.
- (v) According to the information and explanation given to us, the company has not accepted any deposit from the public during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause (v) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable to the company.
- (vi) We are informed that maintenance of cost records under section 148 (I) of the Companies Act, 2013 are not required for the company.
- (vii) According to the information and explanations given to us, in respect of statutory dues:
- (a) The company is generally regular in depositing the undisputed statutory dues including Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Sales Tax, Goods and Service Tax, Custom Duty, Excise Duty, Service Tax, Value Added Tax, Cess and any other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities. According to the information and explanations given to us, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of afore mentioned dues were outstanding as at 31st March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
- (viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us, there are no transactions in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.



- (ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, during the year under audit, the company has not availed any loan from financial institutions or banks or not issued debenture, the question of repayment does not arise. Hence, clause 3 (ix) (b) (c) (d) (e) (f) of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 are not applicable.
- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable
- (xi) (a) Based on examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, considering the principles of materiality outlined in Standards on Auditing, we report that no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the course of the Audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not received any whistle- blower complaints during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with sections 177 and 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the Standalone financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company is not required to comply with internal audit system Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) (a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.



- (xv) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, paragraph 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xvi)
- (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (b) The Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing finance activities without a valid Certificate of Registration (CoR) from the Reserve Bank of India as per the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
 - (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us during the course of audit, the Group does not have any CIC. Accordingly, the requirements of clause 3(xvi)(d) are not applicable.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation 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.

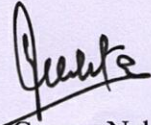


- (xx) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, provisions of sub-section (5) of Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013 is not applicable. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of Standalone Financial Statements. Accordingly, no comment in respect of the said clause has been included in this report.

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025



For and on Behalf of
Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801W


(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No.116735

Annexure "C" to the Auditors' Report

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Clause (i) of sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial statements of **M/S. LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED** ("the Company"), as of 31 March, 2025, in conjunction with our audit of the standalone financial statements of the Company as at and for the year ended that date.

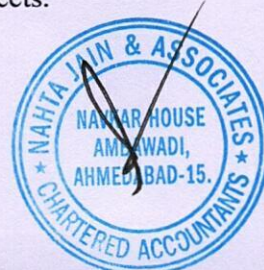
In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to standalone financial statements and such internal financial controls were operating effectively as at 31 March 2025, based on the internal financial controls with reference to standalone 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's management is responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls based on the internal controls over financial reporting criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI'). These responsibility 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 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 over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the 'Guidance Note') and the Standards of Accounting, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls, both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.



Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 system over financial reporting.

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that (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 authorizations of the Management and directors of the Company; and (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

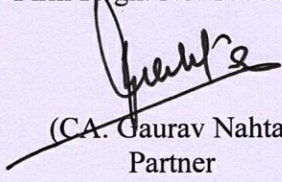
Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

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

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025
UDIN: 25116735BMJEPO3353



For and on Behalf of
Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801W


(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No.116735



Aiming for higher scales in life.

LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

CIN : U80903GJ2022PTC130778

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Notes	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Assets			
Non-Current assets			
a) Property, Plant and Equipment	1	66.68	82.62
b) Deferred tax assets (net)	2	05.54	01.88
		72.22	84.50
Current assets			
a) Inventories	3	03.93	-
b) Financial Assets			
(i) Trade Receivables	4	159.12	-
(ii) Cash and Bank Balances			
Cash and Cash Equivalents	5	07.07	06.24
Bank balance other than cash and cash equivalents		-	-
(iii) Others Financial Assets	6	10.10	07.50
c) Current Tax Assets	7	07.46	25.17
d) Other Current Assets	8	00.47	01.13
		188.14	40.04
Total Assets		260.36	124.53
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
a) Equity Share Capital	9	01.00	01.00
b) Other Equity	10	34.60	29.05
Total Equity		35.60	30.05
Current Liabilities			
a) Financial Liabilities			
(i) Other Financial Liabilities	11	180.64	42.34
b) Other current liabilities	12	43.77	49.37
c) Provisions	13	00.35	02.77
Total Liabilities		224.76	94.48
Total Equity And Liabilities		260.36	124.53

Significant Accounting Policies (A-N)

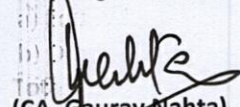
See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Nahta Jain & Associates

Chartered Accountants

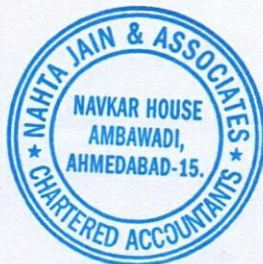
Firm Regn. No. 106801 W


(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner

M.No. 116735

Place: Ahmedabad

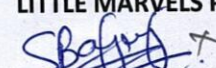
Date: 21/05/2025

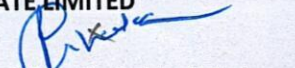


Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 21/05/2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED


Simran Raaj Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN -09563936


Riken Jashubhai Thakar
DIRECTOR
DIN -07538506



Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended March 31, 2025

Particulars	Notes	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Income			
Revenue from Operations	14	616.58	475.23
Other Income	15	94.22	00.54
Total Income		710.80	475.78
Expenses			
Purchase of stock in trade	16	134.80	-
Changes in inventory of finished goods, stock in trade	17	-03.93	-
Employee Benefit Expenses	18	113.75	68.14
Finance Costs	19	00.46	00.11
Depreciation and Amortization Expense	1	25.74	16.83
Other Expenses	20	437.44	354.24
Total Expense		708.27	439.32
Profit(Loss) before exceptional items and tax		02.54	36.45
Exceptional items		-	-
Profit(Loss) Before Tax		02.54	36.45
Tax Expense:			
Current Tax		00.64	09.17
Tax charge relating to earlier periods		-	-
Deferred Tax		-03.65	-01.88
Total Tax Expenses		-03.02	07.29
Profit for the period		05.55	29.16
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-	-
(b) Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss			
(a) Remeasurements of defined benefit plans		-	-
(b) Equity instruments through other Comprehensive Income		-	-
Items that will be reclassified to profit or loss			
Income tax relating to items that will be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
	(B)		
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year	(A)+(B)	05.55	29.16
Earnings/(Loss) per Share - (Face value of Rs. 10 each)			
Basic and Diluted (in Rs.)	21	55.53	291.60

Significant Accounting Policies (A-N)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Nahta Jain & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 106801 W

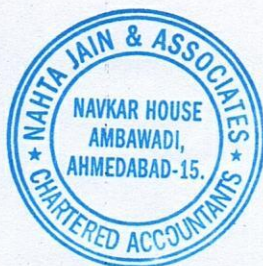
(CA. Gaurav Nahta)

Partner

M.No. 116735

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 21/05/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Simran Raaj Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN -09563936

Riken Jashubhai Thakar
DIRECTOR
DIN -07538506



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
A. Cash Flow From Operating Activities		
Profit (Loss) Before Tax	02.54	36.45
Adjustments For:		
Profit on sale of Assets	-	-
Excess Provision Written Back	-	-
Depreciation and Amortisation Expenses	25.74	16.83
Finance Income	-	-
Finance Expense	00.46	00.11
Provision For Doubtful Advances (Net)	-	-
Operating (Loss) Before Working Capital Changes	28.74	53.39
Movements in Working Capital :		
(Increase) in Inventories	-03.93	-
Decrease / (Increase) in Trade Receivables	-159.12	-
(Increase) in Other Financial Assets	-02.60	-
(Increase) in Other Assets	00.66	24.46
Increase in Trade Payables	-	-
Increase in Lease Liabilities	-	-
Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	138.30	42.34
Increase in Other Liabilities	-05.61	-13.86
Increase in Provision	-02.42	02.77
(Increase) in Financial Assets	-	-
Cash (used) in operations	-05.96	109.10
Direct Taxes Paid (Net of Refunds)	17.07	-33.09
Net Cash Outflow From Operating Activities	11.11	76.01
B. Cash Flows From Investing Activities		
Payment for Purchase of Property, Plant and Equipments and Intangible Assets (Including Capital	-09.81	-99.45
Proceeds from sale of Assets	-	-
Purchase of Investment	-	-
Interest Received	-	-
Net Cash (Outflow) from Investing Activities	-09.81	-99.45
C. Cash Flows From Financing Activities		
Repayment of Long-Term Borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from Short-Term Borrowing	-	-
Repayment of Short-Term Borrowings	-	-
Proceeds from Issuance of Share Capital	-	-
Interest and Finance Charges Paid	-00.46	-00.11
Net Cash Inflow from Financing Activities	-00.46	-00.11
D. Net Increase in Cash & Cash Equivalents (A + B + C)	00.84	-23.55
E. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the beginning of the year / period	06.24	29.78
F. Cash & Cash Equivalents at the end of the year / period	07.07	06.24
Component of Cash and Cash Equivalents		
Cash on hand	00.64	00.71
Balances with Scheduled Bank		
- On Current Accounts	06.43	05.53
Cash and Cash Equivalents at the end of the year / period	07.07	06.24

Notes:

(1) The Cash Flow Statement has been prepared under the Indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 on Cash Flow Statements notified under Section 133 of The Companies Act 2013, read together with Paragraph 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules 2015 (as amended).

Significant Accounting Policies (A-N)

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements

As per our report of even date attached

For Nahta Jain & Associates

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn. No. 106801 W

(CA. Gaurav Nahta)

Partner

M.No. 116735

Place: Ahmedabad

Date: 21/05/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Simran Raj Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN -09563936

Riken Jashubhai Thakar
DIRECTOR
DIN -07538506



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025

LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2025

For the year ended March 31, 2025

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Reserves and Surplus	Total
	Retained Earnings	
Balance as at 01/04/2024	29.05	29.05
Changes in accounting policy or prior period error	-	-
Profit(Loss) for the period	05.55	05.55
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		
Any other changes (to be specified)	-	-
Balance as at 31/03/2025	34.60	34.60

For the year ended March 31, 2024

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Reserves and Retained Earnings	Total
Balance as at 01/04/2023	-00.11	-00.11
Changes in accounting policy or prior period error	-	-
Profit(Loss) for the period	29.16	29.16
Total Comprehensive (Loss) for the year		
Any other changes (to be specified)	-	-
Balance as at 31/03/2024	29.05	29.05

The accompanying notes are an integral part of the financial statements

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801 W

(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No. 116735

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

X *[Signature]*

Simran Raaj Bajaj
DIRECTOR
DIN -09563936

Riken Jashubhai Thakar
DIRECTOR
DIN -07538506



Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025

LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025
1. Property, Plant and Equipment
For the year ended March 31, 2025
Rs. in Lacs

Description of Assets	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	57.30	24.34	14.95	02.86	99.45
Additions during the year	-	06.18	03.41	00.21	09.81
Disposals during the year					-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	57.30	30.53	18.36	03.07	109.25
II. Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1st April, 2024	06.93	03.02	05.81	01.06	16.83
Depreciation expense for the year	13.04	06.60	04.88	01.22	25.74
Disposals during the year					-
Balance as at March 31, 2025	19.97	09.63	10.69	02.28	42.57
III. Net Block					
As at March 31, 2025	37.33	20.90	07.67	00.79	66.68

For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs

Description of Assets	Building	Furniture and fixtures	Office Equipment	Computer	Total
I. Cost					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023					
Additions during the year	57.30	24.34	14.95	02.86	99.45
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	57.30	24.34	14.95	02.86	99.45
II. Accumulated depreciation					
Balance as at 1st April, 2023					
Depreciation expense for the year	06.93	03.02	05.81	01.06	16.83
Disposals during the year	-	-	-	-	-
Balance as at March 31, 2024	06.93	03.02	05.81	01.06	16.83
III. Net Block					
As at March 31, 2024	50.37	21.32	09.13	01.80	82.62



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

2 Deferred tax Assets

Deferred Tax Assets

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
05.54	01.88
05.54	01.88

Movements in Deferred Tax

Particulars	As on 01.04.2024	Charged/ (Credited) to Profit or Loss	Charged/ (Credited) to OCI	As at March 31, 2025
Deferred Tax Liability/(Assets)				
Property, Plant & Equipment	-01.88	-03.65	-	-05.54
Sub Total (A)	-01.88	-03.65	-	-05.54

3 Inventories

(a) Stock-in-trade

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
03.93	-
03.93	-

4 Trade Receivables
Current

Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
159.12	-
159.12	-

Trade Receivables Ageing Schedule

As at March 31, 2025

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 Months - 1 year	1 Year - 2 year	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Undisputed Trade receivables - Considered good	156.15	02.97	-	-	-	159.12
	Total	156.15	02.97	-	-	-	159.12

5 Cash and Bank Balances
Cash and Cash Equivalents

Balances with Banks

Cash on Hand

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
06.43	05.53
00.64	00.71
07.07	06.24

6 Other Current Financial assets

Advances to Suppliers

Security deposits

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
00.10	
10.00	07.50
10.10	07.50

7 Current Tax Assets

TDS Receivables

Less Provisions for Tax

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
08.10	34.34
00.64	09.17
07.46	25.17

8 Other Current Assets

Prepaid Expenses

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
00.47	01.13
00.47	01.13

9 Share capital
Authorised

10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
01.00	01.00
01.00	01.00



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025

Issued, subscribed and fully paid up share capital

10,000 (P.Y. 10,000) Equity Shares of ₹ 10/- each

01.00 01.00

01.00 01.00

Notes:
(a) Reconciliation of the number of the shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting period:

	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	No of Shares		No of Shares	Rs. in Lacs
As the beginning of the year/ period	10000	01.00	10000	01.00
Share capital issued during the year/ period	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year/ period	10000	01.00	10000	01.00

(b) Details of shareholder holder more than 5% shares in the Company

Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid

Shareholding more than 5% as at March 31, 2025		No. of Shares	% of total shares
1	Shanti Educational Initiatives Limited	10000	100.00%
		10000	100.00%

Shareholding more than 5% as at March 31, 2024		No. of Shares	% of total shares
1	Shanti Educational Initiatives Limited	10000	100.00%
		10000	100.00%

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2025

S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares
1	Shanti Educational Initiatives Limited	10000	100.00%
	TOTAL	10000	100.00%

Shares held by promoters as at March 31, 2024

S. No	Promoter name	No. of Shares	% of total shares
1	Shanti Educational Initiatives Limited	10000	100.00%
	TOTAL	10000	100.00%

Details of rights, preferences and restrictions attached to the shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of ₹ 10/- per share. Each holder of equity share is entitled to one vote per share.

The dividend has not been declared during the year by the Company.

In the event of liquidation, the equity shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding.

The Company have 1 holding Company.

As per records of the company, including its register of share holders/members and other declaration received from the share holders regarding beneficial interest, the above share holding represents both legal and beneficial ownership of shares.

10 Other Equity

Opening Balance of Profit or Loss A/c

Profit during the year

Closing balance of profit or loss A/c

Nature and purpose of reserves

(i) Profit and Loss A/c

The amount that can be distributed by the Company as dividends to its equity shareholders is determined based on the balance in this reserve and also considering the requirements of the Companies Act, 2013.

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
29.05	-00.11
05.55	29.16
34.60	29.05

11 Other Financial Liabilities

Security Deposit

Creditors for Expenses

For Micro & Small Enterprise

Other than Micro & Small Enterprise

As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
20.34	16.67
-	-
160.30	25.67
180.64	42.34



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025
Creditor for Expense Ageing Schedule
As at March 31, 2025

Sr No	Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of Payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 Years	More than 3 years	
1	Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	-
2	Others	160.30				160.30
3	Disputed dues - Micro & Small Enterprises	-	-	-	-	
4	Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	
	Total	160.30	-	-	-	160.30

12 Other Current Liabilities

Advance Received from Debtors
Statutory Liabilities

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
39.43	46.80
04.34	02.57
43.77	49.37

13 Provisions

Current
Provision for other

As at March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	As at March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
00.35	02.77
00.35	02.77

14 Revenue from Operations

Education Services

For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
616.58	475.23
616.58	475.23

15 Other Income

Other Income
Miscellaneous Income
Total Other income

For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
94.22	00.53
-	00.01
94.22	00.54

16 Purchase of stock in trade

Trading goods

For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
134.80	-
134.80	-

17 Changes in inventory of finished goods, stock in trade and WIP

Opening Stock
(i) Finished Goods

Closing Stock
(i) Finished Goods

For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
-	-
-	-
03.93	-
03.93	-
-03.93	-

18 Employee Benefit Expenses

Salaries and Wages
Contribution to Provident Fund and Other Funds
Staff Welfare Expenses

For the year ended March 31, 2025 Rs. in Lacs	For the year ended March 31, 2024 Rs. in Lacs
105.25	63.09
07.25	03.80
01.25	01.25
113.75	68.14



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025
19 Finance Costs

Bank Charges & Commission
Interest on TDS

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
00.37	00.11
00.09	-
00.46	00.11

20 Other Expenses

Freight / Jobwork Expense
Power and fuel
Rent, Rates & Taxes
Repairs & Maintenance
Printing & Stationery
Legal & Professional
Insurance
Travelling & Conveyance
Advertisement/ Sales Promotion Expense
Training and Academic Exp
Infrastructure Development Exp
Transport Expense
Electric Fittings
Office Expense
Student Welfare Expense
Security Exp
Miscellaneous Expenses
Subscription Software Expense

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
-	00.05
08.88	08.31
180.00	113.41
13.27	11.16
09.23	07.13
01.30	09.38
00.34	00.05
00.12	02.83
04.33	06.28
11.93	20.50
00.04	12.61
72.98	65.59
-	00.30
88.59	51.89
13.57	14.58
09.72	13.73
20.83	16.44
02.28	-
437.44	354.24

Income Tax

(a) The major components of income tax expenses for the year ended March 31, 2025
Statement of profit and loss

Current income tax:

Current income tax charge

Adjustment in respect of income tax charge of previous years

Deferred tax :

Charges relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences

Income tax expenses reported in statement of profit and loss

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
00.64	09.17
-	-
-03.65	-01.88
-03.02	07.29

(b) Other Comprehensive Income (OCI) section

Deferred tax related to Items recognised during the year

-03.02 07.29

(c) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by applicable tax rate for March 31, 2025

Profit(Loss) before tax as per Statement of Profit and loss

25.17%

Income tax using the Company's domestic tax rate

Tax Effect of:

'Expenses not allowable/ (allowable) under Income Tax Act

'Effect of changes in Tax Rates

Others

Total Income Taxes Paid

Deferred Taxes

Effective tax rate

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
02.54	36.45
00.64	09.17
25.83	-
09.02	-
-34.85	-
00.64	09.17
-03.65	-01.88
-118.93%	20.01%

21 Earning per Share

Particulars

Net Profit for the year (Amount in Lacs.)

Number of equity shares (Weighted Average)

Basic Earning per Share (Rs.)

Diluted Earning Per Share (Rs.)

For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Rs. in Lacs	Rs. in Lacs
05.55	29.16
10000	10000
55.53	291.60
55.53	291.60



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

22 Financial instruments**1 Capital management**

The Company manages its capital to ensure that the Company will be able to continue as a going concern while maximising the return to stakeholders through the equity balance.

The capital structure of the Company consists of total equity of the Company.

2 Categories of financial instruments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Carrying	Fair values	Carrying	Fair values
Financial assets				
Measured at amortised cost				
Cash and cash equivalents	07.07	07.07	06.24	06.24
Other Financial Assets	10.10	10.10	07.50	07.50
Total Financial Assets carried at amortised cost (A)	17.17	17.17	13.74	13.74

3 Financial risk management objectives

The Company's Corporate finance department provides services to business, co-ordinates access to domestic and international financial markets, monitors and manages the financial risks relating to the operations of the Company through internal risk reports which analyse the exposures by degree and magnitude of risks. These risks include market risk (including currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk), credit risk and liquidity risk.

4 Market risk

The Company's does not any Loans during the year so Markt risk of Interest is not exposed. The Company does not enter into derivative contracts to manage risks related to anticipated sales and purchases.

5 Foreign currency risk management

The Company does not undertakes transactions denominated in foreign currencies; consequently, exposures to exchange rate fluctuations does not arise.

6 Interest rate risk management

The Company is not exposed to interest rate risk because Company has no borrowed funds during the year.

7 Credit risk management

Credit risk refers to the risk that a counterparty will default on its contractual obligations resulting in financial loss to the Company. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration risks. The Company has adopted a policy of only dealing with creditworthy counterparties and obtaining sufficient collateral, where appropriate, as a means of mitigating the risk of financial loss from defaults. The Company uses publicly available financial information and its own trading records to rate its major customers. The Company's exposure and the credit ratings of its counterparties are continuously monitored and the aggregate value of transactions concluded is spread amongst approved counterparties.

Trade receivables consist of a large number of customers, spread across diverse geographical areas. Ongoing credit evaluation is performed on the financial condition of accounts receivable.

The Company does not have significant credit risk exposure to any single counterparty. Concentration of credit risk related to the above mentioned company did not exceed 10% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year. Concentration of credit risk to any other counterparty did not exceed 10% of gross monetary assets at any time during the year.

7.1 Collateral held as security and other credit enhancements

The Company does not hold any collateral or other credit enhancements to cover its credit risk associated with its financial assets.

8 Liquidity risk management

Liquidity risk refers to the risk of financial distress or extraordinary high financing costs arising due to shortage of liquid funds in a situation where business conditions unexpectedly deteriorate and requiring financing. Ultimate responsibility for liquidity risk management rests with the board of directors, which has established an appropriate liquidity risk management framework for the management of the Company's short, medium and long-term funding and liquidity management requirements. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves, banking facilities and reserve borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecast and actual cash flows, and by matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

9 Disclosure as per Ind AS 113 - Fair Value Measurements

The fair values of the financial assets and liabilities are included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in an orderly transaction in the principal (or most advantageous) market at measurement date under the current market condition regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using other valuation techniques.

The Company does not have any Financial Instrument wherein Fair value Measurements during the year are required.



Particulars	As at March 31, 2025			
	< 1year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Non-current				
Investments	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Other Financial Assets	-	-	-	-
Others	-	-	-	-
Loans	-	-	-	-
Total non-current financial assets	-	-	-	-
Current				
Trade receivables	159.12	-	-	159.12
Cash and cash equivalents	07.07	-	-	07.07
Other Financial Assets	10.10	-	-	10.10
Total current financial assets	176.29	-	-	176.29
Total financial assets	176.29	-	-	176.29
Financial liabilities				
Non-current				
Borrowings	-	-	-	-
Total non-current financial liabilities	-	-	-	-
Current				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Provisions	00.35	-	-	00.35
Other financial liabilities	180.64	-	-	180.64
Total current financial liabilities	180.99	-	-	180.99
Total financial liabilities	180.99	-	-	180.99

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024			
	< 1year	1-5 years	> 5 years	Total
Financial assets				
Current				
Trade receivables	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	06.24	-	-	06.24
Other Financial Assets	07.50	-	-	07.50
Total current financial assets	13.74	-	-	13.74
Total financial assets	13.74	-	-	13.74
Current				
Trade payables	-	-	-	-
Provisions	02.77	-	-	02.77
Other financial liabilities	42.34	-	-	42.34
Total current financial liabilities	45.11	-	-	45.11
Total financial liabilities	45.11	-	-	45.11



23 Contingent Liabilities and Commitments

I. Contingent Liabilities

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
(a) Corporate Guarantee Given on behalf of subsidiaries	-	-
Total		

II. Commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Commitments	-	-
Total		

III. The estimated amount of capital contract remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for Rs. nil/- (P.Y.) against which advance have been paid Rs. 0/- (P.Y.)

24 Segment Information

The Managing Director/ Chief Executive Officer of the Company allocate resources and assess the performance of the Company, thus are the Chief Operating Decision Maker (CODM). Education Institutions is identified as single operating segment for the purpose of making decision on allocation of resources and assessing its performance.

25 In the opinion of Board of Directors

- (a) Current assets, non-current loans and advances are realizable in the ordinary course of business, at the value at which they are stated.
(b) The provision for all known liabilities are adequate and not in excess of the amount reasonably necessary.

26 Balance of Trade receivables, Trade payables, loans and advances are subject to confirmation from the respective parties.

27 The figures pertaining to previous periods have been regrouped and restated wherever necessary, to make them comparable.

28 The financial statements are approved by the audit committee as at its meeting and by the Board of Directors on 21.05.2025

29 Post Employment Obligations

a) Defined Contribution Plans

The Company also has defined contribution plan for its employees' retirement benefits comprising Provident Fund & Leave Encashment. The Company and eligible employees make monthly contribution to the above mentioned funds at a specified percentage of the covered employees salary. The obligation of the Company is limited to the amount contributed and it has no further contractual or any constructive obligation.

The expense recognised during the year towards provident fund and Leave Encashment are as under:

Particulars	2024-25	2023-24
Provident Fund	07.25	03.80

Ind As 115 : Revenue from Contracts with Customers:

The disaggregation of Revenue from Contract with Customers – Segment-wise

Particulars	31st March 2025	31st March 2024
Sales in Domestic Market	616.58	475.23
Total Revenue	616.58	475.23

A) Disaggregated revenue information

Set out below is the disaggregation of the company's revenue from contracts with customers:

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Type of goods or service		
Sale of Services		
Education Services		
Sale of traded products	-	-
Sale of Services	616.58	475.23
Job Work Charges	-	-
Processing fees	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	616.58	475.23
India	616.58	475.23
Outside India	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	616.58	475.23
Timing of revenue recognition	-	-
Services provided at a point in time	616.58	475.23
Total revenue from contracts with customers	616.58	475.23

Set out below, is the reconciliation of the revenue from contracts with customers with the amounts disclosed in the segment information

Segment	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue		
External customer	616.58	475.23
Inter-segment	-	-
Inter-segment adjustment and elimination	-	-
Total revenue from contracts with customers	616.58	475.23



B) Contract balances

The company does not have information about receivables, contract assets and contract liabilities from contract with customers

C) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Revenue as per contracted price		
Sale of services	616.58	475.23
Revenue from contract with customers	616.58	475.23

* Revenue net of discounts, claims and commission

D) Reconciling the amount of revenue recognised in the statement of profit and loss with the contracted price

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Advances from customers	-	-

- 1 Management expects that the entire transaction price allotted to the unsatisfied contract as at the end of the reporting period will be recognised as revenue during the next financial year.
- 2 Figures have been presented in 'Lacs' of rupees with two decimals.
- 3 Other statutory information:-
 - 1 Details of Benami Property: The Company does not have any Benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any Benami property.
 - 2 Details of Charges: The Company does not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
 - 3 Details of crypto currency or virtual currency : The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
 - 4 Utilization of borrowed funds and share premium:
The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(is), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:
 - (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate
 - (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficial
 - 5 Undisclosed Income: The Company does not have any transaction which is not recorded in the books of accounts that has been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other relevant provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961.
 - 6 Willful Defaulter: The Company is not declared as willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution (as defined under the Companies Act, 2013) or consortium thereof or other lender in accordance with the guidelines on willful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - 7 Compliance with number of layers of Companies: The Company has complied with the number of layers for its holding in downstream companies prescribed under clause (87) of section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.
 - 8 Valuation of PP&E, Intangible asset and Investment Property : The Company has not revalued any of its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right-of-Use Assets) during the year
 - 9 Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements : The Company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.
 - 10 Company has not given any loan and guarantees during the year and in previous year hence disclosure under section 186(4) of the companies Act 2013.



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Related Party Disclosures:

33 As per Indian Accounting standard 24 – Related Party Disclosures” list of related party identified are as follows:

a) Other related parties with whom transaction have taken place during the year Associates /Enterprise which has significant influence

- i. SHANTI EDUCATION INITIATIVES LIMITED Holding Company
- ii. GANESH TRADERS Group Company

b) Key Management Personnel

S.NO KEY MANAGEMENT PERSONNEL**DESIGNATION**

- 1 Nupur Yash Bajaj Director
- 2 Simran Raaj Bajaj Director
- 3 Rinken Jashubhai Thakkar Director

c) The Related Party Transactions are under: -

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Group Companies	Key Managerial Personnel
	31.03.25	31.03.25
Ganesh Traders (Rent Deposit)	180.00	-

c) The Related Party Transactions are under: -

Rs. in Lacs

Particulars	Group Companies	Key Managerial Personnel
	31.03.24	31.03.24
Ganesh Traders (Rent Deposit)	98.14	-

See accompanying notes to the Financial Statements
As per our report of even date attached

For Nahta Jain & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801 W

(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No. 116735

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

Simran Raaj Bajaj
Director
DIN -09563936

Rinken Jashubhai Thakar
DIRECTOR
DIN -07538506

Place: Ahmedabad
Date: 21/05/2025



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

NOTES TO THE FINANCIAL STATEMENTS FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31st MARCH, 2025

A. General Information

Little Marvels Private Limited("the Company") incorporated in 2022 in India. The principal activity of the Company is engaged in the education and learning industry. The registered office of Little Marvels Private Limited is at 43, Safal Amrakunj Gokuldhara, Ahmedabad, Gujarat, India, 382110.

B. Significant Accounting policies

I. Statement of compliance:

These Financial Statements have been prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (referred to as "Ind AS") as prescribed under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as amended from time to time. The Financial Statements have been prepared under historical cost convention basis except for certain financial assets and financial liabilities which have been measured at fair value. Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly-issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use. The Company's presentation and functional currency is Indian Rupees and all values are rounded to the Lakhs.

II. Basis of preparation and presentation:

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis, except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value or amortized cost at the end of each reporting period, 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 to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. All assets and liabilities have been classified as current and non-current as per the Company's normal operating cycle. Based on the nature of services rendered to customers and time elapsed, between deployment of resources and the realization in cash and cash equivalents of the consideration for such services rendered, the Company has considered an operating cycle of 12 months.

III. Current and non-current classification:

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current / non-current classification. An asset is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria: it is expected to be realized in, or is intended for sale or consumption in, the Company's normal operating cycle.

It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded Non-Current;

- It is expected to be realized within 12 months after the reporting date; or
- It is cash or cash equivalent unless it is restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date.
- All other assets are classified as non-current.



It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded Current

- A liability is classified as current when it satisfies any of the following criteria:
- It is expected to be settled in the Company's normal operating cycle;
- It is held primarily for the purpose of being traded
- It is due to be settled within 12 months after the reporting date; or the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting date. Terms of a liability that could, at the option of the counterparty, result in its settlement by the issue of equity instruments do not affect its classification.
- All other liabilities are classified as non-current.
- Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current only
- The Ind AS are prescribed under Section 133 of the Act read with Rule 3 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and relevant amendment rules issued thereafter.
- Accounting policies have been consistently applied except where a newly issued accounting standard is initially adopted or a revision to an existing accounting standard requires a change in the accounting policy hitherto in use.

The Standalone Financial Statements have been presented in Indian Rupees (INR),(in Lakhs) which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded off to the nearest two decimals, unless otherwise stated.

IV. Use of estimates & Judgments

The preparation of these financial statements in conformity with the recognition and measurement principles of Ind AS requires management of the Company to make informed judgments, reasonable assumptions and estimates that affect the amounts reported balances of Assets and Liabilities, disclosures of contingent Liabilities as at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of income and expense for the periods presented. Uncertainty about these could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in the future periods. These assumptions and estimates are reviewed periodically based on the most recently available information. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognized prospectively in the Statement of Profit & Loss in the period in which the estimates are revised and in any future periods affected.

In the assessment of the Company, the most significant effects of use of judgments and/or estimates on the amounts recognized in the financial statements are in respect of the following:

- Useful lives of property, plant & equipment;
- Valuation of inventories;
- Measurement of recoverable amounts of assets / cash-generating units;
- Assets and obligations relating to employee benefits;
- Evaluation of recoverability of deferred tax assets; and
- Provisions and Contingencies



V. Functional and presentation currency:

These financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (INR), which is the Company's functional currency. All financial information presented in INR has been rounded to the nearest lakhs, except as stated otherwise.

VI. Significant accounting policies

A. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customers is recognized upon transfer of control of promised goods/ products to customers at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company expect to be entitled for those goods/ products. To recognize revenues, the Company applies the following five-step approach:

- Identify the contract with a customer,
- Identify the performance obligations in the contract,
- Determine the transaction price,
- Allocate the transaction price to the performance obligations in the contract, and
- Recognize revenues when a performance obligation is satisfied.

1. Sale of Services

Revenue from providing services is recognised in the accounting period in which the services are rendered. For fixed-price contracts, revenue is recognised on the basis of actual service provided vis-à-vis proportion of the total services to be provided.

2. Other Income and Miscellaneous income

Other Income and Miscellaneous income are other indirect income. Which is not related to business of the company.

B. Taxes

1. Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities, based on the rates and tax laws enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the country where the entity operates and generates taxable income.

Current tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

2. Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax assets are the amounts of income taxes recoverable in future periods in respect of:

- i. deductible temporary differences;
- ii. the carry forward of unused tax losses; and
- iii. the carry forward of unused tax credits.



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the year when the asset is realized 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 relating to items recognized outside profit or loss is (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognized in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred tax assets and deferred tax liabilities are offset if a legally enforceable right exists to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities and the deferred taxes relate to the same taxable entity and the same taxation authority.

Minimum Alternative Tax (MAT) credit is recognized as an asset only when and to the extent there is convincing evidence that the company will pay normal income tax during the specified period. In the year in which the MAT credit becomes eligible to be recognized an asset in accordance with recommendations contained in Guidance Note issued by ICAI, the said asset is created by way of a credit to the Statement of Profit and Loss and shown as MAT Credit Entitlement. The company reviews the same at each Balance Sheet date and writes down the carrying amount of MAT Credit Entitlement to an extent there is no longer convincing evidence to the effect that the company will pay normal Income Tax during the specified period.

C. Employee Benefits

A liability is recognised for benefits accruing to employees in respect of wages and salaries, annual leave and sick leave in the period the related service is rendered at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for that service.

Liabilities recognised in respect of short-term employee benefits are measured at the undiscounted amount of the benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the related service.

Post employment and other long term employee benefits are recognized as an expense in the profit & loss account for the year in which the liabilities are crystallized

1. Defined contribution plans

The company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid. Company is not complying with the provisions of Gratuity Plan as required as per INDAS 19.

D. Property, plant and equipment

All items of property, plant and equipment are stated at acquisition cost of the items. Acquisition cost includes expenditure that is directly attributable to getting the asset ready for intended use. Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when 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 carrying amount of any component accounted for as a



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

separate asset is derecognized when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

The present value of the expected cost for the decommissioning of an asset after its use is included in the cost of the respective asset if the recognition criteria for a provision are met.

Property, plant and equipment are eliminated from financial statement, either on disposal or when retired from active use. Losses arising in the case of retirement of property, plant and equipment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated to allocate the cost of assets, net of their residual values, over their estimated useful lives. Components having value significant to the total cost of the asset and life different from that of the main asset are depreciated over its useful life. However, land is not depreciated. The useful lives so determined are as follows:

Assets	Estimated useful life
Lease hold land	Lease term (99 years)
Buildings	30 to 60 years
Plant and machinery	10 to 40 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Office equipment	10 years
Vehicles	8 to 10 years

Depreciation on fixed assets has been provided in the accounts based on useful life of the assets prescribed in Schedule II to the companies Act, 2013 based on Straight Line Method.

Depreciation on additions is calculated on pro rata basis with reference to the date of addition.

Depreciation on assets sold/ discarded, during the period, has been provided up to the preceding month of sale / discarded.

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

Gains and losses on disposals are determined by comparing proceeds with carrying amount. These are included in profit or loss within other gains / (losses).

E. Financial Instruments

• Financial assets

i. Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed in profit or loss.

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as financial assets measured at fair value or as financial assets measured at amortized cost.



- Financial liabilities

- i. Initial recognition and measurement

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

The company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, loans and borrowings including bank overdrafts.

- ii. Subsequent measurement

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

- a. Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss
- b. Loans and borrowings

- iii. De recognition

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

- Off-setting of financial instruments

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

F. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise 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. For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the company's cash management.

G. Segment accounting

The Chief Operational Decision Maker monitors the operating results of its business Segments separately for the purpose of making decisions about resource allocation and performance assessment. Segment performance is evaluated based on profit or loss and is measured consistently with profit or loss in the financial statements.

The Operating segments have been identified on the basis of the nature of products/services. Such as company is involved in Education services.

The accounting policies adopted for segment reporting are in line with the accounting policies of the company. Segment revenue, segment expenses, segment assets and segment liabilities have been identified to segments on the basis of their relationship to the operating activities of the segment. Inter Segment revenue is accounted on the basis of transactions which are primarily determined based on market/fair value factors. Revenue, expenses, assets and liabilities which relate to the company as a whole and are not allocated to segments on a reasonable basis have been included under "unallocated revenue / expenses / assets / liabilities".

The Company is primarily engaged in the business of providing education services. These, in the context of Ind AS 108 on Operating Segments Reporting are considered to constitute single business segment.



H. Provisions, Contingent liabilities, Contingent assets and Commitments

General

Provisions are recognized 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 the company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognized as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

Contingent liability is disclosed in the case of:

1. A present obligation arising from the past events, when it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation;
2. A present obligation arising from the past events, when no reliable estimate is possible;
3. A possible obligation arising from the past events, unless the probability of outflow of resources is remote.

Commitments include the amount of purchase order (net of advances) issued to parties for completion of assets.

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

I. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit for the period attributable to equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. Earnings considered in ascertaining the company's earnings per share is the net profit for the period after deducting preference dividends and any attributable tax thereto for the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period and for all periods presented is adjusted for events, such as bonus shares, other than the conversion of potential equity shares that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

For the purpose of calculating diluted earnings per share, the profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders and the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for the effects of all dilutive potential equity shares. Dilutive potential equity shares are deemed converted as of the beginning of the period, unless they have been issued at a later date. The diluted potential equity shares have been arrived at, assuming that the proceeds receivable were based on shares having been issued at the average market value of the outstanding shares. In computing dilutive earnings per share, only potential equity shares that are dilutive and that would, if issued, either reduce future earnings per share or increase loss per share, are included.

J. Use of estimates and judgements

The presentation of the financial statements is in conformity with the Ind AS which requires the management to make estimates, judgments and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities, revenues and expenses and disclosure of contingent liabilities. Such estimates and assumptions are based on management's evaluation of relevant facts and circumstances as on the date of financial statements. The actual outcome may differ from these estimates.

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



Information about assumptions and estimation uncertainties that have a significant risk of resulting in a material adjustment within the next financial year are included in the following notes:

- Current tax

K. Statement of cash flows

Cash flow are reported using the indirect method, whereby net profit before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of a non-cash nature, any deferrals of accruals of past or future operating cash receipts or payments and item of income or expenses associated with investing or financing cash flows. The cash flows from operating, investing and finance activities of the company are segregated.

Operating Cycle

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

L. Fair value measurement

The company measures financial instruments, such as, derivatives at fair value at each balance sheet date.

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

- i. In the principal market for the asset or liability, or
- ii. 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 economic best interest.

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

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

- i. Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or Liabilities.
- ii. Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.
- iii. Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

The company's appointed registered valuer determines the policies and procedures 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 for distribution in discontinued



operations. The Valuation Committee comprises of the head of the investment properties segment, heads of the company's internal mergers and acquisitions team, the head of the risk management department, financial controllers and chief finance officer.

External valuers are involved for valuation of significant assets, such as unquoted financial assets. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the by the management. Selection criteria include market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained. Valuers are normally rotated every three years. The management decides, after discussions with the company's external valuers, which valuation techniques and inputs to use for each case.

At each reporting date, the management analyses the movements in the values of assets and liabilities which are required to be remeasured or re-assessed as per the company's accounting policies. For this analysis, the management verifies the major inputs applied in the latest valuation by agreeing the information in the valuation.

The management, in conjunction with the Company's external valuers, also compares the change in the fair value of each asset and liability with relevant external sources to determine whether the change is reasonable.

On an interim basis, the Company's external valuers present the valuation results to the Audit Committee and the company's independent auditors. This includes a discussion of the major assumptions used in the valuations.

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

This note summarizes accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- i. Disclosures for valuation methods, significant estimates and assumptions.
- ii. Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy.
- iii. Investment in unquoted equity shares (discontinued operations).
- iv. Financial instruments (including those carried at amortized cost).

M. Exceptional items

Certain occasions, the size, type or incidence of an item of income or expense, pertaining to the ordinary activities of the company is such that its disclosure improves the understanding of the performance of the company, such income or expense is classified as an exceptional item and accordingly, disclosed in the notes accompanying to the financial statements.

N. Rounding off

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and notes have been rounded off to the nearest Lakhs as per the requirements of Schedule III, unless otherwise stated.

• **Recent accounting pronouncements**

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, as amended from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified the following amendments applicable from April 1, 2024:



LITTLE MARVELS PRIVATE LIMITED

- ◆ Ind AS 117 – Insurance Contracts, which replaces Ind AS 104 and establishes principles for recognition, measurement, presentation, and disclosure of insurance contracts.
- ◆ Amendment to Ind AS 116 – Leases, specifically relating to accounting for sale and leaseback transactions by seller-lessees.

The Company has evaluated the applicability and impact of these amendments and has determined that they are not applicable to its operations, as the Company does not engage in insurance business or sale and leaseback lease transactions under Ind AS. Accordingly, these amendments have no significant impact on the Company's financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2025.

**In terms of my report attached
For Nahta Jain & Associates**

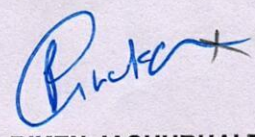
**Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn. No. 106801W**


**(CA. Gaurav Nahta)
Partner
M.No. 116735**



**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Little Marvels Private Limited**


**SIMRAN RAAJ BAJAJ
(Director)
(DIN- 09563936)**


**RIKEN JASHUBHAI THAKAR
(Director)
(DIN-07538506)**

