

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To,
The Members of KPE PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED)

Report on the Audit of Standalone IND AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying IND AS financial statements of **KPE PRIVATE LIMITED (Formerly Known as KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED)**, ("the Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31st March, 2023, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of cash flows & statement of changes in equity for the year then ended and Notes to the financial statements, including a summary of significant accounting policies and other explanatory information (hereinafter collectively referred to as the "financial statements").

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("Ind AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2023, 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 IND AS 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 on the financial statements.



Key Audit Matter

Sr. No.	Key Audit Matter	Auditor's Response
1.	<p>Revenue recognition under Ind AS 115. - Revenue from construction contracts is recognized on the Output Method as mentioned in Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers notified under Section 133 of the Act. Output methods recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as surveys of performance completed to date, appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered. An output method would not provide a faithful depiction of the entity's performance if the output selected would fail to measure some of the goods or services for which control has transferred to the customer. As a practical expedient, if the company has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the company's performance completed to date, the entity may recognise revenue in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.</p>	<p>Principal Audit Procedures</p> <p>Our audit approach consisted testing of the design and operating effectiveness of the internal controls and substantive testing as follows:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Assessed the consistency of the accounting principles applied by the Company to measure its revenue from sales of properties / flats with the applicable regulatory financial reporting framework. • Evaluated the design, implementation and operational effectiveness of the relevant controls implemented by the Company to ensure recognition of revenue in appropriate period and completeness of the revenue recognition in the books of accounts. We carried out a combination of procedures involving enquiry and observation, re-performance and inspection of evidence in respect of operation of these controls.
2.	Existence and valuation of	• Obtained an understanding of the

	<p>Inventories.</p> <p>The Company's properties under development and completed properties are stated at the lower of cost and Net Realizable Value (NRV).</p> <p>Determination of the NRV involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices, and expected date of commencement and completion of the project, the estimated future selling price, cost to complete projects and selling costs.</p>	<p>Management's process and methodology of using key assumptions for determining the valuation of inventory as at the year-end</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Evaluated the design and implementation and verified, on a test check basis, operating effectiveness of controls over preparation and update of NRV workings and related to the Company's review of key estimates, including estimated future selling prices and costs of completion for property development projects. • Work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost is aggregate of materials, contract works, direct expenses, provisions and apportioned borrowing costs. • Assessed the adequacy and appropriateness of the disclosures made in the standalone financial statements with respect to Inventory in compliance with the requirements of applicable Indian Accounting Standards and applicable financial reporting framework.
	<p>Information Technology (IT)</p> <p>The Company's key financial accounting and reporting processes are highly dependent on information systems including automated controls and other systems used for its overall financial reporting.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • In response to this key matter, our work included the following procedures in which our audit team IT specialists were involved: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> – Understood General IT Control i.e. access controls, program/system change, program development, over key financial accounting and reporting systems including operating systems and databases – Understood IT application controls covering key interfaces. – Test checked the General IT Controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period – Test checked the IT application controls for design and operating effectiveness for the audit period. – Test checked controls over the IT infrastructure covering user access (including privilege users)
4.	<p>Impairment of investments in equity shares/capital investment ("investments").</p> <p>An impairment loss is recognized if the recoverable amount is lower than the carrying value. The recoverable</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Principal Audit Procedures include: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Evaluating design and implementation and testing operating effectiveness of controls over the Company's process of impairment assessment and approval of cash flow forecasts/projections and recoverability of the investments and loans and advances. - We performed inquiries with management on the future business plan of these

	<p>amount is estimated by calculating the value in use or the Fair value, whichever is higher.</p> <p>We focused on this area due to significant carrying amount of these investments and inter corporate deposits given to subsidiaries and the significant management judgement and estimates involved in recoverable amount.</p> <p>Accordingly, we consider this as a key audit matter.</p>	<p>entities to whom loans and advances were granted and investments have been made to evaluate the recoverability / impairment.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Assessing the valuation methods used, evaluating latest unaudited financial position of these subsidiaries as provided to us by management to identify excess of their net assets, being an approximation of their minimum recoverable amount, over their carrying amount of the investment by the Company including loans and advances. - Evaluation of management's sensitivity analysis around the key assumptions, to ascertain the extent of change in those assumptions that either individually or collectively would be required for the investments to the subsidiary to be impaired.
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Information other than the Standalone Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements or our knowledge obtained during the course of our audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated..

If, based on the work we have performed on the other information that we obtained prior to the date of this auditor's report, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report that fact. We have nothing to report in this regard.

Responsibilities of Management and 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 of these Ind AS Financial Statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, (changes in equity) 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. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation

and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the IND AS 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, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances. Under section 143(3)(i) of the Act, we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Group has adequate internal financial controls system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained

up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.

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

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

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

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

Report on the Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit of the aforesaid financial statements.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law relating to preparation of the aforesaid financial statements have been kept so far as it appears from our examination of those books and information furnished by the Management.
 - c) The Balance Sheet, Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account maintained for the purpose of preparation of the financial statements.
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Indian Accounting Standards referred under Section 133 of the Act as applicable, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014.
 - e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on 31 March, 2023, taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March, 2023, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate

Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls 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, the Parent has not paid/ provided any managerial remuneration during the year.
- h) With respect to the other matters included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Group does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position in its financial statements
 - ii. The Group did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - iii. There were no amounts, required to be transferred, to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Parent.
 - iv. (a) We have received representation from the Management that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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

c) Based on such audit procedures as 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 (iv)(a) and (iv)(b) contain any material mis-statement.
 - v. No dividend is declared or paid during the year by the company.

- vi. Proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 for maintaining books of account using accounting software which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility is applicable to the Company with effect from April 1, 2023, and accordingly, reporting under Rule 11(g) of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 is not applicable for the financial year ended March 31, 2023.
2. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ("the Order") issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act, we give in the Annexure B, a statement on the matters specified in the paragraph 3 and 4 of the order.

For SPCM & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: - 112165W

Place: Pune
Date : 23-05-2023

CA Suhas P. Bora
Partner
Mem. No. 039765
UDIN: 23039765BGYJCD4328

ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

Report on the Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting under Clause (i) of Sub- section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Kolte-Patil Real Estate Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31 March 2023 in conjunction with our audit of the standalone Ind AS financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing prescribed under Section 143(10) of

the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's 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 standalone 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 authorisations of management and directors of the company; and
- (3) provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorised acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the standalone financial statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls over financial reporting, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also,

projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls over financial reporting to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial control over financial reporting may become inadequate because of changes in conditions, or that the degree of compliance with the policies or procedures may deteriorate.

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our Information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting and such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at 31 March 2023, based on the criteria for internal financial control over financial reporting established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For SPCM & ASSOCIATES
Chartered Accountants
FRN: - 112165W

Place: Pune
Date: 23-05-2023

CA Suhas P. Bora
Partner
Mem. No. 039765
UDIN: 23039765BGYJCD4328

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRA TECH PVT LTD)

CIN: U45200PN2014PTC152178

Standalone Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2023

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars		Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
1	ASSETS			
	Non-Current assets			
	(a) Property, Plant and Equipment	3A	48	84
	(b) Intangible Assets	3B	4	12
	(ii) Other Financial Assets	4	408	309
	(d) Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	5	34	24
	(e) Income Tax Assets	11	493	35
	Total Non - Current Assets		987	464
2	Current assets			
	(a) Inventories	6	2,497	1,607
	(b) Financial Assets			
	(i) Investments		-	-
	(ii) Trade Receivables Considered Good	7	2,113	985
	(iii) Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	487	372
	(iii) Others Balances with Banks		-	-
	(iv) Other Financial Assets	9	-	935
	(c) Other Current Assets	10	200	55
	Total Current Assets		5,297	3,954
	Total Assets (1+2)		6,284	4,417
1	EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
	EQUITY			
	(a) Equity Share capital	11	251	251
	(b) Other Equity	12	2,684	1,576
	Total Equity		2,935	1,827
	LIABILITIES			
2	Non-current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(ii) Trade payables		-	-
	(iii) Other financial liabilities (other than those specified in		-	-
	(a) Provisions	13	33	22
	Total Non - Current Liabilities		33	22
3	Current liabilities			
	(a) Financial Liabilities			
	(i) Borrowings		-	-
	A. Dues of micro and small enterprises		154	
	B. Dues of other than micro and small enterprises	14	1,308	1,186
	(b) Other Current Liabilities	15	1,395	1,113
	(c) Provisions	16	68	59
	(d) Current Tax Liabilities	16	392	210
	Total Current Liabilities		3,317	2,568
	Total Equity and Liabilities (1+2+3)		6,284	4,417
	See accompanying notes to the financial statements		(0)	0

In terms of our report attached

For SPCM & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 112165W

CA Suhas P. Bora

Partner

M. No: 039765

UDIN: 23039765BGYJCD4328

Place: Pune

Date: 23 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Milind Kolte

Director

(DIN:00170760)

Rahul Talele

Director

(DIN: 08166827)

Atul Bohra

Chief Executive Officer

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)

CIN: U45200PN2014PTC152178

Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss for the period ended March 31, 2023

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
I Revenue from operations	17	12,553	12,236
II Other Income	18	51	35
III Total Revenue (I + II)		12,604	12,271
IV EXPENSES			
(a) Cost of services, construction and land	19	10,714	10,269
(b) Employee benefit expense	20	288	327
(c) Finance costs		-	-
(d) Depreciation and amortisation expense	3A & 3B	26	59
(e) Other expenses	21	95	54
Total Expenses (IV)		11,123	10,709
V Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures and associates			
(1) Share of profit / (loss) of joint ventures and associated			
V Profit/(loss) before exceptional items and tax (III - IV)		1,481	1,562
VI Tax Expense			
(1) Current tax		389	407
(2) Deferred tax		(11)	(19)
(3) (Excess)/ short Provision for tax of previous year			
Total tax expense		378	388
VII Profit/(loss) for the period before exceptional items (V - VI)		1,103	1,174
VIII Exceptional Items			
IX Profit/(loss) for the period (VII + VIII)		1,103	1,174
X Other comprehensive income / (loss)			
(i) Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		7	28
- Remeasurements of the defined benefit liabilities / (asset)		(2)	(7)
(ii) Income tax relating to items that will not be reclassified to profit or Loss			
Total Other Comprehensive Income		5	21
XI Total Comprehensive income/(loss) for the year (IX+X)		1,108	1,195
XII Earnings per equity share (Face Value Rs. 10) in Rs.			
(1) Basic		43.94	46.79
(2) Diluted		43.94	46.79
See accompanying notes to the financial statements			

In terms of our report attached

For SPCM & Associates

Chartered Accountants

FRN: 112165W

CA Suhas P. Bora

Partner

M. No: 039765

UDIN: 23039765BGYJCD4328

Place: Pune

Date: 23 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Milind Kolte

Director

(DIN:00170760)

Rahul Talele

Director

(DIN: 08166827)

Atul Bohra

Chief Executive Officer

Place: Pune

Date:

<p style="text-align: center;">KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRA TECH PVT LTD) CIN: U45200PN2014PTC152178 Cash Flow Statement for the Period ended March 31, 2023</p>		
(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)		
Particulars	For the Period ended March 31, 2023	For the Period ended March 31, 2022
A CASH FLOW FROM OPERATING ACTIVITIES		
Net Profit before tax:	1,481	1,562
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation and amortisation expense	26	59
Finance cost		
Interest income	(51)	(35)
Dividend on current investments at FVTPL (Mutual Funds)		
(Profit)/Loss on sale of Property Plant and Equipment	17	
Interest paid on Income Tax		
Operating profit before Working Capital changes	1,472	1,586
Adjustments for changes in Working capital		
(Increase)/Decrease in Inventories	(890)	93
(Increase)/Decrease in Trade receivables	(1,129)	1,276
(Increase)/Decrease in Other Non current Financial - Loan		
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non current financial asset	(99)	0
(Increase)/Decrease in Other non-current assets	(459)	125
(Increase)/Decrease in Financial Assets - Other	935	(935)
(Increase)/Decrease in Other current assets	(145)	35
(Increase)/Decrease in Restricted Cash Balances (e.g. Dividend A/c)		
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial current liabilities	-	-
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Long Term Liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Non-current and Current provisions	202	79
Increase/(Decrease) in Trade payables	276	(1,829)
Increase/(Decrease) in Other Financial current liabilities		
Increase/(Decrease) in Other current liabilities	282	90
Cash generated from/ (used in) operations	447	520
Income taxes (paid)/refund received	(382)	(379)
Net Cash from / (used in) operating activities (A)	64	141
B CASH FLOW FROM INVESTING ACTIVITIES		
Capital expenditure on Property, Plant and Equipment, CWIP including capital advances	1	46
Interest income	51	35
Net Cash from/(used in) investing activities (B)	52	81
C CASH FLOW FROM FINANCING ACTIVITIES		
Repayment of non-current borrowings		
Issue of equity shares	-	-
Proceeds from current borrowing	-	-
Repayment of current borrowings		
Dividend & Tax on dividend paid		
Finance cost paid		
Net cash from/(used in) financing activities (C)	-	-
D NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS (A+B+C)	116	222
Cash and cash equivalents (Opening balance)	372	150
Cash and cash equivalents (Closing balance)	487	372
NET INCREASE / (DECREASE) IN CASH AND CASH EQUIVALENTS	116	222
	0	0
1. Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities:		
Borrowings		
At the beginning of the year		
Cash flows		
Non cash charges:		
At the end of the year		
2 Reconciliation of Cash and cash equivalents with Balance Sheet		
Cash and Cash equivalents as per Balance Sheet (Refer Note 8)	487	378
Cash and cash equivalents comprise of:		
Cash in hand	0	0
Fixed Deposits		
Balances with banks	63	378
- In current accounts		
- In Fixed Deposits	425	-
Total	487	378

In terms of our report attached
For SPCM & Associates
Chartered Accountants

CA Suhas P. Bora
Partner
M. No: 039765
UDIN: 23039765BGGYJCD4328
Place: Pune
Date: 23 May 2023

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Milind Kolte
Director
(DIN:00170760)

Rahul Talele
Director
(DIN: 08166827)

Atul Bohra
Chief Executive Officer
Place: Pune
Date:

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRA TECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note 3A: Property, Plant & Equipment

Particulars	Gross Block				Accumulated Depreciation				Impairment	Net Block
	As at April 01, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at 31'st March 2023	As at April 01, 2022	For the year	On deductions	As at 31'st March 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at 31'st March 2023
Capital (WIP)		-		-		-	-	-		-
(Previous Period)	(27)		(27)	-	-	-	-	-		-
Buildings	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
(Previous Period)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Plant & Equipment	96		31	64	34	12	16	30	-	35
(Previous Period)	(186)	(12)	(102)	(96)	(44)	(28)	(38)	(34)	-	(61)
Furniture & Fixtures	34		5	29	14	5	3	17	-	12
(Previous Period)	(27)	(7)	-	(34)	(8)	(6)	-	(14)	-	(19)
Office Equipment	1	-	1	0	1	0	1	0	-	0
(Previous Period)	(1)	-	-	(1)	(1)	(0)	-	(1)	-	(0)
Shuttering Material	-		-	-			-	-	-	-
(Previous Period)	-		-	-	-		-	-	-	-
Computers	13		-	13	10	2	-	12	-	1
(Previous Period)	(13)		-	(13)	(5)	(5)	-	(10)	-	(3)
Total (A)	143	-	37	106	59	19	20	58	-	48
Total	(227)	(19)	(102)	(143)	(58)	(39)	(38)	(59)	-	(84)

Note 3B : Intangible Assets

Particulars	Gross Block				Amortisation				Impairment	Net Block
	As at April 01, 2022	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at 31'st March 2023	As at April 01, 2022	For the year	On deductions	As at 31'st March 2023	As at March 31, 2023	As at 31'st March 2023
Computer software	35		-	35	23	7	-	31	-	4
	(8)	(27)	-	(35)	(3)	(20)	-	(23)		(12)
Total (B)	35	-	-	35	23	7	-	31	-	4
Total	(8)	(27)	-	(35)	(3)	(20)	-	(23)	-	(12)
Grand Total	178	-	37	141	83	26	20	89	-	52
(Previous Year)	(235)	(46)	(102)	(178)	(61)	(59)	(38)	(83)	-	(96)

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023
Note No. 4 - Other Financial Assets: Non-current

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost, Unsecured and considered good		
(a) Security deposits	5	5
(b) Interest accrued on bank deposits	-	-
(d) Investment in Kolte Patil Infratech DMCC	10	10
(e) Investment in Kolte Patil Infratech (loan)	393	294
(f) Income Tax Refund 19-20	-	-
Total	408	309

Note 5 - Deferred Tax Assets / Liabilities (Net)

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Significant components of deferred tax assets and liabilities:	As at April 01, 2022	Transitional Adjustment (net of deferred tax) in retained earnings on account of application of Ind AS 115	Recognized / Reversed in the statement of profit or loss	Recognized in/reclassified from other comprehensive income / (loss)
Deferred tax assets:				
Employee benefits	-	-	-	-
Carried Forward Losses	-	-	-	-
Revenue recognition (Completed contract method in	-	-	-	-
Total deferred tax assets	-	-	-	-
Deferred tax liabilities:				
Employee benefits	(19)	-	(6)	2
Property, plant and equipment and Intangible assets	(5)	-	(5)	-
Total deferred tax liabilities	(24)	-	(11)	2
Net deferred tax assets/(liabilities)	24	-	11	(2)

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 6 : Inventories

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At cost or net realisable value, whichever is lower		
(a) Raw materials	-	-
(b) Land, plots and construction work-in-progress	2,497	1,607
(c) Completed properties	-	-
Total	2,497	1,607

Note - 8 : Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Cash in hand	0	0
(b) Cheques on hand	-	-
(c) Balances with banks in current accounts	63	372
(d) Balances with banks - Fixed Deposits	425	-
Total	487	372

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRA TECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 7 : Trade Receivables

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
At amortised cost, Unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated		
Considered good	2,113	985
Considered doubtful	2,113	985
Less : Allowance for credit losses		
Total	2,113	985

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2023

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Less than	6 months -	1-2	2-3		More than	
		6 months	1 year	years	years		3 years	
(i) Undisputed – considered good		379	749	985				2,113
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk								
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired								
(iv) Disputed – considered good								
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired								

Trade receivables Ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2022

Particulars	Unbilled Dues	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment						Total
		Less than	6 months -	1-2	2-3		More than	
		6 months	1 year	years	years		3 years	
(i) Undisputed – considered good		985						
(ii) Undisputed – which have significant increase in credit risk								
(iii) Undisputed – credit impaired								
(iv) Disputed considered good								
(v) Disputed – which have significant increase in credit risk								
(vi) Disputed – credit impaired								
Total		985	-	-	-		-	-

There are no unbilled receivables, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 9 : Other Financial Assets : Current

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Financial assets at amortised cost - (Unsecured, considered good)		
(b) Fixed deposits having maturities of more than 12 months from the Balance	-	935
Total	-	935

Note - 10 : Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Advances to employees	3	5
(b) Prepaid Insurance	7	24
(c) GST Input Credit	190	25
(g) TDS Receivable	493	35
Total	693	89

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRA TECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 11 : Equity Share Capital

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)		
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Authorised:		
5,000,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each (as at March 31, 2019: 10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each)	251	251
Issued, Subscribed and Fully Paid:		
25,10,000 Equity shares of Rs. 10 each fully paid up (as at March 31, 2020: 25,10,000 equity shares of ₹ 10/- each)	251	251
Less: Reduction of equity share capital (Refer Note 12.d.iii)		-
Total	251	251

11A: Terms / Rights attached to equity Shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a face value of Rs. 10 per share. Accordingly, all equity shares rank equally with regards to dividends & share in the Company's residual assets. The equity shares are entitled to receive dividend as declared from time to time. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holder of equity shares will be entitled to receive the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amount. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

11B: Reconciliation of the number of shares and amount outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the reporting year

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs	No. of shares	Rs. in Lakhs
Shares at the beginning of the year	2,510,000	251	2,510,000	251
Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Buy back during the year (Refer Note 12.d.iii)	-	-	-	-
Outstanding at the end of year	2,510,000	251	2,510,000	251

11C: Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% equity shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023		As at March 31, 2022	
	No. of shares	% of Holdings	No. of shares	% of Holdings
Kolte-Patil Developers Limited	2,510,000	100.00%	2,510,000	100.00%
Total	2,510,000		2,510,000	

Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd. Has acquired 100% stake in the KPE Pvt Ltd (Formerly known as Kolte Patil Infra tech Private Limited)

11D: Information regarding issue of shares and shares bought back in

- i) The company has not issued any shares without payment being received in cash
- ii) The company has not issued any bonus shares.

Note 11E : Disclosure of shareholding of promoters:

Shares held by promoters at the end of the year

S. No.	Promoter Name	No. of shares as at 31 March, 2022	% of total shares	No. of shares as at 31 March, 2021	% Change during the year
1	Kolte-Patil Developers Limited	2,510,000	100.00%	2,510,000	-
	Total	2,510,000	100.00%	2,510,000	-

All the above equity shares consists of INR 10/- each fully paid up

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 12 : Other Equity

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Paticulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Retained Earnings		
Opening balance	1,576	381
Less :Transitional adjustment (net of deferred tax) on account of application of Ind AS 115		
Currency Translation Reserve Diff		
Interest on Loan		
Add: Profit for the year	1,103	1,174
Transfer to Debenture Redemption Reserve		
Consolidation Tax Difference	5	21
Less: Interim Dividend (Including Dividend Distribution tax)		
Closing balance	2,684	1,576
Total	2,684	1,576

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 13 : Provisions : Non-Current

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits	5	-
Compensated absences	28	22
	33	22

Note - 14 : Trade Payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised cost		
(a) Total outstanding dues to micro enterprises and small enterprises (Refer Note	154	-
(b) Total outstanding dues other than to micro enterprises and small enterprises	1,308	1,186
	1,462	1,186

Trade payable ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2023#

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#			Total
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i)MSME	153	-		153
(ii)Others	1,282	12		1,294
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME				
(iv) Disputed dues - Others				

Trade payable ageing Schedule as at 31 March 2022#

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment#			Total
	<1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	
(i)MSME				
(ii)Others	1,186			1,186
(iii) Disputed dues – MSME				
(iv) Disputed dues - Others				

There are no unbilled dues, hence the same is not disclosed in the ageing schedule.

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 17 : Other Financial Liabilities: Current

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Carried at amortised Cost		
(a) Interest accrued but not due on borrowings		
(b) Interim dividend Payable		
Total	-	-

Note - 15 : Other Current Liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Advance received from customers	1,369	1,035
(b) Others		
- Statutory dues (Provident fund, withholding taxes, Goods and service tax etc.)	26	78
Total	1,395	1,113

Note - 16 : Provisions : Current

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Provision for employee benefits (Refer Note 28)	39	40
Compensated absences	20	12
Audit Fees Payable	9	7
Provision for Income Tax	392	210
Total	460	269

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 17 : Revenue from Operations

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Sale of properties/flats (Residential and Commercial)		
(a) Sales Others	50	83
(b) Sale of Services	12,503	12,153
Total	12,553	12,236

Note - 18 : Other Income

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Interest income on bank deposits (at amortised cost)	24	10
(b) DD Cancellation Charges Received	-	-
(b) Income tax provision written back	-	-
(c) Interest on Loan	26	23
(D) Interest on IT Refund	-	2
Total	51	35

Note - 19 : Cost of services, construction and land

Particulars		As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(A) Opening stock Raw material		183	
(B)Construction work-in-progress and completed properties		1,424	1,701
	(A)	1,607	1,701
(b) Add: Cost incurred during the year			
Cost of land/ development rights		-	-
Purchase of raw material		5,282	4,214
Contract cost and labour charges		5,992	5,494
Other construction expenses		-	-
Project Employee Cost		329.79	0
	(B)	11,603	9,708
(c) Less : Closing stock including Raw material, construction work-in-progress and completed properties	(C)	2,497	1,607
	(A+B-C)	10,714	9,801

KPE Private Limited (FORMERLY KNOWN AS KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PVT LTD)
Notes to the Standalone financial statements for the period ended March 31, 2023

Note - 20 : Employee Benefits Expense

(Amt.in Rs.Lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Salaries and wages	595.99	734.85
Less: Transferred to inventory	(329.79)	(468.22)
(b) Contribution to provident and other funds (Refer Note 28)	14.06	48.89
(c) Staff welfare expenses	7.86	11.42
Total	288	327

Note - 21 : Other Expenses

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(a) Advertisement, Promotion & Selling expenses	-	-
	-	-
(c) Rates and taxes	39	3
(q) Expenditure on Corporate Social Responsibility	14	-
(e) Net loss / (gain) on foreign currency transactions net off Derivative	-	-
(s) Net loss / (gain) on Derivative contracts	-	-
(f) Payment to auditors	12	9
(h) Travelling and Conveyance	7	11
(k) Training & Development	-	-
(i) Communication	-	2
(j) Bank Charges	0	0
(k) Printing & Stationery	4	2
(l) Miscellaneous expenses	19	28
Total	95	54

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

1 Corporate information

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED ("the parent") is a Company registered under the Companies Act, 2013. It was incorporated on 12th August, 2014 (Formerly Known as KOLTE-PATIL INFRATECH PRIVATE LIMITED). The registered office of the Company is situated at City Point, Dhole Patil Road, Pune - 411001. The Company is primarily engaged in business of works contract services, construction and management of townships, infrastructure and development projects, etc.

2 SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

A Statement of Compliance

These financial statements are prepared in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards ("Ind AS"), the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") (to the extent notified). 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.

B Basis of Preparation of Standalone Financial Statements:

The standalone financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost and accrual basis except for certain financial instruments that are measured at fair values 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 considerations given in exchange for goods and services.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/ or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share-based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 17, and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 or value in use in Ind AS 36.

In addition, for financial reporting purposes, fair value measurements are categorized into Level 1, 2 or 3 based on the degree to which the inputs to the fair value measurements are observable and the significance of the inputs to the fair value measurement in its entirety, which are described as follows:

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

C. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the management of the company to make judgement, estimates and assumptions to be made that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) on the date of financial statements, and the reported amounts of income and expenses during the reported period and accompanying disclosures. The Management believes that the estimates used in preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Future results could differ due to these estimates and the differences between the actual results and the estimates are recognised in the periods in which the results are known/ materialize.

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions used by management. Refer Note "R"

D. Inventories:

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

Raw materials are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is determined based on a weighted average basis.

Work-in-progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Cost is aggregate of materials, contract works, direct expenses, provisions and apportioned borrowing costs.

E. Cash Flow Statement:

Cash Flow Statement is prepared under Ind AS 7 'Statement of Cashflows' specified under Section 133 of the Act. Cash flows are reported using the indirect method, whereby profit / (loss) before tax is adjusted for the effects of transactions of non-cash nature.

F. Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets:

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are stated at actual cost less accumulated depreciation and net of impairment. The actual cost capitalised includes material cost, freight, installation cost, duties and taxes, eligible borrowing costs and other incidental expenses incurred during the construction / installation stage.

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value. Depreciation / amortisation on Property, Plant & Equipment is charged based on straight line method on an estimated useful life as prescribed in Schedule II to the Act.

The estimated useful lives and residual values of the Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets are reviewed at the end of each reporting period, with the effect of any changes in estimate accounted for on a prospective basis.

Computer software is amortized over a period of six year.

G. Revenue Recognition:

- i. Revenue from construction contracts is recognized on the Output Method as mentioned in Ind AS 115 Revenue from Contracts with Customers notified under Section 133 of the Act. Output methods recognise revenue on the basis of direct measurements of the value to the customer of the goods or services transferred to date relative to the remaining goods or services promised under the contract. Output methods include methods such as surveys of performance completed to date, appraisals of results achieved, milestones reached, time elapsed and units produced or units delivered. An output method would not provide a faithful depiction of the entity's performance if the output selected would fail to measure some of the goods or services for which control has transferred to the customer. As a practical expedient, if the company has a right to consideration from a customer in an amount that corresponds directly with the value to the customer of the company's performance completed to date, the entity may recognise revenue in the amount to which the entity has a right to invoice.
- ii. Interest income is accounted on accrual basis on a time proportion basis.

H. Contract Cost:

Under the Output Method, costs are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the accounting periods in which the work is performed and the performance obligation corresponding to the contractual revenue is recognised against it. Contract costs attributable to the contract can be identified and measured clearly.

I Foreign Currency transactions:

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the reporting currency, by applying to the foreign currency amount the exchange rate between the reporting currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction. Foreign currency monetary items are reported using the exchange rate prevailing at the reporting date. Nonmonetary items, which are measured in terms of historical cost denominated in a foreign currency, are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction. Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on reporting monetary items of Company at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded during the year, or reported in previous financial statements, are recognised as income or as expenses in the year in which they arise.

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****J. Employee benefits**

Employee benefits include provident fund, employee state insurance scheme, gratuity and compensated absences.

Retirement benefit costs and termination benefits

Post-employment obligations

The Company operates the following post-employment schemes:

1. Defined contribution plans:

The Company's contribution to provident fund is considered as defined contribution plan and is charged as an expense based on the amount of contribution required to be made. The Company has no further payment obligations once the contributions have been paid.

2. Defined benefit plans:

The liability or assets recognised in the Balance Sheet in respect of defined benefit gratuity plan is the present value of the defined benefit obligation at the end of the reporting period less the fair value of the plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated by actuaries using the projected unit credit method.

The present value of the defined benefit obligation is determined by discounting the estimated future cash outflows by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation.

The net interest cost is calculated applying the discount rate to the net balance of the defined benefit obligation and the fair value of plan assets. This cost is included in the employee benefit expenses in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Remeasurement gains and loss arising from experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in the period in which they occur, directly in Other Comprehensive Income. They are included in retained earnings in the Statement of Changes in Equity and in the Balance Sheet.

Changes in the present value of the defined benefit obligation resulting from plan amendments or curtailments are recognised immediately in Statement of Profit and Loss as past service cost.

Short-term and other long-term employee benefits: -

The undiscounted amount of short-term employee benefits expected to be paid in exchange for the services rendered by employees are recognised during the year when the employees render the service. These benefits include performance incentive and compensated absences which are expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service.

The cost of short-term compensated absences is accounted as under:

- (a) in case of accumulated compensated absences, when employees render the services that increase their entitlement of future compensated absences; and
- (b) in case of non-accumulating compensated absences, when the absences occur.

Compensated absences which are not expected to occur within twelve months after the end of the period in which the employee renders the related service are recognised as a liability at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by employees up to the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The benefits are discounted using the market yields at the end of the reporting period that have terms approximating to the terms of the related obligation. Remeasurements as a result of experience adjustments and changes in actuarial assumptions are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

K. Borrowing costs:

Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. There is no borrowing cost recorded during the year by the company.

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

L. Earnings Per Share:

The Company reports basic and diluted earnings per share in accordance with Ind AS - 33 on 'Earnings per Share'. Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of Equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the net profit or loss for the year by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year as adjusted for the effects of all diluted potential equity shares except where the results are anti-dilutive.

M Current and Deferred Taxes:

Current Tax:

Current tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date. Current tax relating to items recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss is recognised outside Statement of Profit and Loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

Deferred Tax:

Deferred tax is recognised on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts in the financial statements. However, deferred tax liabilities are not recognised if they arise from the initial recognition of goodwill.

Deferred tax is also not accounted for if it arises from initial recognition of an asset or liability in a transaction other than a

business combination that at the time of the transaction affects neither accounting profit nor taxable profit (tax loss).

Deferred tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred tax asset is realised or the deferred tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences and unused tax losses only if it is probable that

future taxable amounts will be available to utilise those temporary differences and losses.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority. Current tax assets and tax liabilities are offset where the entity has a legally enforceable right to offset and intends either to settle on a net basis, or to realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

Current tax and deferred tax is recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss, except to the extent that it relates to items recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity. In this case, the tax is also recognised in other comprehensive income or directly in equity, respectively.

N. Impairment:

i. Financial assets (other than at fair value):

The Company assesses at each date of balance sheet whether a financial asset or a group of financial assets is impaired.

Ind AS 109 requires expected credit losses to be measured through a loss allowance. The Company recognizes lifetime expected losses for all contract assets and / or all trade receivables that do not constitute a financing transaction. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the 12 month expected credit losses or at an amount equal to the life time expected credit losses if the credit risk on the financial asset has increased significantly since initial recognition.

ii. Non-financial assets:

Property, Plant & Equipment and Intangible assets (PPE&IA):

At each Balance Sheet date, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its fixed assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of impairment loss. Recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows expected from the continuing use of the asset and from its disposal are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects the current market assessments of time value of money and the risks specific to the asset. Reversal of impairment loss is recognised as income in the Statement of Profit and Loss as and when they arise.

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

O. Provisions, Contingent Liabilities and Contingent Assets:

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are not discounted to their present value and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the Notes. Contingent assets are not recognised in the financial statements but are disclosed.

P. Operating Cycle

Based on the nature of products / activities of the Company and the normal time between acquisition of assets and their realisation in cash or cash equivalents, the Company has determined its operating cycle as 12 months for the purpose of classification of its assets and liabilities as current and non-current.

Q. Financial Instruments:

Initial recognition:

Financial assets and liabilities are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instruments.

Financial assets and liabilities are initially measured at fair value. Transaction costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition or issue of financial assets and financial liabilities (other than financial assets and financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss) are added to or deducted from the fair value measured on initial recognition of financial asset or financial liability.

Transaction costs directly attributable to the acquisition of financial assets or financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in profit or loss.

Effective interest method:

The effective interest method is a method of calculating the amortised cost of a debt instrument and of allocating interest income over the relevant period. The effective interest rate is the rate that exactly discounts estimated future cash receipts (including all fees and points paid or received that form an integral part of the effective interest rate, transaction costs and other premiums or discounts) through the expected life of the debt instrument, or, where appropriate, a shorter period, to the net carrying amount on initial recognition.

Financial assets at amortised cost:

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

Financial assets at fair value:

Financial assets at FVTPL are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, with any gains or losses arising on re-measurement recognised in profit or loss.

Financial liabilities and equity instruments:

Financial liabilities and equity instruments issued by the Company are classified according to the substance of the contractual arrangements entered into and the definitions of a financial liability and an equity instrument.

Financial liabilities are measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Financial liabilities at FVTPL are stated at fair value, with gains and losses arising on remeasurement recognized in profit and loss account.

R. Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, assets and liabilities and the related disclosures.

Significant management judgements

The following are significant management judgements in applying the accounting policies of the Company that have the most significant effect on the financial statements.

1. Recognition of deferred tax assets

The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED

Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

2. Evaluation of indicators for impairment of assets

The evaluation of applicability of indicators of impairment of assets requires assessment of several external and internal factors which could result in deterioration of recoverable amount of the assets.

3. Contingent liabilities

At each balance sheet date basis the management judgment, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding warranties and guarantees. However the actual future outcome may be different from this judgement.

Significant estimates

Information about estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect on recognition and measurement of assets, liabilities, income and expenses is provided below. Actual results may be different.

4. Impairment of financial assets

At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding receivables and advances.

5. Defined benefit obligation (DBO)

Management's estimate of the DBO is based on a number of critical underlying assumptions such as standard rates of inflation, medical cost trends, mortality, discount rate and anticipation of future salary increases. Variation in these assumptions may significantly impact the DBO amount and the annual defined benefit expenses.

6. Fair value measurements

Management applies valuation techniques to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

7. Useful lives of depreciable/ amortisable assets

Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of certain software, customer relationships, IT equipment and other plant and equipment.

S. Cash and cash equivalents:

Cash and cash equivalents 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.

T Investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

Investments in equity shares of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are recorded at cost and reviewed for impairment at each reporting date.

U. Prior Period And Extra Ordinary Items

There are no material changes or credit which arises in current period, on account of errors or omissions in the preparation of Standalone Financial Statements for one or more periods

V Events Occurring After Balance Sheet Date

No significant events which could affect the financial position as on 31st March, 2021, to a material extent have been reported by the assessee, after the Balance Sheet date till the signing of report.

2A New Accounting Standards, Amendments to Existing Standards, Annual Improvements and Interpretations Effective Subsequent to March 31, 2023.

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

i. Ind AS 1-Presentation of Financial Statements-

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

KPE PRIVATE LIMITED**Notes to the standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****ii. Ind AS 8 – Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors-**

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

iii. Ind AS 12 -Income Taxes-

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

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****26 Contingent liabilities (to the extent not provided for)**

There are no contingent liabilities as on 31.03.2023.

27 Auditors Remuneration (net of service tax/GST) towards**(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Audit Fees including fees for quarterly limited reviews	11.65	9.90
Total	11.65	9.90

28 Employee Benefits

The details of employee benefits as required under Ind AS 19 'Employee Benefits' is given below

(A) Defined Contribution Plan:

The Company provides for the contribution to provident fund which is a defined contribution plan. Amount recognized as an expense in the Statement of Income and Expenditure in respect of Defined Contribution Plans to Provident fund is Rs. 12.90 (Previous Year – Rs. 46.28).(Amount in Rs in Lakhs).

(B) Defined benefit plan:

Gratuity is a defined benefit plan covering eligible employees. The plan provides for a lump sum payment to vested employees on retirement, death while in employment or termination of employment of an amount equivalent to 15 days salary for each completed year of service. Vesting occurs on completion of five years of service.

Disclosure as required under AS 15 on "Employee Benefits" in respect of defined benefit plan is as under:

- i. **The amount included in the balance sheet arising from the entity's obligation in respect of its defined benefit plans is as follows:**

(Rs. In 'lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Present value of funded defined benefit obligation	49.87	42.22
Fair value of plan assets	5.26	2.38
Funded status		
Restrictions on asset recognized	-	-
Others	-	-
Net liability arising from defined benefit obligation	44.61	39.84

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

- ii. Movement in the present value of defined obligation (DBO) during the year representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

	(Rs. In 'lakhs)	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Present value of benefit obligation at the beginning of the year	42.22	48.24
Current service cost	12.95	20.90
Past Service Cost		
Interest cost	2.50	2.62
Transfer In/(Out)		
Re-measurements on obligation [Actuarial (Gain) / Loss] :		
Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses arising from changes in demographic assumption		
Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses arising from changes in financial assumption		
Actuarial (Gains)/ Losses arising from changes in experience adjustment	(6.57)	(28.16)
Benefits paid	(1.23)	(1.37)
Present value of Defined Benefit Obligation as at end of the year.	49.87	42.22

- iii. Changes in the fair value of plan assets during the year representing reconciliation of opening and closing balances thereof are as follows:

	(Rs. In 'lakhs)	
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Fair value of Plan Assets at the beginning of the year	2.38	4.55
Adjustments to the opening fund	-	(1.01)
Interest income	0.22	0.21
Contributions from the employer	3.87	
Re-measurement Gain / (Loss) :		
Return on plan assets, excluding amount recognized in Interest Income - Gain / (Loss)	0.03	
Mortality Charges & Taxes	(0.01)	
Benefits paid	(1.23)	(1.37)
Amount paid on settlement		
Fair value of Plan assets as on the end of the year	5.26	2.38
Actual Returns on Plan Assets	0.26	0.21

- iv. Analysis of Defined Benefit Obligations

	(Rs. In 'lakhs)	
Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Defined benefit obligations as at 31st March	49.87	42.22
Fair value of plan assets as at 31st March	5.26	2.38
Net Asset/(Liability) recognized in Balance sheet	44.61	39.84

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

- v. In respect of Funded Benefits with respect to gratuity, the fair value of Plan assets represents the amounts invested through "Insurer Managed Funds"

vi. Expenses recognized in the statement of profit and loss**(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Current service cost	12.95	20.90
Past Service Cost	-	
Net Interest expense	2.27	2.40
Transfer In/ (Out)	-	
Components of defined benefit costs recognised in profit or loss	15.22	23.30

vii. Amount recognised in statement of Other Comprehensive Income**(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Actuarial (Gain)/Loss		-
(i) arising from changes in demographic assumption	-	-
(ii) arising from changes in financial assumption	(2.25)	(0.76)
(iii) arising from changes in experience assumption	(4.32)	(27.40)
Total amount recognised in the statement of other comprehensive income	(6.57)	(28.16)

viii. Actual Contribution and benefit payments for the year**(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Actual benefit paid directly by the company	(1.23)	(1.37)
Actual contributions	0.00	0.00

ix. Principal Actuarial Assumptions for gratuity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Discount Rate	7.30%	6%
Expected Rate of Increase in compensation levels	8.00%	8%
Expected Rate of Return on Plan Assets	6.00%	5.50%
Expected Average Remaining working lives of employees (Years)	3.65	3.73
Mortality Rate	IALM(2012-14)ult	IALM(2012-14)ult
Withdrawal Rate	26.00%	26.00%

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

- a. The discount rate is based upon the market yields available on Government bonds at the accounting date with a term that matches that of the liabilities.
- b. Expected Rate of Return of Plan Assets: This is based on the expectation of the average long term rate of return expected on investments of the Fund during the estimated term of obligations.
- c. Salary Escalation Rate: The estimates of future salary increases considered takes into account the inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors.
- d. Withdrawal Rate: It is the expected employee turnover rate and should be based on the company's past attrition experience and future withdrawal expectations.

x. Disclosure related to indication of effect of the defined benefit plan on the entity's future cash flows:

Expected benefit payments for the year ending:

(Rs. In 'lakhs)

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
March 31, 2023	-	8.77
March 31, 2024	8.85	6.18
March 31, 2025	6.54	4.93
March 31, 2026	8.99	7.55
March 31, 2027	9.47	8.13
March 31, 2028	10.70	
March 31, 2028 to March 31, 2032	-	32.15
March 31, 2029 to March 31, 2033	32.83	-

Weighted Average duration of defined benefit obligation: 4.75 Years

- xi. **Sensitivity analysis:** A quantitative sensitivity analysis for significant assumption is as shown below:

(Rs. In 'lakhs)

Effect on Defined Benefit Obligation on account of 1% change in the assumed rates:						
DBO Rates Types	Discount Rate		Salary Escalation Rate		Withdrawal Rate	
Year	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease	1% Increase	1% Decrease
March 31, 2023	48.27	51.59	50.76	49.02	49.80	49.93

The sensitivity results above determine their individual impact on Plan's end of year Defined Benefit Obligation. In reality, the plan is subject to multiple external experience items which may move the defined Benefit Obligation in similar or opposite directions, while the Plan's sensitivity to such changes can vary over time.

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

xii. Employee benefit plans

The plans typically expose the company to the actuarial risks such as: investments risk, interest risks, longevity risk and salary risk

Investment risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability (denominated in Indian Rupee) is calculated using a discount rate which is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government bonds.
Interest risk	A decrease in the bond interest rate will increase the plan liability; however, this will be partially offset by an increase in the return on the plan's debt investments.
Longevity risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the best estimate of the mortality of plan participants both during and after their employment. An increase in the life expectancy of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.
Salary risk	The present value of the defined benefit plan liability is calculated by reference to the future salaries of plan participants. As such, an increase in the salary of the plan participants will increase the plan's liability.

No other post-retirement benefits are provided to these employees.

In respect of the plan, the most recent actuarial valuation of the plan assets and the present value of the defined benefit obligation was carried out as at March 31, 2023 by Ranadey Professional Services (Fellow – Institute of Actuaries of India). The present value of the defined benefit obligation, and the related current service cost and past service cost, were measured using the projected unit credit method.

29 Segment Information

The Company is engaged in works contract services. The operations of the company do not qualify for reporting as business segments as per the criteria set out under Indian Accounting Standard 108 (Ind AS-108) on “Operating Segments”. The company is operating in India hence there is no reportable geographic segment. Accordingly, no disclosure is required under Ind AS - 108.

30 Leases

1. Operating leases:

Where the company is Lessee:

The company has not entered into operating lease arrangements.

Where the company is Lessor:

The company has not entered into operating lease arrangements.

2. Finance Leases:

The company has not entered into any Finance lease arrangements.

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023****31 Earnings per share****(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Net Profit attributable to shareholders	1,113.31	1,174.35
Nominal value of equity shares - (Amount in Rs.)	10.00	10.00
Weighted average number of equity shares for basic and diluted EPS (No.)	25.10	25.10
Basic and Diluted earnings per share - (Rs.)	44.03	46.79

32 Financial Instruments**I). Capital Management**

The company's capital management objectives are:

- to ensure the company's ability to continue as a going concern.
- to maximize the return to stakeholders through the optimization of the debt and equity balance.

The company monitors capital on the basis of the carrying amount of equity as presented on the face of the statement of financial position. The company sets the amount of capital in proportion to its overall financing structure, i.e. equity and financial liabilities. The company manages the capital structure and makes adjustments to it in the light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

a) Gearing Ratio:

The Gearing ratio at the end of the reporting period are as follows:

(Rs. In 'lakhs)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Debt* (A)	0	0
Cash and bank balances (B)	62.70	371.62
Net Debt C=(A-B)	62.70	371.62
Total Equity (D)	2,937.20	1,826.98
Net debt to equity ratio (C/D)	0.02	0.20

*Debt is defined as long-term and short-term borrowings including interest accrued on borrowings

b) The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2023 is as follows:**(Rs. In 'lakhs)**

Particulars	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	62.70	62.70	62.70
Other bank balances	-	-			
Trade receivables	-	-	2,113.14	2,113.14	2,113.14
Investments	-	-			

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

Other financial assets	-	-	424.69	424.69	424.69
Total	-	-	2600.53	2600.53	2600.53
Liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	-	1447.76	1447.76	1447.76
Borrowings	-	-			
Other financial liabilities	-	-			
Total	-	-	1447.76	1447.76	1447.76

* The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and certain other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short term nature of these instruments

The carrying value of financial instruments by categories as of March 31, 2022 is as follows:

(Rs. In 'lakhs)

Particulars	Fair value through P&L	Fair value through OCI	Amortized cost	Total carrying value	Total Fair Value
Assets:					
Cash and cash equivalents	-	-	371.62	371.62	371.62
Other bank balances	-	-	-	-	-
Trade receivables	-	-	984.61	984.61	984.61
Investments	-	-	-	-	-
Other financial assets	-	-	934.99	934.99	934.99
Total	-	-	2,297.94	2,297.94	2,297.94
Liabilities:					
Trade and other payables	-	-	1186.02	1186.02	1186.02
Borrowings	-	-			
Other financial liabilities	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	1186.02	1186.02	1186.02

* The fair value of cash and cash equivalents, other balances with banks, trade receivables, trade payables, borrowings and certain other financial assets and liabilities approximate their carrying amount, largely due to the short term nature of these instruments.

II). Financial risk management objectives

In the course of its business, the company is exposed primarily to fluctuations in interest rates, equity prices, liquidity and credit risk, which may adversely impact the fair value of its financial

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

instruments. The Company assesses the unpredictability of the financial environment and seeks to mitigate potential adverse effects on the financial performance of the company.

III). Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises three types of risk: currency risk, interest rate risk and other price risk such as equity price risk and commodity price risk. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimizing the return.

Future specific market movements cannot be normally predicted with reasonable accuracy.

Currency risk: The company does not have material foreign currency transactions. The Company is not exposed to risk of change in foreign currency.

Interest rate risk:

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The company is not exposed to the risk of changes in market interest rates as the company does not have any long-term debt obligations with floating interest rates.

Other price risk:

The company is not exposed to equity price risks arising from equity investments. Equity investments are held for strategic rather than trading purposes. The company does not actively trade these investments.

IV). Interest risk management

The company's interest rate exposure is mainly related to debt obligations. The company obtains debt to manage the liquidity and fund requirements for its day to day operations. The rate of interest is fixed and thus there is no risk of interest rates fluctuating.

V). Credit risk management

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss arising from counterparty failure to repay or service debt according to the contractual terms or obligations. Credit risk encompasses of both, the direct risk of default and the risk of deterioration of creditworthiness as well as concentration of risks. Credit risk is controlled by analyzing credit limits and creditworthiness of customers on a continuous basis to whom the credit has been granted after obtaining necessary approvals for credit.

Financial instruments that are subject to concentrations of credit risk principally consist of trade receivables, unbilled revenue, investments, derivative financial instruments, cash and cash equivalents, bank deposits and other financial assets. None of the financial instruments of the company result in material concentration of credit risk.

VI). Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk refers to the risk that the company cannot meet its financial obligations. The objective of liquidity risk management is to maintain sufficient liquidity and ensure that funds are available for use as per 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.

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)
Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

The table below provides details regarding the contractual maturities of financial liabilities, including estimated interest payments as at March 31, 2023:

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)				
Financial liabilities	Carrying amount	Due in one Year	Due after one Year	Total contractual cash flows
(a) Trade payables				
-March 31, 2023	1,447.76	1,447.76	-	1,447.76
-March 31, 2022	1,186.02	1,186.02	-	1,186.02
(b) Borrowings and interest thereon				
- March 31, 2023				
-March 31, 2022	0	0		0
(c) Other financial liabilities				
- March 31, 2023				
-March 31, 2022	-	-	-	-
Total				
- March 31, 2023	1,447.76	1,447.76	-	1,447.76
-March 31, 2022	1,186.02	1,186.02	-	1,186.02

VII). Fair value disclosures

Level 1 - Quoted prices (Unadjusted) in active markets for identical assets & liabilities.

Level 2 - Inputs other than quoted prices included within level 1 that are observable for the asset & liability, either directly (i.e. prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3 - Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on observable market data (Unobservable inputs).

The following table summarizes financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value on a recurring basis

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)			
Particulars	Fair value as at		Fair value hierarchy
	March 31, 2023	March 31, 2022	
Financial assets	-	-	
Financial Liabilities	-	-	
NA	-	-	NA

33 Current tax and Deferred tax

The income tax expense can be reconciled to the accounting profit as follows:

(Rs. In 'Lakhs)		
Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Profit Before tax	1,480.54	1,562.04
Enacted tax rate	25.168%	25.168%
Income tax calculated at enacted rate	372.62	393.13
Deferred Tax calculated at enacted rate	(11.33)	(19.42)

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

(Excess)/ short Provision for tax of previous year	-	-
Tax effect of income that is exempt from tax	-	-
Tax effect of expenses not deductible in determining tax profit	19.96	13.99
Total tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss	381.23	387.70

The tax rate used for the above reconciliation is the rate as applicable for the respective period payable by the entities in India on taxable profits under India tax laws.

34 Disclosures required under Section 22 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

Particulars	(Rs. In 'Lakhs)	
	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
(i) Principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	153.51	-
(ii) Interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year	0.06	-
(iii) The amount of interest paid along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day	-	-
(iv) The amount of interest due and payable for the year	0.06	-
(v) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of the accounting year	0.06	-
(vi) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid	-	-

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

35 Related Party Transactions:
A. List of Related Parties

Related Parties are classified as:

1	Holding Company	a. Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd
2	Subsidiary Company	a. Kolte-Patil Infratech DMCC
2	Directors	a. Milind Kolte b. Achyut Watwe
3	Key Managerial Personnel	a. Atul Bohra

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)**Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023**

4	Entity where Key Managerial Person has significant influence (with whom the company had transactions)	a. Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd b. Kolte-Patil Integrated Townships (Pune) Ltd c. Jyotibhai
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B. Related Party Transactions and Balance Outstanding**I. Transactions during the year:****(Rs. In 'Lakhs)**

Type of transactions	Particulars	Year ended March 31, 2023	Year ended March 31, 2022
Sale of services	Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd	546.54	1,390.09
Sale of services	Kolte-Patil Integrated Townships (Pune) Ltd	9.39	1,807.50
Remuneration to KMP	Atul Bohra	99.79	99.79
Loans given	Kolte-PatilInfratech DMCC	72.11	38.03

II. Balances at year end:**(Rs. In 'Lakhs)**

Account Balances	Particulars	As at March 31, 2023	As at March 31, 2022
Share Capital	Kolte Patil Developers Ltd.	251.00	251.00
Trade Receivable (Net amount of Mobilization advance)	Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd	762.54	362.93
Retention	Kolte-Patil Developers Ltd	120.16	111.96
Trade Receivable	Kolte Patil Planet Real Estate	-	563.07
Retention	Kolte Patil Planet Real Estate	272.15	78.44
Loans given	Kolte-Patil Infratech DMCC	392.84	294.33
Amounts Received against RCC Contracts (Net)	Kolte-Patil Integrated Townships (Pune) Ltd	-	733.87
Mobilisation Advance Received	Kolte Patil Planet Real Estate	1368.09	714.87

36 Details of CSR expenditure

- Gross amount required to be spent by the Company during the year is Rs. 14.00 Lacs.
- Amount spent during the year on Construction / acquisition of any asset is Rs. Nil and on purposes other than Construction / acquisition of any asset is Rs. Nil

KPE Private Limited (Formerly known as Kolte-Patil Infratech Private Limited)

Notes forming part of the Standalone financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023

- iii. The company has made provision of unspent CSR amount of Rs. 14.00 Lacs and transferred the amount to separate CSR account within 30 days from the end of the said financial year in compliance with the provision of section 135(6) of the Companies Act, 2013.

37 The financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2023 were approved by Board of Directors and authorized for issue on 23.05.2023.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Date: 23.05.2023
Place: Pune

Achyut Watwe
Director

Milind Kolte
Director

Atul Bohra
Chief Executive Officer