

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To The Members of Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024, and the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flows and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act 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, 2024, and its loss, total comprehensive loss, its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

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

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

- The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Directors' report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board of Directors report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report.
- Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we will not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.
- In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information identified above when it becomes available 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.



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- When we read the Directors' report, if we conclude that there is a material misstatement therein, we are required to communicate the matter to those charged with governance as required under SA 720 'The Auditor's responsibilities Relating to Other Information'.

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

In preparing the financial statements, management is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

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

- Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control.
- Obtain an understanding of internal financial 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 Company has adequate



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internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.

- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by the management.
- 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.
- Obtain sufficient appropriate audit evidence regarding the financial information of the Company to express an opinion on the financial statements. We are responsible for the direction, supervision and performance of the audit of the financial statements of such entities or business activities included in the financial statements of which we are the independent auditors.

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 our audit.

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, based on our audit, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books except for not complying with the requirement of audit trail as stated in (i)(vi) below.



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- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, the Statement of Cash Flows and Statement of Changes in Equity dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the relevant books of account.
- d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2024 taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2024 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) The modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith, is as stated in paragraph (b) above.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure A". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements.
- h) 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, during the year the Company has not paid any remuneration to its directors.

- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, as amended in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position. Refer note 27(a) to the financial statements.
 - ii. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses. Refer note 27(h) to the financial statements.
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company. Refer note 27(k) to the financial statements.
 - iv. (a) The Management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 27(i) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

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- (b) The Management has represented, that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the note 27(j) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (c) Based on the audit procedures performed that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (a) and (b) above, contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year and has not proposed final dividend for the year.
- vi. Based on our examination, the Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account for the financial year ended March 31, 2024 wherein the accounting software did not have the audit trail feature enabled throughout the year (refer note 21 of the financial statements).

As proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 is applicable from April 1,2023, reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 on preservation of audit trail as per the statutory requirements for record retention is not applicable for the year ended March 31, 2024.

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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)




Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN: 24105546BKEPCZ3975

Place: Ludhiana
Date: May 27, 2024

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ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2024 in conjunction with our audit of the 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 with reference to financial statements based on the internal control with reference to financial statements criteria established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Companies Act, 2013.

Auditor's Responsibility

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

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

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



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Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with reference to financial statements

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

Opinion

In our opinion, to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the Company has, in all material respects, an adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were operating effectively as at March 31, 2024, based on the criteria for internal financial control with reference to financial statements established by the Company considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India.

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)



Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner

(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN: 24105546BKEPCZ3975

Place: Ludhiana
Date: May 27, 2024

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ANNEXURE B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

- (i) (a) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of Property, Plant and Equipment.

(b) The Property, plant and equipment were physically verified during the year by the Management which, in our opinion, provides for physical verification at reasonable intervals. According to the information and explanations given to us, no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification.

(c) With respect to immovable properties disclosed in the financial statements included in Property, Plant & Equipment, according to the information and explanations given to us and based on the examination of the registered title deed provided to us, we report that, the title deeds of such immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

(d) The Company has not revalued any of its property, plant and equipment during the year.

(e) No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2024 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The Company does not have any inventory and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, at any point of time of the year, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital facility from banks or financial institutions and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) The Company has not made investments in, provided guarantee or security or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties during the year, and hence reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iv) The Company has not granted any loans, made investments or provided guarantees or securities and hence reporting under clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable.
- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposit or amounts which are deemed to be deposits. Hence, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) Having regard to the nature of Company's business / activities. Reporting under clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.



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(vii) In respect of statutory dues:

(a) Undisputed statutory dues, including Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax and other material statutory dues applicable to the Company have been regularly deposited by it with the appropriate authorities in all cases during the year. We have been informed that the provisions of Employees' state Insurance, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax and cess are not applicable to the Company.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Services tax, Provident Fund, Income-tax and other material statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2024 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) There are no statutory dues referred to in sub-clause (a) above which have not been deposited on account of disputes as on March 31, 2024.

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

(ix) (a) In our opinion, the Company has not taken loans during the year. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ix)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(d) On overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised on short-term basis have, prima facie, not been used during the year for long term purposes by the Company.

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

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

(x) (a) The Company has not raised moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year and hence reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

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

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

(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit



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and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and upto the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year and upto the date of this report.

- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) In our opinion, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc. as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) In our opinion and based on our examination, the Company does not have an internal audit system and is not required to have an internal audit system as per provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and hence reporting under clause 3(xiv)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xv) In our opinion during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with any of its directors or persons connected with such directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Hence, reporting under clause 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable.

The Group does not have any CIC as part of the group and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable.

- (xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses amounting to Rs. 106.61 lakhs during the financial year covered by our audit and Rs 26.35 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the Company during the year.
- (xix) On the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans (refer note 22) and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.



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

For **Deloitte Haskins & Sells**
Chartered Accountants
(Firm's Registration No. 015125N)



Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner

(Membership No. 105546)
UDIN: 24105546BKEPCZ3975

Place: Ludhiana
Date: May 27, 2024

MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
CIN: U17299PB2021PLC054819
Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2024
 (All amounts in Ks. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No.	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
a) Property, plant and equipment	3	396.66	-
b) Financial assets			
i) Others financial assets	4	0.20	0.20
c) Other non-current assets	5	941.45	727.49
Total Non-current assets		1,338.31	727.69
Current assets			
a) Financial assets			
i) Cash and cash equivalents	6	92.47	110.84
b) Other current assets	7	0.37	0.90
Total Current assets		92.84	111.74
TOTAL ASSETS		1,431.15	839.43
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
a) Equity Share capital	8	1,570.00	870.00
b) Other equity	9	(142.33)	(35.71)
Total Equity		1,427.67	834.29
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
a) Financial liabilities			
i) Trade payables			
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises	10	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	10	1.49	1.11
ii) Other financial liabilities	11	1.88	3.32
b) Other current liabilities	12	0.11	0.71
Total Current liabilities		3.48	5.14
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		1,431.15	839.43

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
 Partner
 Membership No. 105546

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Jain
 Director
 DIN : 00565760

Rishabh Oswal
 Director
 DIN : 03610853



Raj Kapoor Sharma
 Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ludhiana
 Date : May 27, 2024

Ankur Gauba
 Company Secretary
 Membership No : FCS10577

Place : Ludhiana
 Date : May 27, 2024

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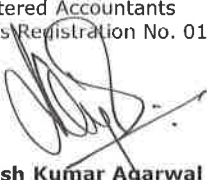
MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
CIN: U17299PB2021PLC054819
Statement of Profit and Loss for year ended March 31, 2024
 (All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	Note No.	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
I Revenue from operations		-	-
II Total Income		-	-
III Expenses			
Employee benefits expense	13	40.68	4.31
Finance costs	14	0.00	4.24
Other expenses	15	65.94	17.80
Total Expenses		106.62	26.35
IV Loss before tax (II-III)		(106.62)	(26.35)
V Tax expense		-	-
VI Loss for the year (IV-V)		(106.62)	(26.35)
VII Other Comprehensive Income/(loss)		-	-
VIII Total Comprehensive Income/(loss) (VI + VII)		(106.62)	(26.35)
IX Earnings / (Loss) per share (equity share face value of Rs.10)			
Basic and diluted (amount in Rs.)	18	(0.98)	(1.05)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
 Chartered Accountants
 Firm's Registration No. 015125N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors


Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
 Partner
 Membership No. 105546


Sandeep Jain
 Director
 DIN : 00565760


Rishabh Oswal
 Director
 DIN : 03610853




Raj Kapoor Sharma
 Chief Financial Officer


Ankur Gauba
 Company Secretary
 Membership No : FCS10577

Place : Ludhiana
 Date : May 27, 2024

Place : Ludhiana
 Date : May 27, 2024



MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
CIN: U17299PB2021PLC054819
Statement of Cash flow statement for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Loss before tax	(106.62)	(26.35)
Add: Adjustment for non-cash and non-operating items		
Finance costs	0.00	4.24
Operating Profit / (loss) before working capital changes	(106.62)	(22.11)
Adjustments for movement in:		
Decrease/ (Increase) in Other Non-Financial Assets	0.53	(0.90)
Increase on Trade Payables	0.38	1.01
(Decrease)/ Increase in Other Financial Liabilities	(1.44)	3.32
(Decrease) /Increase in Other Non-Financial Liabilities	(0.60)	0.71
Cash used from operating activities before taxes	(107.75)	(17.97)
Direct taxes paid	-	-
Net cash (used in) operating activities (A)	(107.75)	(17.97)
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Purchase of property, plant and equipment (including capital advances)	(610.62)	(727.49)
Net cash (used in) investing activities (B)	(610.62)	(727.49)
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from Issue of Share Capital	700.00	850.00
Finance cost paid	(0.00)	(4.24)
Net cash generated from financing activities (C)	700.00	845.76
Net (decrease)/increase in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	(18.37)	100.30
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	110.84	10.54
Closing cash and cash equivalents	92.47	110.84
Cash and cash equivalents comprises:		
Balance with Banks	92.47	110.84
Cash and cash equivalents	92.47	110.84

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 015125N

Rajesh Kumar Aqarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Jain
Director
DIN : 00565760

Raj Kapoor Sharma
Chief Financial Officer

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 27, 2024

Rishabh Oswal
Director
DIN : 03610853

Ankur Gauba
Company Secretary
Membership No : FCS10577

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 27, 2024



MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED

CIN: U17299PB2021PLC054819

Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

A. Equity Share Capital**Amount**

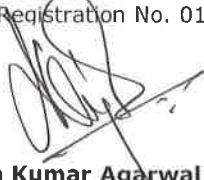
Balance as at March 31, 2022	20.00
Issue of equity shares	850.00
Balance as at March 31, 2023	870.00
Issue of equity shares	700.00
Balance as at March 31, 2024	1,570.00

B. Other Equity

Particulars	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at March 31, 2022	(9.36)	(9.36)
Loss for the year	(26.35)	(26.35)
Balance as at March 31, 2023	(35.71)	(35.71)
Loss for the year	(106.62)	(106.62)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	(142.33)	(142.33)

The accompanying notes form an integral part of the financial statements

In terms of our report attached
For Deloitte Haskins & Sells
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No. 015125N



Rajesh Kumar Agarwal
Partner
Membership No. 105546

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors

Sandeep Jain
Director
DIN : 00565760



Rishabh Oswal
Director
DIN : 03610853



Raj Kapoor Sharma
Chief Financial Officer



Ankur Gauba
Company Secretary
Membership No : FCS10577

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 27, 2024

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 27, 2024

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1 General Information

Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited (the "Company") is a public company limited by shares incorporated under the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 on December 03, 2021, and is domiciled in India. The Company's registered office is at B-XXIX-106, G.T. Road, Sherpur, Ludhiana, Punjab - 141003. The Company is a wholly owned subsidiary of Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited.

The financial statements were approved for issue in accordance with a resolution of the directors on May 27, 2024.

The Company has been incorporated for carrying on business of manufacturing and selling of home textiles and its operations are yet to be started. During the year, the Company has executed agreements for purchase of land for the purpose of setting up its manufacturing plant in Kathua district of Jammu and Kashmir (refer note 22).

2 Material Accounting Policies

2.1. Statement of Compliance

The financial statements have been prepared as a going concern in accordance with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under the Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other relevant provisions of the Act.

All amounts disclosed in the financial statements and the accompanying notes have been rounded off to the nearest lakhs as per the requirement of Schedule III of the Companies Act 2013, unless otherwise stated.

2.2. Basis of Preparation and Presentation

The financial statements have been prepared on the historical cost convention on accrual basis except for certain financial instruments which are measured at fair value at the end of each reporting period, as explained in the accounting policies mentioned below. Historical cost is generally based on the fair value of the consideration given in exchange of goods or services.

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current according to the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Act. Based on the nature of products and the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as twelve months for the purpose of current non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

The principal accounting policies are set out below.

2.3. Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the application of accounting policies and the reported amount of assets, liabilities, income, expenses and disclosures of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of these financial statements and the reported amount of revenues and expenses for the years presented. Actual results may differ from the estimates.

Estimates and underlying assumptions are reviewed at each balance sheet date. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimates are revised and future periods affected.



2.4. Property, plant and equipment

Recognition

Property, plant and equipment is stated at cost, net of accumulated depreciation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Such cost includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not yet ready for their intended use at the reporting date. When significant parts of property, plant and equipment are required to be replaced at intervals, the Company depreciates them separately based on their specific useful lives. Likewise, when a major inspection is performed, its cost is recognised in the carrying amount of the property, plant and equipment as a replacement if the recognition criteria are satisfied. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as incurred.

Depreciation

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on the written down value method arrived on the basis of the useful life prescribed under Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

De-recognition

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

2.5. Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets/cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists. If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment is recognised for such excess amount.

The recoverable amount is the greater of the net selling price and their value in use. Value in use is arrived at by discounting the future cash flows to their present value based on an appropriate discount factor.

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the statement of profit and loss.

2.6. Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupees (Rs.), which is also the Company's functional currency.

Initial recognition

Transactions in foreign currencies are initially recorded by the Company at its functional currency spot rates at the date the transaction first qualifies for recognition.

Subsequent measurement

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies are translated at the functional currency spot rates of exchange at the reporting date.

Exchange differences arising on settlement or translation of monetary items are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss.



Non-monetary items that are measured in terms of historical cost in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the dates of the initial transactions. Non-monetary items measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated using the exchange rates at the date when the fair value is determined. The gain or loss arising on translation of non-monetary items measured at fair value is treated in line with the recognition of the gain or loss on the change in fair value of the item (i.e. translation differences on items whose fair value gain or loss is recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI) or profit or loss are also recognised in OCI or profit or loss, respectively).

2.7. Fair value measurement

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Level 1 — Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable.

Level 3 — Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement is unobservable.

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

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



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2.8. Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur.

2.9. Financial instruments

Financial instruments are recognised when the Company becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument and are measured initially at fair value adjusted for transaction costs, except for those carried at fair value through profit or loss which are measured initially at fair value.

If the Company determines that the fair value at initial recognition differs from the transaction price, the Company accounts for that instrument at that date as follows:

- at the measurement basis mentioned above if that fair value is evidenced by a quoted price in an active market for an identical asset or liability (i.e., a Level 1 input) or based on a valuation technique that uses only data from observable markets. The Company recognises the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price as a gain or loss.
- in all other cases, at the measurement basis mentioned above, adjusted to defer the difference between the fair value at initial recognition and the transaction price. After initial recognition, the Company recognises that deferred difference as a gain or loss only to the extent that it arises from a change in a factor (including time) that market participants would take into account when pricing the asset or liability.

Subsequent measurement of financial assets and financial liabilities is described below.

Financial assets

Classification and subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, financial assets are classified into the following categories upon initial recognition:

- Financial assets at amortised cost** – a financial instrument is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:
 - The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
 - Contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

- Financial assets carried at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)** - A financial asset is measured at FVTOCI if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows on specified dates that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding and selling the financial asset. Fair value movements are recognised in the other comprehensive income (OCI). However,



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the Company recognises interest income, impairment losses and reversals in the statement of profit and loss. On derecognition of the asset, cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to the statement of profit and loss.

- iii. **Financial assets carried at fair value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL)** - Financial assets that do not meet the amortised cost criteria or fair value through other comprehensive income criteria are measured at fair value through profit or loss.

Investment in Mutual funds - All Investments in mutual funds in scope of Ind-AS 109 are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Investments in equity instruments - The Company subsequently measures all equity investments (other than subsidiaries) at fair value (either through profit or loss or through other comprehensive income). Dividends from such investments are recognised in the Statement of Profit or Loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established.

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is primarily de-recognised when the rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired or the Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset.

Financial liabilities

Subsequent measurement

After initial recognition, the financial liabilities, other than derivative liabilities, are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

Amortised cost is calculated by considering any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The effect of EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Derivative liabilities - All derivative liabilities are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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



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Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk.

For trade receivables only, the Company applies the simplified approach permitted by Ind AS 109 Financial Instruments, which requires expected lifetime losses to be recognised from initial recognition of the receivables.

2.10. Retirement and other employee benefits

Defined contribution plan

Retirement benefit in the form of provident fund is a defined contribution scheme. The Company has no obligation, other than the contribution payable to the provident fund. The Company recognises contribution payable to the provident fund scheme as an expense, when an employee renders the related service. The Company has no obligation other than the contribution payable to the Provident Fund.

2.11. Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present obligation (legal or constructive) as a result of a past event, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate can be made of the amount of the obligation. When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, for example, under an insurance contract, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of reimbursement (if any).

Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period. The discount rate used to determine the present value is a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the Company or a present obligation that is not recognised because it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation. A contingent liability also arises in extremely rare cases where there is a liability that cannot be recognised because it cannot be measured reliably. The Company does not recognise a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

Contingent assets are not recognised. However, when inflow of economic benefits is probable, related asset is disclosed.

2.12. Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the year attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events including a bonus issue.

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



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Potential ordinary shares shall be treated as dilutive when, and only when, their conversion to ordinary shares would decrease earnings per share or increase loss per share from continuing operations.

2.13. Income taxes

Current income tax

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. The tax rates and tax laws used to compute the amount are those that are enacted or substantively enacted, at the reporting date in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Current income tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits (Minimum alternate tax credit entitlement) and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised. Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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

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

Deferred tax relating to items recognised outside profit or loss is recognised outside profit or loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Deferred tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity.

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



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2.14. Government grants and subsidies

Government grants are recognised where there is reasonable assurance that the grant will be received and all attached conditions will be complied with.

When the grant or subsidy relates to revenue, it is recognised as income on a systematic basis in the statement of profit and loss over the periods necessary to match them with the related costs, which they are intended to compensate. Where the grant relates to an asset, it is recognised as deferred income and released to income in equal amounts over the expected useful life of the related asset.

2.15. Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalent in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and on hand and short-term deposits with an original maturity of three months or less, which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value.

2.16. Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

In the application of the Company's accounting policies, which are described as stated above, the Board of Directors of the Company are required to make judgements, estimates and assumptions about the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities that are not readily apparent from other sources. The estimates and associated assumptions are based on historical experience and other factors that are considered to be relevant. Actual results may differ from these estimates.

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

Useful lives of depreciable property, plant and equipment and intangible assets

Management reviews the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date.

As at March 31, 2024, management assessed that the useful lives represent the expected utility of the assets to the Company.

Recoverability of advances/receivables

At each balance sheet date, management assess recoverability of advances/receivables based on ageing and credit risk to determine the adequacy of allowances for doubtful receivables / advances.

2.17. Impact of the initial application of new and amended IND ASs that are effective for current year

In the current year, the Company has applied the below amendments to Ind ASs that are effective for an annual period that begins on or after 1 April 2023.

- i. The Company has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 1 - Presentation of Financial Statements for the first time in the current year. The amendments change the requirements in Ind AS 1 with regard to disclosure of accounting policies. The amendments replace all instances of the term 'significant accounting policies' with 'material accounting policy information'. Accounting policy information is material if, when considered together with other information included in an entity's financial statements, it can reasonably be expected to influence decisions that the primary users



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Monte Carlo Home Textiles Limited

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

of general purpose financial statements make on the basis of those financial statements. The supporting paragraphs in Ind AS 1 are also amended to clarify that accounting policy information that relates to immaterial transactions, other events or conditions is immaterial and need not be disclosed. Accounting policy information may be material because of the nature of the related transactions, other events or conditions, even if the amounts are immaterial. However, not all accounting policy information relating to material transactions, other events or conditions is itself material.

- ii. The Company has adopted the amendments to Ind AS 8 - Accounting Policies, Changes in Accounting Estimates and Errors - Definition of Accounting Estimates for the first time in the current year. The amendments replace the definition of a change in accounting estimates with a definition of accounting estimates. Under the new definition, accounting estimates are "monetary amounts in financial statements that are subject to measurement uncertainty". The definition of a change in accounting estimates was deleted.

2.18. Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) rules as issued from time to time. There is no such notification which would have been applicable from April 01, 2024.



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

3 Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land	Total
Gross carrying value		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions during the year	396.66	396.66
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	396.66	396.66
Accumulated depreciation		
Balance as at 1 April 2023	-	-
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	-	-
Net carrying amount		
Balance as at 31 March 2023	-	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	396.66	396.66

4 Other Non Current Financial Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial assets at amortized cost (unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Security Deposit	0.20	0.20
	0.20	0.20

5 Other Non Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Non Financial Assets at amortized cost (unsecured considered good unless otherwise stated)		
Capital advances *	941.45	727.49
	941.45	727.49

* On August 10, 2022, the Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding ('MOU') with J and K Industrial Park Private Limited and Kashmir Wool and Silk Textile Park Private Limited for purchase of land in Village of Logate Tehsil and District Kathua in the Union Territory of Jammu and Kashmir at a total consideration of Rs. 1,390.77 Lakhs against which Company has paid advance of Rs. 100.70 Lakhs (March 31, 2023 Rs. 470.41 Lakhs), out of which the Company has capitalised the land amounting to Rs. 364.83 Lakhs. Outstanding balance as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 206.28 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 470.41 Lakhs).

Further, on January 4, 2023, the Company has entered into Memorandum of Understanding ('MOU') with J and K Industrial Park Private Limited for purchase of land in Village of Logate Tehsil and District Kathua in the UT of Jammu and Kashmir at a total consideration of Rs. 850.00 Lakhs against which Company has paid advance of Rs. 428.28 Lakhs (March 31, 2023 Rs. 212.5 Lakhs). Outstanding balance as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 640.78 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 212.50 Lakhs).

In respect of above mentioned land, the Company has paid an advance of Rs. 26.34 Lakhs (March 31, 2023 Rs. 44.58 Lakhs) towards charges for change in land use and Rs. 23.47 Lakhs towards other charges as at March 31, 2024 (March 31, 2023 Rs. Nil). Outstanding balance as at March 31, 2024 is Rs. 614.31 Lakhs (March 31, 2022 is Rs. 167.92 Lakhs).

6 Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Balances with banks - In current accounts	92.47	110.84
	92.47	110.84

7 Other Current Assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Current		
Balance with government authorities	0.37	0.90
	0.37	0.90



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

8 Equity share capital

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of INR 10 each with voting rights	30,000,000	3,000.00	30,000,000	3,000.00
	30,000,000	3,000.00	30,000,000	3,000.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of INR 10 each with voting rights	15,700,000	1,570.00	8,700,000	870.00
	15,700,000	1,570.00	8,700,000	870.00

Refer to notes (a) to (e) below:

(a) Reconciliation of the number of shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	Number of shares	Amount	Number of shares	Amount
Equity shares with voting rights				
Shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	8,700,000	870.00	200,000	20.00
Issued during the year	7,000,000	700.00	8,500,000	850.00
Shares outstanding at the end of the year	15,700,000	1,570.00	8,700,000	870.00

(b) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares :

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of INR 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(c) Shares held by the Parent company:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
	Number of shares	Number of shares
Equity shares with voting rights		
Monte Carlo Fashions Limited	15,700,000	8,700,000

(d) Details of shares held by each shareholder holding more than 5% shares:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	No. of shares held *	% of holding	No. of shares held *	% of holding
Equity shares with voting rights				
Monte Carlo Fashions Limited	15,700,000	100.00%	8,700,000	100.00%

* Includes 6 equity shares held by Jawahar Lal Oswal, Kamal Oswal, Rishab Oswal, Sandeep Jain, Ruchika Oswal and Monica Oswal (1 share each person), the nominee shareholders of Monte Carlo Fashions Limited.

(e) Shares held by promoters at the end of the year:

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2024		
	No. of shares held	% of holding	% Change during the year
Monte Carlo Fashions Limited	15,700,000	100.00%	-

Promoter Name	As at March 31, 2023		
	No. of shares held	% of holding	% Change during the year
Monte Carlo Fashions Limited	8,700,000	100.00%	-



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

9 Other Equity

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Retained earnings		
Balance at the beginning of the year	(35.71)	(9.36)
Less: Loss for the year	(106.62)	(26.35)
Balance at the end of the year	(142.33)	(35.71)

10 Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Trade payables		
-Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (Refer note 19)	-	-
-Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises	1.49	1.11
	1.49	1.11

Note: Trade Payables Ageing

Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
(a) Dues to micro and small enterprises		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
(b) Dues to Others		
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1 to 2 years	-	-
2 to 3 years	-	-
More than 3 years	-	-
Total	-	-
(c) Others - Accruals	1.49	1.11
Total	1.49	1.11
Total (a) + (b) + (c)	1.49	1.11

11 Other financial liabilities (Current)

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Financial liabilities at amortized cost		
Employee related payables	1.88	3.32
	1.88	3.32

12 Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Statutory remittances (TDS payable)	0.11	0.71
	0.11	0.71



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

13 Employee benefits expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Salaries and wages	38.21	4.31
Contribution to provident and other funds	2.26	-
Staff welfare expense	0.21	-
	40.68	4.31

The Company makes contribution towards employee's provident fund and labour welfare fund schemes. The Company has recognised Rs. 2.26 lakhs (for the year ended 31 March 2023: Rs. Nil) as contributions towards these funds and schemes.

14 Finance costs

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Interest expense on loan (Refer note 20)	0.00	4.24
	0.00	4.24

15 Other expenses

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Legal and professional expenses	45.29	0.50
Payment to auditors (Refer note (i) below)	1.03	1.22
Travelling and conveyance	17.15	0.23
Rates and taxes	1.74	15.53
Miscellaneous expenses	0.72	0.32
	65.93	17.80

Note (i) : Payment to auditors

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Statutory Audit	1.03	1.18
Reimbursement of expenses	-	0.04
	1.03	1.22



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

16 Income tax expense

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
(a) Income tax expense		
Current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Total tax expense	-	-
(b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by Indian tax rate:		
Accounting Loss before income tax	(106.62)	(26.35)
Indian tax rate	17.16%	17.16%
Tax at Indian tax rate	(18.31)	(4.52)
Amount not recognised as deferred tax credit	18.31	4.52
Income tax expense recognised in the statement of profit and loss	-	-
(c) Deferred tax assets / (liabilities)		
Tax effect of items constituting deferred tax assets		
Preliminary expenses and Unabsorbed losses	22.82	4.52
Net Deferred tax assets	22.82	4.52
Less: Amount not recognised as deferred tax assets	(22.82)	(4.52)
Deferred tax assets recognised	-	-

The Company is in process of purchase of land for setting up its manufacturing plant and its operations are yet to be started. Accordingly, Company has not created Deferred Tax Assets (DTA) on losses.

17 Capital commitments

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Estimated amount of contracts remaining to be executed on capital account and not provided for (net of advances)	1,028.89	1,557.86
	1,028.89	1,557.86

18 Earnings / (Loss) per share

The Company's earnings / (loss) per share ('EPS') is determined based on the net profit / (loss) attributable to the shareholders' of the Company. Basic earnings / (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings / (loss) per share is computed using the weighted average number of common and dilutive common equivalent shares outstanding during the year including share options, except where the result would be anti-dilutive.

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
Loss attributable to the equity shareholders	(106.62)	(26.35)
Weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the year	10,867,123	2,504,110
Basic loss per share (Rs.)	(0.98)	(1.05)
Diluted loss per share (Rs.)	(0.98)	(1.05)
Face Value per share (Rs.)	10	10

There are no dilutive instruments issued by the Company.

19 Dues to micro and small enterprises

On the basis of confirmations obtained from suppliers who have registered themselves under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006) and based on the information available with the Company, the following are the details:

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Principal amount due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Interest accrued and due to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006 on above amount	-	-
Payment made to suppliers (other than interest) beyond appointed day during the year	-	-
Interest paid to suppliers under MSMED Act, 2006	-	-
Interest due and payable to suppliers MSMED Act, 2006 towards payments already made	-	-
Interest accrued and remaining unpaid as at end of the accounting year	-	-

The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the MSMED Act, 2006.



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

20 Related party disclosure

a) Disclosure of related parties and relationship between the parties

Nature of Relationship	Name of Related Party
Parent Company	Monte Carlo Fashions Limited
Key management personnel (KMP)	Jawahar Lal Oswal (Director) Rishabh Oswal (Director) Sandeep Jain (Director) Raj Kapoor Sharma (Chief Financial Officer) Ankur Gauba (Company Secretary)
Relative of Key Management Personnel	Sidhant Jain

b) Disclosure of transactions between the Company and related parties and the status of outstanding balances:

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023
i) Transactions with Parent Company		
- Issue of Share Capital	700.00	850.00
- Loan taken	-	556.53
- Loan repaid	-	556.53
- Interest paid on loan	-	4.24
- Reimbursement of expenses paid	12.94	2.32
ii) Transactions with Relative of Key Management Personnel		
- Salary	12.51	2.55
- Reimbursement of expenses paid	7.41	0.31
iii) Year end balances - Relative of Key Management Personnel		
- Employee related payables	-	1.70

21 The Company is using an accounting software for maintaining its books of account wherein, audit trail feature (edit log facility) as per the requirements of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014, wherein audit trail feature was not enabled throughout the year.

The Management has adequate internal controls with regards to financial statements which were operating effectively for the year ended March 31, 2024. The Management is in the process of evaluating the options to ensure compliance with the requirements of proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 referred above in respect of audit trail (edit log).

22 Pursuant to the Board resolution passed by the Company, the Company has decided not to pursue with "Blanket project" due to the ongoing market conditions and has undertaken initiatives to explore new business opportunities, collaborate on other projects.

The Parent Company has confirmed to continue to provide requisite financial and operational support for the continued operations of the Company as and when required. In making its assessment, management acknowledges that the ability of the Company to continue as a going concern is dependent on the continued support of Parent Company as and when required in future. As a result, the financial statements of the Company have been prepared on going concern basis.



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED
Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024
(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

23 Fair value measurements

(a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	As at March 31, 2024		As at March 31, 2023	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost #	FVTPL	Amortised cost #
Financial assets (non-current)				
Other financial assets	-	0.20	-	0.20
Financial assets (current)				
Cash and cash equivalents	-	92.47	-	110.84
Total	-	92.67	-	111.04
Financial liabilities (current)				
Trade payables	-	1.49	-	1.11
Other financial liabilities	-	1.88	-	3.32
Total	-	3.37	-	4.43

Carrying value of the financial assets and financial liabilities designated at amortised cost approximates its fair value.

(b) Fair value hierarchy

There are no financial assets and financial liabilities which have been measured at fair value and accordingly fair value hierarchy have not been presented.

24 Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise trade payables and other financial liabilities. The Company's financial assets include cash & cash equivalents and other financial assets that derive directly from its operations.

25 Capital management

The Company's capital management objectives are to ensure the Company's ability to continue as a going concern as well as to provide an adequate return to shareholders by pricing products and services commensurately with the level of risk.

The Company is in process of purchase of land for setting up its manufacturing plant and its operations are yet to be started. Purchase of land is being financed by infusion of share capital by Holding Company.

26 Following are analytical ratios for the year ended March 31, 2023 and March 31, 2024

Ratio	Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2024	For the year ended March 31, 2023	% Variance	Explanation for variance more than 25%
i)	Current Ratio - [no. of times] Numerator - Current Assets Denominator - Current Liabilities	26.64	21.74	22.56%	
ii)	Return on Equity Ratio (%) Numerator - Net Profits after taxes Denominator - Average Shareholder's Equity	-9.43%	-3.16%	198.49%	Mainly due to increase in equity share capital and other expenses
iii)	Return on Capital employed (%) Numerator - Earning before interest and taxes Denominator - Capital employed (Tangible net worth)	-7.47%	-2.65%	181.79%	Mainly due to increase in equity share capital and other expenses

The Company is in process of purchase of land for setting up its manufacturing plant and its operations are yet to be started. Therefore, following ratios have not been computed.

- Debt-Equity Ratio
- Debt Service Coverage Ratio
- Inventory turnover ratio
- Trade Receivables turnover ratio
- Trade payables turnover ratio
- Net capital turnover ratio
- Net profit ratio
- Return on investment



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MONTE CARLO HOME TEXTILES LIMITED

Notes to financial statements for the year ended March 31, 2024

(All amounts in Rs. lakhs, unless stated otherwise)

27 Additional Information

- a) The Company does not have any pending litigations which could have impact its financial position.
- b) No proceeding have been initiated or pending against the company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- c) The Company has not been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial Institution or other lender.
- d) There are no charges or satisfaction yet to be registered with ROC beyond the statutory period.
- e) The Company has not entered into any transactions with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.
- f) There were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that were surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 during the year.
- g) The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or Virtual Currency during the year.
- h) The Company does not have any long term contracts including derivative contracts for which there are any material foreseeable losses.
- i) There are no funds which 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 persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall:
 - directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Company or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- j) There are no funds which 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:
 - directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Party or
 - provide any guarantee, security or the like from or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- k) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors



Sandeep Jain
Director
DIN : 00565760



Rishabh Oswal
Director
DIN : 03610853



Raj Kapoor Sharma
Chief Financial Officer



Ankur Gauba
Company Secretary
Membership No : FCS10577

Place : Ludhiana
Date : May 27, 2024

