Annual Report
2024 – 2025

of

Amaze Builders Private Limited

SKHD & Associates
Chartered Accountants
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Independent Auditors' Report

To the Members of Amaze Builders Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Ind AS Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying Ind AS financial statements of **Amaze Builders Private Limited,** (hereinafter referred to as "the Company"), which comprise of the Balance Sheet as at 31st March 2025, the Statement of Profit & Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement for the year then ended and Notes to the Financial Statements, including a summary of Significant Accounting Policies and other explanatory information (herein after 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 (hereinafter referred to as "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, 2025, its Profit and 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 Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India (ICAI) together with the independence requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the Rules made there under, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics issued by ICAI. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

Key audit matters are those matters that, in our professional judgment, were of most significance in our audit of the financial statements of the current period. These matters were addressed in the context of our audit of the financial statements as a whole, and in forming our opinion thereon and we do not provide a separate opinion on these matters.

We have determined that there are no key audit matters to be communicated in our report.

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Information Other than the Ind AS financial Statements and Auditor's Report Thereon

The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Annual 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 statement or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated. If, based on the work we have performed, we conclude that there is a material misstatement of this other information, we are required to report the 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 Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows 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 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 financial statement that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities 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

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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, to the extent applicable to the Company during the year on whether the Company 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 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. From the matters communicated with those charged

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with governance, we determine those matters that were of most significance in the audit of the financial statements of the current period and are therefore the key audit matters.

We describe these matters in our auditor's report unless law or regulation precludes public disclosure about the matter or when, in extremely rare circumstances, we determine that a matter should not be communicated in our report because the adverse consequences of doing so would reasonably be expected to outweigh the public interest benefits of such communication.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. The requirements of the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 issued by the Central Government of India in terms of sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "**Annexure A**" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.

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

   a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;

   b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company, so far as it appears from our examination of those books;

   c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Other Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and the Cash Flow Statement dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the Company's books of account;

   d) In our opinion the aforesaid Financial Statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014;

   e) On the basis of written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025, and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025, from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;

   f) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "**Annexure B**". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.

   g) The Company has not paid any managerial remuneration to its directors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable to the Company.

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

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i) The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position;

ii) The Company does not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and

iii) There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investors Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

iv) a) The Management has represented 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 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 on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

b) The Management has represented 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 directly or indirectly, lend or investin other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") by or on behalf of the Funding Parties 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) contain any material mis- statement.

v) The company had neither declared any dividend in the previous year nor paid any dividend during the current year.

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vi) As per the requirements of rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 the Company uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account that have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made within such accounting software. This feature of recording audit trail has operated throughout the year except for certain transactions, changes made through specific access and for direct database changes and no audit trail features were tampered during the year and have been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirement for record retention.

For **S K H D & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929 W

H.M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 132835
UDIN No. 25132835BMMJUJ1945

Mumbai, dated May 13, 2025

Annexure to the Auditors' Report

(Referred to in Paragraph 1 under the head "Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements" of our report of even date on the Ind AS financial Statements for the year ended on March 31, 2025 of ***Amaze Builders Private Limited****)*

In terms of the information and explanations given to us and the books and records examined by us and on the basis of such checks as we considered appropriate, we further report as under:

(i) a. The Company does not have any Property, plant and equipment and Intangible Assets, the provision of clause 3(i) (a) to (d) of the Order is not applicable.

b. No proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made thereunder.

(ii) a. As per information provided to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company does not have any inventory during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order are not applicable.

b. As per the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits during the year from any banks and Financial Institutions. Hence, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) is not applicable.

(ii) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of records verified by us during the year, the Company has not made any investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnership (LLP) or any other parties. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii)(a) to (f) of the Order is not applicable.

(iii) Based on the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of records verified by us, there are no loans, investments, guarantees or security granted by the Company during the year under review which fall under the purview of the provisions of Section 185 of the Act. Further, since the Company falls under the definition of construction company the provisions of Section 186 of the Act are not applicable to the Company during the year under review. Accordingly, the paragraph 3 (iv) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(iv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted deposits as per the directives issued by Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of Sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Act and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, the paragraph 3 (v) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

(v) The Central Government of India has not specified the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act, for any products of the Company. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(vi) of the order are not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

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vii) As per the records verified by us and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Services Tax (GST), Income Tax, Profession Tax and other material statutory dues with the appropriate authorities during the year and there were no amounts representing outstanding balances for more than six months as on the Balance Sheet date. As explained to us, the statutes pertaining to Value added tax, Customs Duty, Cess and investor education and protection fund are not applicable to the Company during the year under review.

According to the information and explanation given us and as per the records verified by us, the Company does not have disputed statutory liability during the year under review in respect of Income Tax, Goods & Services Tax (GST), Provident Fund, Sales Tax, Value Added Tax, Service Tax, Cess and other material Statutory dues.

viii) According to the information and explanations given to us and as per the records examined by us, there were no transactions relating to previously unrecorded income that have been surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) as Income during the year.

ix) a. As per the records verified by us, the Company does not have any loans or borrowings payable to any banks or financial institutions or government during the year under review. Accordingly, the provisions of clause 3(ix) (a) and (c) to (f) of the order are not applicable to the Company.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

x) a. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and to the best of our knowledge and belief, the Company did not raise money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments) during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or convertible debentures (fully or partly or optionally) and hence reporting on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.

xi) a. During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, and according to the information and explanations given to us, we have neither come across any instance of fraud on or by the Company or its officers or employees, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of such case by the management.

b. According to the information and explanations given to us, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed in Form ADT-4

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c. According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to adopt vigil mechanism and there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Companyduring the year.

xii) The Company is not a Nidhi company during the year under review and hence the provisions of clause 3(xii) of the order are not applicable.

xiii) As per the information and explanations given during the course of our verification, in our opinion, all transactions with the related parties made by the Company were in compliance with Sections 188 of the Act. Further, the Company is not required to constitute an Audit Committee under Section 177 of the Act and accordingly, to this extent, paragraph 3(xiii) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xiv) In our opinion and based on the examination of the records, the Company is not required to have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act and accordingly, paragraph 3(xiv) (a) and (b) of the order is not applicable to the Company.

xv) As per the information and explanations provided to us, during the year, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with directors or persons connected with the directors within the purview of Section 192 of the Act. Accordingly, provisions of clause 3(xv) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

xvi) a. As per the information and explanations provided to us and based on the overall operations of the Company, the Company is not required to obtain registration under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, clauses 3(xvi)(a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable.

c. The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(c) of the order is not applicable.

d. According to the information and explanations provided to us, there are no Core Investment Companies (CICs) within the Group (as defined in the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) and accordingly reporting under clause 3(xvi)(d) of the order is not applicable.

xvii) The company has not incurred cash losses during the financial year covered by our audit and the immediately preceding financial year.

xviii) As per the information and explanations provided to us, there has not been any resignation of the Statutory Auditors of the Company on account of casual vacancy during the year. According to the information and explanations given to us, the outgoing auditor had completed his tenure during the year under audit and there are no issues, objections or concerns raised by the outgoing auditors.

xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment

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of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of the 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 upto to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the provisions of Section 135 of the Act in respect of contribution towards Corporate Social Responsibility is not applicable to the Company during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xx)(a) & (b) of the Order is not applicable.

For **S K H D & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929 W

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H. M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 132835
UDIN No. 25132835BMMJUJ1945

Mumbai, dated May 13, 2025

Annexure B to the Auditor's Report of even date on the Ind AS financial statement of Amaze Builders Private Limited

Report on the Internal Financial Controls under Section 143(3)(i) of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act")

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Amaze Builders Private Limited** ("the Company") as of 31st March, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the Ind AS financial Statements of the Company comprising of the Balance Sheet as at March 31st 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss including Comprehensive Income, Statement of Changes in Equity and Cash Flow Statement for the period then ended.

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 (ICAI). 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.

Auditors' Responsibility:

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting and the Standards on Auditing, issued by the ICAI deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and, both issued by the ICAI. 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 judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial Statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting :

A company's internal financial control over financial reporting is a process designed to provide reasonable assurance regarding the reliability of financial reporting and the preparation of financial Statements for external purposes in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles. A company's internal financial control over financial reporting includes those policies and procedures that

(1) Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the company;

(2) Provide reasonable assurance that transactions are recorded as necessary to permit preparation of financial Statements in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and that receipts and expenditures of the company are being made only in accordance with authorizations of management and directors of the company; and

(3) Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial Statements.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting :

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

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Opinion :

According to the information and explanations given to us, in our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, established an adequate internal financial controls system over financial reporting on criteria based on or considering the essential components of internal control stated in the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Control over Financial Reporting issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Such internal financial controls over financial reporting were operating effectively as at March 31st 2025.

For **S K H D & Associates**
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No. 132835
UDIN No. 25132835BMMJUJ1945

Mumbai, dated May 13, 2025

Amaze Builders Private Limited
Balance sheet as at March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
ii. Cash and cash equivalents	2	76.38	63.78
iii. Loans	3	111.52	70.52
iv. Other financial assets	4	-	29.04
Other current assets	5	0.00	0.05
Total current assets		**187.90**	**163.39**
Total assets		**187.90**	**163.39**
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
Equity share capital	6(a)	1.00	1.00
Other equity			
Reserves and surplus	6(b)	167.03	143.74
Total equity		**168.03**	**144.74**
LIABILITIES			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
ii. Trade payables	7		
a) Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		3.69	0.15
b) Total outstanding dues of creditors other than (i) (a) above		5.02	11.81
Other current liabilities	8	2.34	1.56
Income tax liabilities	9	8.82	5.12
Total current liabilities		**19.87**	**18.65**
Total liabilities		**19.87**	**18.65**
Total equity and liabilities		**187.90**	**163.39**

Material Accounting Policies
Notes of accounts forming integral part of financial statement
As per our attached report of even date

For S K H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

H.M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No : 132835

S K H D & ASSOCIATES * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

Place :- Mumbai
Date :-
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Amaze Builders Private Limited
CIN: U45200MH2008PTC180772

VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES — Digitally signed by VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES

Vincent Rodrigues
Director
DIN: 06587755

Date :-

AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI — Digitally signed by AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI

Amrita Kothari
Director
DIN: 03233255

Date :-

Amaze Builders Private Limited
Statement of profit and loss for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Income			
Other income	10	33.75	26.39
Total income		**33.75**	**26.39**
Expenses			
Finance costs	11	0.46	0.25
Other expenses	12	1.66	3.27
Total expenses		**2.13**	**3.52**
Profit before tax		**31.62**	**22.87**
Income tax expense			
- Current tax	13	8.34	6.28
-Adjustment of tax related to earlier year		-	(0.23)
- Deferred tax	13	-	-
Total tax expense		**8.34**	**6.05**
Profit for the year		**23.28**	**16.82**
Other comprehensive income			
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss		-	-
Income tax relating to above		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		**23.28**	**16.82**
Earning per share (EPS) (Basic and Diluted) (Nominal Value Rs.10)	21	**232.81**	**168.27**

Material Accounting Policies
Notes of accounts forming integral part of financial statement

As per our attached report of even date

For S K H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

H.M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No : 132835

S K H D & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

Place :- Mumbai
Date :-
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Amaze Builders Private Limited
CIN: U45200MH2008PTC180772

VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES Digitally signed by VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES

Vincent Rodrigues
Director
DIN: 06587755

Date :-

AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI Digitally signed by AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI

Amrita Kothari
Director
DIN: 03233255

Date :-

Amaze Builders Private Limited
Statement of cash flows for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Cash flows from operating activities		
Profit before tax	**31.62**	**22.87**
Adjustments for:		
Interest income	-	(0.18)
Finance costs	0.46	0.25
Operating cash flow before working capital changes	**32.09**	**22.94**
Changes in assets and liabilities		
Decrease/(increase) in other financial and non-financial assets	29.09	17.32
Increase/ (Decrease) in trade payable	(3.25)	0.37
Increase/ (Decrease) in Other current liabilities	0.77	(1.12)
Cash (used in)/ generated by operations	**58.70**	**39.50**
Income taxes refund/ (paid)	(4.64)	(7.67)
Net cash inflow from operating activities [A]	**54.06**	**31.83**
Cash flows from investing activities		
Loans and advances to group companies	(41.00)	-
Interest received	-	0.18
Net cash inflow from investing activities [B]	**(41.00)**	**0.18**
Cash flows from financing activities		
Finance cost paid	(0.46)	(0.25)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities [C]	**(0.46)**	**(0.25)**
Net increase / (decrease) in cash and cash equivalents [A+B+C]	**12.59**	**31.75**
Cash and cash equivalents at beginning of the year (see below)	63.78	32.03
Cash and cash equivalent at end of the year (see below)	**76.38**	**63.78**

Notes to statement of cash flows
1. Components of cash and cash equivalent

Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Balances with banks		
in current accounts	76.37	63.77
	76.38	**63.78**

As per our attached report of even date

For S K H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

H.M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No : 132835

S K H D & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

Place :- Mumbai
Date :-
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Amaze Builders Private Limited
CIN: U45200MH2008PTC180772

VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES Digitally signed by VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES Date: 2025.05.13 12:32:30 +05'30'

Vincent Rodrigues
Director
DIN: 06587755

Date :-

AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI Digitally signed by AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI Date: 2025.05.13 12:38:26 +05'30'

Amrita Kothari
Director
DIN: 03233255

Date :-

Amaze Builders Private Limited
Statement of changes in equity for the year March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
As at March 31, 2024	**1.00**
Changes in equity share capital	-
As at March 31, 2025	**1.00**

B. Other equity

	Reserve and Surplus	Total other equity
	Retained earnings	
As at March 31, 2023	**126.92**	**126.92**
Profit for the year	16.82	**16.82**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**16.82**	**16.82**
Year ended 31st March 2024	**143.74**	**143.74**
Profit for the year	23.28	**23.28**
Other comprehensive income	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	**23.28**	**23.28**
As at March 31, 2025	**167.03**	**167.03**

As per our attached report of even date

For S K H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

H. M. Solanki

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No : 132835

S K H D & ASSOCIATES * MUMBAI * Chartered Accountants

Place :- Mumbai
Date :-
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Amaze Builders Private Limited
CIN: U45200MH2008PTC180772

VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES Digitally signed by VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES

Vincent Rodrigues
Director
DIN: 06587755

Date :-

AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI Digitally signed by AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI

Amrita Kothari
Director
DIN: 03233255

Date :-

Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Background

Amaze Builders Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited Company, incorporated and domiciled in India and has its registered office at 702, Natraj, M V Road Junction, Andheri East, Mumbai 400 069.

The Company is incorporated since 3rd April 2008 and is engaged primarily in the business of real estate constructions, development and other related activities in Mumbai.

Note 1: Material Accounting Policies

This note provides a list of the material accounting policies adopted in the preparation of these standalone financial statements. These policies have been consistently applied to all the years presented, unless otherwise stated.

(a) Basis of preparation

(i) Compliance with Ind AS

The financial statements of the Company comply in all material aspects with Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) [Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015] and other relevant provisions of the Act.

(ii) Historical cost convention

The financial statements have been prepared on a historical cost basis, except for the following:

• certain financial assets and financial liabilities measure at fair value;

• defined benefit plans - plan assets measured at fair value;

(iii) Operating cycle

All assets and liabilities have been classified as current or non-current as per the Company's operating cycle and other criteria set out in the Schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013. Based on the nature of business 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 4 years for the purpose of current - non-current classification of assets and liabilities.

(b) Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker (CODM).

The Board of Directors of the Company has been identified as being the CODM as they assesses the financial performance and position of the Company, and makes strategic decisions. Refer Note 19 for segment information.

(c) Foreign currency translation

(i) Functional and presentation currency

Items included in the standalone financial statements of the company are measured using the currency of the primary economic environment in which the entity operates ('the functional currency'). The standalone financial statements are presented in Indian rupee (INR), which is the functional and presentation currency of the Company.

(ii) Transactions and balances

Foreign currency transactions are translated into the functional currency using the exchange rates at the dates of the transactions. Foreign exchange gains and losses resulting from the settlement of such transactions and from the translation of monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at year end exchange rates are generally recognised in profit or loss. A monetary item for which settlement is neither planned nor likely to occur in the foreseeable future is considered as a part of the entity's net investment in that foreign operation.

(d) Revenue recognition

Revenue from contract with customer is recognised, when control of the goods or services are transferred to the customer, at an amount that reflects the consideration to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. The Company assesses its revenue arrangements against specific criteria to determine if it is acting as principal or agent. The Company has concluded that it is acting as a principal in all of its revenue arrangements.

(i) Income from construction related services

The Company applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contract with customer' to recognizes revenue in the standalone financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time if one of the following criterion is met:

(a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company performance as the Company performs; or

(b) The Company performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhances; or

(c) The Company performance does not create an asset with an alternative use to the Company and the entity has an enforceable right to payment for performance completed to date.

For performance obligations where one of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognized at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied. Revenue is recognised either at point of time or a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contract with customer.

The Company furnishes customer properties under long-term contracts with customers. The Company recognises revenue, on execution of agreement, at an amount that reflects the consideration (i.e. the transaction price) to which the Company is expected to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services excluding any amount received on behalf of third party (such as indirect taxes).

The Company uses cost based input method for measuring progress for performance obligation satisfied over time. Under this method, the Company recognises revenue in proportion to the actual project cost incurred as against the total estimated project cost .

When it is not possible to reasonably measure the outcome of a performance obligation and company expects to recover the costs incurred in satisfying the performance obligation, revenue is recognized only to the extent of the costs incurred until such time that it can reasonably measure the outcome of the performance obligation.

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When the Company satisfies a performance obligation by delivering the promised goods or services it creates a contract asset based on the amount of consideration earned by the performance. Any amount previously recognised as a contract asset is reclassified to trade receivables at the point when the Company has the right to consideration that is unconditional. If a customer pays consideration before the Company transfers goods or services to the customer, a contract liability is recognised when the payment is made or the payment is due (whichever is earlier). Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue when the Company performs under the contract.

(e) Income tax

The income tax expense or credit for the year is the tax payable on the current period's taxable income based on the applicable income tax rate adjusted by changes in deferred tax assets and liabilities attributable to temporary differences and to unused tax losses.

(i) Current income tax

The current income tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period. The provision for current tax is made at the rate of tax as applicable for the income of the previous year as defined under the Income tax Act, 1961.

Management periodically evaluates positions taken in tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulation is subject to interpretation. It establishes provisions where appropriate on the basis of amounts expected to be paid to the tax authorities.

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 realize the asset and settle the liability simultaneously.

(ii) Deferred tax

Deferred income tax is recognised using the liability method, on temporary differences arising between the tax bases of assets and liabilities and their carrying amounts as per financial statements as at the reporting date. Deferred income 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 income tax is determined using tax rates (and laws) that have been enacted or substantially enacted by the end of the reporting period and are expected to apply when the related deferred income tax asset is realised or the deferred income tax liability is settled.

Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable income will be available against which the deductible temporary differences, unused tax losses, depreciation carry-forwards and unused tax credits could be utilised.

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

Deferred tax assets are not recognised for temporary differences between the carrying amount and tax bases of investments in associate where it is not probable that the differences will reverse in the foreseeable future and taxable profit will not be available against which the temporary difference can be utilised.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset when there is a legally enforceable right to offset current tax assets and liabilities and when the deferred tax balances relate to the same taxation authority.

Current and deferred tax is recognised in profit or 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.

(f) Leases

(i) As a lessee

Leases of property, plant and equipment where the Company, as lessee, has substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership are classified as finance leases. Finance leases are capitalised at the lease's inception at the fair value of the leased property or, if lower, the present value of the minimum lease payments. The corresponding rental obligations, net of finance charges, are included in borrowings or other financial liabilities as appropriate. Each lease payment is allocated between the liability and finance cost. The finance cost is charged to profit or loss over the lease period so as to produce a constant periodic rate of interest on the remaining balance of the liability for each period.

Leases in which a significant portion of the risks and rewards of ownership are not transferred to the Company as lessee are classified as operating leases. Payments made under operating leases (net of any incentives received from the lessor) are charged to profit or loss on a straight-line basis over the period of the lease unless the payments are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the lessor's expected inflationary cost increases.

(ii) As a lessor

Lease income from operating leases where the Company is a lessor is recognised in income on a straight-line basis over the lease term unless the receipts are structured to increase in line with expected general inflation to compensate for the expected inflationary cost increases. The respective leased assets are included in the balance sheet based on their nature.

(g) Impairment of assets

Assets, other than financial assets, are tested for impairment whenever events or changes in circumstances indicate that the carrying amount may not be recoverable. An impairment loss is recognised for the amount by which the asset's carrying amount exceeds its recoverable amount. The recoverable amount is the higher of an asset's fair value less costs of disposal and value in use. For the purposes of assessing impairment, assets are grouped at the lowest levels for which there are separately identifiable cash inflows which are largely independent of the cash inflows from other assets or groups of assets (cash-generating units). Non-financial assets that suffered an impairment are reviewed for possible reversal of the impairment at the end of each reporting period.

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(h) Cash and cash equivalents

For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents includes cash on hand, deposits held a call with financial institutions, other short-term highly liquid investments with original maturities of less than three months that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and which are subject to an insignificant risk of changes in value and outstanding bank overdraft. Bank overdrafts are shown within borrowings in current liabilities in the balance sheet.

(i) Trade receivables

Trade receivables are amounts due from customers for goods sold or services performed in the ordinary course of business. Trade receivables are recognised initially at the amount of consideration that is unconditional unless they contain significant financing components, when they are recognised at fair value. The company holds the trade receivables with the objective to collect the contractual cash flows and therefore measures them subsequently at amortised cost using the effective interest method, less loss allowance.

(j) Inventories

Inventories are valued as under:
(i) Inventory of completed saleable units
Inventory of completed saleable units and stock-in-trade of units is valued at lower of cost or net realisable value.

(ii) Construction work-in-progress
The construction work-in-progress is valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost includes cost of land, development rights, rates and taxes, construction costs, borrowing costs, other direct expenditure, and appropriate proportion of variable and fixed overhead expenditure, the latter being allocated on the basis of normal operating capacity. Cost of inventories also include all other costs incurred in bringing the inventories to their present location and condition.

Net realisable value is the estimated selling price in the ordinary course of business less the estimated costs of completion and the estimated costs necessary to make the sale.

iii) Construction materials
The construction materials are valued at lower of cost or net realisable value. Cost of construction material comprises cost of purchases on moving weighted average basis. Costs of inventory are determined after deducting rebates and discounts.

(k) Investments in associate

Investments in equity instruments of associate are carried at cost less accumulated impairment losses, if any. Where an indication of impairment exists, the carrying amount of investment is assessed and an impairment provision is recognised, if required immediately to its recoverable amount. On disposal of such investments, difference between the net disposal proceeds and carrying amount is recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

(l) Financial instruments

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

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

Financial assets:
Classification
The Company classifies its financial assets in the following measurement categories:

- those to be measured subsequently at fair value (either through other comprehensive income, or through profit or loss), and
- those measured at amortised cost

The classification depends on the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual terms of the cash flows.

Initial recognition and measurement
Regular way purchases and sales of financial assets are recognised on trade-date, the date on which the Company commits to purchase or sale the financial asset. Financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus, in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. Transaction costs of financial assets carried at fair value through profit or loss are expensed of in profit or loss.

Subsequent measurement
After initial recognition, financial assets are measured at:

- fair value (either through other comprehensive income or through profit or loss), or
- amortised cost

Debt instruments
Debt instruments are subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income ('FVOCI') or fair value through profit or loss ('FVTPL') till de-recognition on the basis of (i) the entity's business model for managing the financial assets and (ii) the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Amortised cost:
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at amortised cost and not part of a hedging relationship is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVOCI):
Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows and for selling the financial assets, where the assets' cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest, are measured at FVOCI. Movements in the carrying amount are taken through OCI, except for the recognition of impairment gains or losses, interest revenue and foreign exchange gains and losses which are recognised in profit and loss. When the financial asset is derecognised, the cumulative gain or loss previously recognised in OCI is reclassified from equity to profit or loss and recognised in other gains/ (losses). Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income using the effective interest rate method.

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Fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL):
Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or FVOCI are measured at FVTPL. A gain or loss on a debt investment that is subsequently measured at fair value through profit or loss is recognised in profit or loss in the period in which it arises. Interest income from these financial assets are recognised in other income.

Equity instruments
All equity investments in scope of Ind AS 109 are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company decides to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or FVTPL.

The Company makes such election on an instrument-by-instrument basis. The classification is made on initial recognition and is irrevocable.

If the Company decides to classify an equity instrument as at FVTOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, are recognised in other comprehensive income (OCI). There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to profit and loss, even on sale of such investments.

Equity instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Impairment of financial assets
The Company assesses on a forward looking basis the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost. 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.

Derecognition of financial assets
A financial asset is derecognized only when:
• the Company has transferred the rights to receive cash flows from the financial asset or
• retains the contractual rights to receive the cash flows of the financial asset, but assumes a contractual obligation to pay the cash flows to one or more recipients.

Where the entity has transferred an asset, the Company evaluates whether it has transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset. In such cases, the financial asset is derecognised. Where the entity has not transferred substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is not derecognised.

Where the entity has neither transferred a financial asset nor retains substantially all risks and rewards of ownership of the financial asset, the financial asset is derecognized if the Company has not retained control of the financial asset. Where the Company retains control of the financial asset, the asset is continued to be recognised to the extent of continuing involvement in the financial asset.

Income recognition

Interest income
Interest income from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss is disclosed as interest income within other income. Interest income on financial assets at amortised cost and financial assets at FVOCI is calculated using the effective interest rate method and recognised in the statement of profit and loss as part of other income.

Interest income is calculated by applying the effective interest rate to the gross carrying amount of financial asset except for financial assets that subsequently become credit-impaired. For credit-impaired financial assets the effective rate is applied to the net carrying amount of the financial asset (after deduction of the loss allowance)

Dividend income
Dividends are received from financial assets at fair value through profit or loss and at FVOCI. Dividends are recognised as other income in profit or loss when the right to receive payment is established. This applies even if they are paid out of pre-acquisition profits, unless the dividend clearly a recovery part of the cost of the investment.

Financial liabilities:

Initial recognition and measurement
Financial liabilities are initially measured at its fair value plus or minus, in the case of a financial liability not at fair value through profit or loss, transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issue/ origination of the financial liability.

Subsequent measurement
Financial liabilities are classified as measured at amortised cost or FVTPL. A financial liability is classified as at FVTPL if it is classified as held for trading, or it is a derivative or it is designated as such on initial recognition. Financial liabilities at FVTPL are measured at fair value and net gains and losses, including any interest expense, are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. Other financial liabilities are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method. Interest expense and foreign exchange gains and losses are recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss. Any gain or loss on derecognition is also recognised in the standalone statement of profit and loss.

Derecognition
A financial liability is derecognised when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expires.

Offsetting financial instruments
Financial assets and liabilities are offset and the net amount is reported in the standalone balance sheet where there is a legally enforceable right to offset the recognised amounts and there is an intention to settle on a net basis or realise the asset and settle the liability simultaneously. The legally enforceable right must not be contingent on future events and must be enforceable in the normal course of business and in the event of default, insolvency or bankruptcy of the Company or the counterparty.

(m) Property, plant and equipment

Items of property, plant and equipment are stated at historical cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment. Historical cost comprises of the purchase price including import duties and non-refundable taxes and directly attributable expenses incurred to bring the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of being operated in the manner intended by management.

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognised as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. The carrying amount of any component accounted for as a separate asset is derecognised when replaced. All other repairs and maintenance are charged to profit or loss during the reporting period in which they are incurred.

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Depreciation methods, estimated useful lives and residual value

Depreciation is calculated using the written down value method, to allocate their cost, net of residual values, over the estimated useful lives of the assets, based on technical evaluation done by the management's expert which is in accordance with the Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013, except in case of plant and machinery, in order to reflect the actual usage of the assets. The residual values are not more than 5% of the original cost of the asset. The assets' residual values and useful lives are reviewed, and adjusted if appropriate, at the end of each reporting period.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(n) Investment properties

Properties that are held for long-term rental yields or for capital appreciation or both, and that is not occupied by the Company, are classified as investment properties. Investment properties are measured initially at its cost, including related transaction costs and where applicable borrowing costs. Subsequent expenditure is capitalised to the asset's carrying amount only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of the item can be measured reliably. All other repairs and maintenance costs are expensed when incurred. When part of an investment property is replaced, the carrying amount of the replaced part is derecognised.

Investment properties are depreciated using the straight-line method over their estimated useful lives. Investment properties generally have a useful life of 60 years. The useful life has been determined based on technical evaluation performed by the management's expert.

(o) Intangible assets

Intangible assets are stated at acquisition cost, net of accumulated amortisation and accumulated impairment losses, if any. Intangible assets are amortised on a written down value basis over their estimated useful lives.

The management estimates the useful life for the intangible asset is as follows:

Asset	**Useful Life**
Computer software	5 years

The amortisation period and the amortisation method are reviewed at least at each financial period / year end. If the expected useful life of the asset is significantly different from previous estimates, the amortisation period is changed accordingly.

An asset's carrying amount is written down immediately to its recoverable amount if the asset's carrying amount is greater than its estimated recoverable amount.

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

(p) Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial period / year which are unpaid. Trade and other payables are presented as current liabilities unless payment is not due within 12 months after the reporting period or operating cycle, as applicable. They are recognised initially at their fair value and subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest method.

(q) Borrowings

Borrowings are initially recognised at fair value, net of transaction costs incurred. Borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost. Any difference between the proceeds (net of transaction costs) and the redemption amount is recognised in profit or loss over the period of the borrowings using the effective interest method.

Preference shares, which are mandatorily redeemable on a specific date, are classified as liabilities. The dividends on these preference shares are recognised in profit or loss as finance costs.

Borrowings are removed from the balance sheet when the obligation specified in the contract is discharged, cancelled or expired. The difference between the carrying amount of a financial liability that has been extinguished or transferred to another party and the consideration paid, including any non-cash assets transferred or liabilities assumed, is recognised in profit or loss as other income / other expenses.

Borrowings are classified as current liabilities unless the Company has an unconditional right to defer settlement of the liability for at least 12 months after the reporting period. Where there is a breach of a material provision of a long-term loan arrangement on or before the end of the reporting period with the effect that the liability becomes payable on demand on the reporting date, the entity does not classify the liability as current, if the lender agreed, after the reporting period and before the approval of the financial statements for issue, not to demand payment as a consequence of the breach.

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(r) Borrowing cost

General and specific borrowing costs that are directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of a qualifying asset are capitalised during the period of time that is required to complete and prepare the asset for its intended use or sale. Qualifying assets are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use or sale. Capitalisation of borrowing costs is suspended and charged to the standalone statement of profit and loss during extended periods when active development activity on the qualifying asset is interrupted.

Investment income earned on the temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets is deducted from the borrowing costs eligible for capitalisation.

Other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they are incurred.

(s) Provisions and contingent liabilities

Provisions

Provisions are recognized when there is a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of a past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and there is a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses.

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. If the effect of the time value of money is material, provisions are determined by discounting the expected future cash flows at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. Where discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as an interest expense.

Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities are disclosed when there is a possible obligation arising from past events, the existence of which will be confirmed only by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events not wholly within the control of the Company, or a present obligation that arises from past events where it is either not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount cannot be made.

(t) Employee benefits

(i) Short term obligations

Liabilities for wages and salaries, including non-monetary benefits that are expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service are recognised in respect of employees' services up to the end of the reporting period and are measured at the amounts expected to be paid when the liabilities are settled.

(ii) Other long term employee benefit obligations

The liabilities for earned leave are not expected to be settled wholly within 12 months after the end of the period in which the employees render the related service. They are therefore measured as 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 profit or loss. The obligations are presented as current liabilities in the balance sheet if the Company does not have an unconditional right to defer settlement for at least twelve months after the reporting period, regardless of when the actual settlement is expected to occur.

(iii) Post-employment obligations

The company operates the following post-employment schemes.

- defined benefit plan i.e. gratuity
- defined contribution plans such as provident fund

Gratuity obligations

The liability or asset 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 plan assets. The defined benefit obligation is calculated annually 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 by 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 employee benefits expense in the statement of profit and loss.

Remeasurement gains and losses 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 profit or loss as past service cost.

Defined contribution plans

The Company pays provident fund contributions to publicly administered provident funds as per local regulations. The Company has no further payment obligation once the contributions have been paid. The contributions are accounted for as defined contribution plans and the contributions are recognised as employee benefits expense when they are due.

(u) Contributed equity

Equity shares are classified as equity.

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of new shares or options are shown in equity as a deduction, net of tax, from the proceeds.

(v) Dividend

Provision is made for the amount of any dividend declared, being appropriately authorised and no longer at the discretion of the entity, on or before the end of the reporting period but not distributed at the end of the reporting period.

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(w) Earnings per share

(i) Basic earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing:

- The profit attributable to owners of respective class of equity shares of the Company
- By the weighted average number of equity shares (respective class wise) outstanding during the financial period.

(ii) Diluted earnings per share

Diluted earnings per share adjusts the figures used in the determination of basic earnings per share to take into account:

- the after income tax effect of interest and other financing costs associated with dilutive potential equity shares, and
- the weighted average number of additional equity shares that would have been outstanding assuming the conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares.

(x) Rounding of amounts

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

Note 2: Critical estimates and judgments

The preparation of financial statements requires the use of accounting estimates which, by definition, will seldom equal the actual results. Management also needs to exercise judgment in applying the Company's accounting policies. This note provides an overview of the areas that involved a higher degree of judgment or complexity, and of items which are more likely to be materially adjusted due to estimates and assumptions turning out to be different than those originally assessed.

- **Revenue recognition for property development**
- **Estimation of defined benefit obligation**
- **Estimate of current and deferred tax**

The Company's tax charge on ordinary activities is the sum of the total current and deferred tax charges. The calculation of the Company's total tax charge necessarily involves a degree of estimation and judgment in respect of certain items whose tax treatment cannot be finally determined until resolution has been reached with the relevant tax authority or, as appropriate, through a formal legal process. The final resolution of some of these items may give rise to material profits/losses and/or cash flows. Significant judgments are involved in determining the provision for income taxes, including amount expected to be paid/recovered for uncertain tax positions (Refer note 15).

- **Recognition of deferred tax assets for carried forward tax losses**

The recognition of deferred tax assets is based upon whether it is probable that sufficient and suitable taxable profits will be available in the future against which the reversal of temporary differences can be deducted. To determine the future taxable profits, reference is made to the approved budgets of the Company. The amounts recognised in the financial statements in respect of each matter are derived from the Company's best estimation and judgment as described above (Refer note 15).

- **Estimation of useful life of investment properties and property, plant and equipment**

Investment properties and property, plant and equipment represent a significant proportion of the asset base of the Company. The charge in respect of periodic depreciation is derived after determining an estimate of an asset's expected useful life and the expected residual value at the end of its life. The useful lives and residual values of Company's assets are determined by management at the time the asset is acquired and reviewed periodically, including at each financial year end. The lives are based on historical experience with similar assets as well as anticipation of future events, which may impact their life, such as changes in technology.

- **Estimated fair value of financial instruments**

The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques. The Management uses its judgment to select a variety of methods and make assumptions that are mainly based on market conditions existing at the end of each reporting period.

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 2 - Cash and cash equivalents

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Balances with banks		
In current accounts	76.37	63.77
Cash on hand	0.01	0.01
Total	**76.38**	**63.78**

Note 3 - Loans

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Unsecured and considered good		
Loans		
- Related parties (refer note 19)	111.52	70.52
Total	**111.52**	**70.52**

Note 4 -Other current financial assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Other receivable	-	29.04
Total	**-**	**29.04**

Note 5 - Other current assets

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Prepaid expenses	-	0.05
Total	**0.00**	**0.05**

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 6 - Share capital and other equity

Note 6(a) - Equity share capital

(i) Authorised share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	10,000	1.00

(ii) Issued, subscribed and paid up

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	10,000	1.00
Increase during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	10,000	1.00

(iii) Movements in equity share capital

Particulars	Number of shares	Amount
As at March 31, 2023	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2024	10,000	1.00
Issued during the year	-	-
As at March 31, 2025	10,000	1.00

Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares.
The Company has single class of equity shares having a par value of Rs.10 each. Each shareholder is eligible for one vote per share held. In the event of liquidation, the equity share holders are eligible to receive remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their share holdings.

(iv) Shares of the company held by holding company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Equity Shares		
10,000 [FY 2023:10,000] equity shares of Rs.10 each, fully paid up are held by Keystone Realtors Limited	1.00	1.00

(v) Details of shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
	Number of shares	% Holding	Number of shares	% Holding
Equity Shares				
Keystone Realtors Limited	10,000	100.00%	10,000	100.00%

(vi) Shareholding of promoters are disclosed below:

Name of Promoters	Number of shares	% Total shares	% Changes during the year
As at March 31, 2025			
Keystone Realtors Limited	10,000	100.00%	0.00%
As at March 31, 2024			
Keystone Realtors Limited	10,000	100.00%	0.00%

Note 6(b) - Reserves and surplus

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Retained earnings	167.03	143.74
Total	**167.03**	**143.74**

Retained earnings

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Opening balance	143.74	126.92
Profit for the year	23.28	16.82
Closing balance	167.03	143.74

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 7 - Trade payables

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Trade payables		
Dues to micro and small enterprises	3.69	0.15
Dues to others	5.02	11.81
Total	**8.71**	**11.96**

Trade payable ageing Schedules for the Year ended 31st March 2025 and Year ended 31st March 2024:
Outstanding for the Year ended 31st March 2025 from the due date of payment

Particulars	MSME	Others
Unbilled dues	0.15	2.83
Not Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 year	-	-
2- 3 years	-	-
More the 3 years	-	5.73
Total	**0.15**	**8.56**

Outstanding for the Year ended 31st March 2024 from the due date of payment

Particulars	MSME	Others
Unbilled dues	0.15	1.47
Note Due	-	-
Less than 1 year	-	-
1-2 year	-	-
2- 3 years	-	0.01
More the 3 years	-	10.33
Total	**0.15**	**11.81**

Note: Company does not have any disputed trade payables to MSME & others

The Company has certain dues to suppliers registered under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprise Development Act.

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
a) Principal amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	-	-
b) Interest amount due to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act and remaining unpaid as at year end.	-	-
c) Principal amounts paid to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
d) Interest paid, other than under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
e) Interest paid, under section 16 of MSMED Act, to suppliers registered under the MSMED Act, beyond the appointed day during the year.	-	-
f) Interest due and payable towards suppliers registered under MSMED Act, for payments already made	-	-
g) Further interest remaining due and payable for earlier years	-	-

Note 8 - Other current liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Statutory tax payables	2.34	1.56
Other liabilties	-	-
Total	**2.34**	**1.56**

Note 9 - Income tax liabilities

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Provision for Income tax	8.82	5.12
Total	**8.82**	**5.12**

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 10 - Other income

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Interest		
On deposits with banks	-	0.03
On Income tax Refund	-	0.18
Miscellaneous income	33.75	26.18
Total	**33.75**	**26.39**

Note 11 - Finance costs

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Interest		
Interest on delayed payment of statutory dues	0.46	0.25
Total	**0.46**	**0.25**

Note 12 - Other expenses

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Rates and taxes	0.01	3.03
Miscellaneous expenses	1.50	-
Bank charges	0.01	0.10
Payment to auditors- Statutory Audit Fees	0.15	0.15
Total	**1.66**	**3.28**

Note 12(a) - Details of Auditors Remuneration

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Details of Auditors Remuneration		
- Statutory audit fees	0.15	-
	0.15	**-**

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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 13 - Taxation

Note 13(a) - Income tax expense

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	8.34	6.28
Adjustment of tax related to earlier year	-	(0.23)
Total current tax expense	**8.34**	**6.05**
Deferred tax		
Decrease/(Increase) in deferred tax assets	-	-
Total deferred tax expense/(benefit)	-	-
Income tax expense	**8.34**	**6.05**

Note 13(b) - Reconciliation of tax expense and accounting profit multiplied by statutory tax rates

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Profit for the year	**31.62**	**22.87**
Statutory tax rate applicable	26.00%	26.00%
Tax expense at applicable tax rate	**8.22**	**5.95**
Adjustment of tax related to earlier year	0.12	(0.15)
Interst u/s 234BC	-	0.25
Income tax expense	**8.34**	**6.05**

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 14 - Financial Risk Management

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Financial assets - Amortised cost		
Loans	111.52	70.52
Cash and cash equivalents	76.38	63.78
Other assets	-	29.04
Total financial assets	**187.90**	**163.35**
Financial liabilities - Amortised cost		
Trade payables	8.71	11.96
Total financial liabilities	**8.71**	**11.96**

(ii) Fair value hierarchy

This section explains the judgments and estimates made in determining the fair values of the financial instruments that are measured at amortised cost and for which fair values are disclosed in the financial statements.

Level 1: Level 1 hierarchy includes financial instruments measured using quoted prices. This includes instruments like listed equity instruments, traded bonds and mutual funds that have quoted price.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market (for example, traded bonds, over-the counter derivatives) is determined using valuation techniques which maximise the use of observable market data and rely as little as possible on entity-specific estimates. If all significant inputs required to fair value an instrument are observable, the instrument is included in level 2.

Level 3: If one or more of the significant inputs is not based on observable market data, the instrument is included in level 3.

(iii) Valuation process

The finance department of the Company includes a team that performs the valuations of financial assets and liabilities required for financial reporting purposes, including level 3 fair values.

The carrying amounts of short term loans, cash and cash equivalents and current trade payables are considered to be the same as their fair values, due to their short-term nature.

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(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 15 - Financial Risk Management
The Company's activities expose it to a variety of financial risks namely credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's focus is to foresee the unpredictability of financial markets and seek to minimize potential adverse effects on its financial performance.

(i) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. Financial instruments that are subject to credit risk and concentration thereof principally consist of short term loans and cash and cash equivalents.

(ii) Liquidity risk
Liquidity is defined as the risk that the Company will not be able to settle or meet its obligations on time or at a reasonable price. Company's objective is to, at all time maintain optimum levels of liquidity to meet its financial obligations. The company manages liquidity risk by maintaining sufficient cash and cash equivalents . In addition, processes and policies related to such risks are overseen by senior management.

Maturities of financial liabilities
The table summarises the maturity profile of company's financial liabilities based on contractual undiscounted payments:

Particulars	Less than one year	One to four years	More than Four years	Total
As at March 31, 2025				
Trade payables	8.71		-	8.71
	8.71		-	8.71
As at March 31, 2024				
Trade payables	11.96			11.96
	11.96		-	11.96

(iii) Market risk

Market risk is the risk that the fair value of future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market prices. Market risk comprises two types of risk: interest rate risk and currency risk.

(a) Interest 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's exposure to risk of changes in market rate is limited as the company's has given loans which are interest free. Hence, interest rate risk is very low.

Note 16 - Capital Management

(a) Risk Management
For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company.

The Company aims to manage its capital efficiently so as to safeguard its ability to continue as a going concern and to optimise returns to our shareholders. The capital structure of the Company is based on management's judgement of the appropriate balance of key elements in order to meet its strategic and day-to day needs. We consider the amount of capital in proportion to risk and manage the capital structure in light of changes in economic conditions and the risk characteristics of the underlying assets.

The Company's aim is to translate profitable growth to superior cash generation through efficient capital management. The Company's policy is to maintain a stable and strong capital structure with a focus on total equity so as to maintain investor, creditors and market confidence and to sustain future development and growth of its business. The Company will take appropriate steps in order to maintain, or if necessary adjust, its capital structure.

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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 17 - Related Party Disclosure

I Name of related parties and nature of relationship:

A) Where control exists
Holding Company: Keystone Realtors Limited

B) Other related parties with whom transactions have taken place during the year / closing balances existed at the year end

(i) Key Management Personnel
Mr. Vincent Rodrigues, Director
Mrs. Amrita Kothari, Director

(ii) Fellow subsidiaries
Intact Builders Private Limited
Riverstone Educational Academy Private Limited

(iii) Entities in which key management personnel and their relatives are able to exercise significant influence*
Dreamz Dwellers LLP * (erstwhile Dreamz Dwellers Private limited)
Skyscraper Care JV

II Transactions with related parties

A) Transactions during the year

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Loans and Advances given		
Skyscraper Care JV	21.00	15.00
Intact Builders Private Limited	20.00	-
Loans and Advances taken		
Keystone Realtors Private Limited	-	-
Dreamz Dwellers LLP	5.00	
Loans and Advances repaid		
Dreamz Dwellers LLP	5.00	

B) Outstanding balances	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Loan and advances receivable		
Skyscraper Care JV	91.52	70.52
Intact Builders Private Limited	20.00	-
Receivable towards sale of material		
Dreamz Dwellers LLP	-	29.04

C) Terms and conditions
All related party transactions entered during the year were in ordinary course of the business and are on arm's length basis.

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Amaze Builders Private Limited
Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 18 - Ratios Analysis and its elements

Particulars	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024	% change from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Current Ratio	9.46	8.76	7.93
Return on Equity Ratio	0.15	0.12	20.74
Trade payables turnover ratio	0.20	0.01	1,420.37
Return on Capital employed	0.26	0.21	22.96
Return on investment	0.13	0.10	21.02

Reasons for significant variance in above ratio

Particulars	% change from March 31, 2024 to March 31, 2025
Current Ratio	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	Due to increase in profits during the year
Trade payables turnover ratio	Due to increase in purchases during the year
Return on Capital employed	Due to increase in profits during the year
Return on investment	Due to increase in profits during the year

Elements of Ratio

Ratios	Numerator	Denominator	As at March 31, 2025		As at March 31, 2024	
			Numerator	Denominator	Numerator	Denominator
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liability	187.90	19.87	163.39	18.65
Return on Equity Ratio	Profit for the year	Average Total Equity	23.28	156.39	16.81	136.34
Trade payables turnover ratio	Total Purchase	Average trade payable	1.65	8.42	0.15	11.63
Return on Capital employed	Profit for the year + Finance cost	Total Equity + Debt (Borrowings) - Cash and cash equivalents	23.74	91.64	17.06	80.96
Return on investment	Profit for the year + Finance cost	Total assets	23.74	187.90	17.06	163.39

*Debt-Equity ratio, debt service coverage ratio, inventory turnover ratio, trade receivable turnover ratio, net capital turnover ratio and net profit ratios are not applicable to the Company as there are no borrowings and revenue from operations in the current financial year.

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Notes to the financial statements as at and for the year ended March 31, 2025
(All amounts in INR lakhs, unless otherwise stated)

Note 19 - Segment Reporting

The company's board of directors who is identified as the chief operating decision maker of the company, examines the performance of the business and allocates funds on the basis of a single reportable segment i.e. 'Development of property'. The company has no other reportable segment. The company does not have any reportable geographical segment as it caters to the needs of only the domestic market.

Note 20 - Contingent liabilities

Contingent liabilities as at March 31, 2025 - Nil (March 31, 2024 - Nil)

Note 21 - Earnings per share

Particulars	Year ended 31st March 2025	Year ended 31st March 2024
Basic earning per share		
Profit for the year	23.28	16.82
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Basic earning per share	**232.81**	**168.27**
Diluted earning per share		
Profit for the year	23.28	16.82
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
Diluted earning per share	**232.81**	**168.28**

Note 22 - Project overview

The company is involved in development of residential complex, including the acquisition of land and construction on the same. During the period, the Company has not incurred any significant expenditure in respect of the said project. However, the company is hopeful of implementing the said project in future.

Note 23 - Additional Regulatory Information

i) Details of Benami property Held

No proceedings have been initiated on or are pending against the company for holding benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and Rules made thereunder.

ii) Borrowings secured against current assets

The Company has borrowings from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets. The Statements of current assets filed by the company if any with banks and financial institutions are in agreement with the books of accounts.

iii) Wilful Defaulter

The company has never been declared as wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

iv) Relationship with struck off companies

The company has no transactions with the companies struck off under Companies Act, 2013 or Companies Act, 1956.

v) Compliance with number of layers of companies

The company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013.

vi) Compliance with approved scheme(s) of arrangements

The company has not entered into any scheme of arrangement which has an accounting impact on current or previous financial year.

vii) Utilisation of borrowed funds and share premium

The company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:
a. 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
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

The company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the company shall:
a. directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or
b. provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the ultimate beneficiaries

viii) Undisclosed income

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There is no income surrendered or disclosed as income during the current or previous year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961, that has not been recorded in the books of account.

ix) Details of crypto currency or virtual currency

The company has not traded or invested in crypto currency or virtual currency during the current or previous year.

x) Valuation of PP&E, intangible asset and investment property

The company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment (including right-of-use assets) or intangible assets or both during the current or previous year.

xi) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies

There are no charges or satisfaction which are yet to be registered with the Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.

xii) Utilisation of borrowings availed from banks and financial institutions

The borrowings obtained by the company from banks and financial institutions have been applied for the purposes for which such loans were was taken.

Note 24 - Additional Regulatory Information

As per the requirements of rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules 2014 the Company uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account that have a feature of recording audit trail of each and every transaction creating an edit log of each change made in the books of account along with the date when such changes were made within such accounting software. This feature of recording audit trail has operated throughout the year except for certain transactions, changes made through specific access and for direct database changes and no audit trail features were tampered during the year and have been preserved by the company as per the statutory requirement for record retention.

As per our attached report of even date

For S K H D & Associates
Chartered Accountants
Firm Registration No. 105929W

H.M. Solanki

S K H D & ASSOCIATES * Chartered Accountants * MUMBAI

Hemanshu Solanki
Partner
Membership No : 132835

Place :- Mumbai
Date :-
UDIN:

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Amaze Builders Private Limited
CIN: U45200MH2008PTC180772

VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES
Digitally signed by VINCENT PATRICK RODRIGUES Date: 2025.05.13 12:34:50 +05'30'

Vincent Rodrigues
Director
DIN: 06587755

Date :-

AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI
Digitally signed by AMRITA DIPESH KOTHARI Date: 2025.05.13 12:36:29 +05'30'

Amrita Kothari
Director
DIN: 03233255

Date :-