

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Shriprop Structures Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

1. We have audited the accompanying financial statements of Shriprop Structures Private Limited ('the Company'), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Cash Flow, the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policy information and other explanatory information.
2. In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act') in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards ('Ind AS') specified under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, its profit (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

3. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing 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 ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion.

Information other than the Financial Statements and Auditor's Report thereon

4. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprise the information included in the Director's Report but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon.

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.

In connection with our audit of the financial statements, our responsibility is to read the other information and, in doing so, consider whether the other information is materially inconsistent with the financial statements, or our knowledge obtained in the audit or otherwise appears to be materially misstated.

The Director's Report is not made available to us at the date of this auditor's report. We have nothing to report in this regard.

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

5. The accompanying financial statements have been approved by the Company's Board of Directors. The Company's Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation and presentation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance including other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act 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 statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.
6. In preparing the financial statements, the Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless the Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.
7. The Board of Directors is also responsible for overseeing the Company's financial reporting process.

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

8. 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 Standards on Auditing 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.
9. As part of an audit in accordance with Standards on Auditing, specified under section 143(10) of the Act we exercise professional judgment and maintain professional skepticism throughout the audit. We also:
 - Identify and assess the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error, design and perform audit procedures responsive to those risks, and obtain audit evidence that is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our opinion. The risk of not detecting a material misstatement resulting from fraud is higher than for one resulting from error, as fraud may involve collusion, forgery, intentional omissions, misrepresentations, or the override of internal control;
 - Obtain an understanding of internal control relevant to the audit in order to design audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances under section 143(3)(i) of the Act we are also responsible for expressing our opinion on whether the Company has adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls;
 - Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management;
 - Conclude on the appropriateness of Board of Directors' 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; and

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- 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.
10. 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.

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

11. Based on our audit, we report that the Company has not paid or provided for any managerial remuneration during the year. Accordingly, reporting under section 197(16) of the Act is not applicable.
12. As required by the Companies (Auditor's Report) Order, 2020 ('the Order') issued by the Central Government of India in terms of section 143(11) of the Act we give in the Annexure I a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
13. Further to our comments in Annexure I, as required by section 143(3) of the Act based on our audit, we report, to the extent applicable, that:
- a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purpose of our audit of the accompanying financial statements;
 - 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 and except for the matters stated in paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - c) The financial statements dealt with by this report agree with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with Ind AS specified under section 133 of the Act;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on 31 March 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of section 164(2) of the Act;
 - f) The qualification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in paragraph 13(b) above on reporting under section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 13(h)(vi) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended);
 - g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as on 31 March 2025 and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate report in Annexure II wherein we have expressed an unmodified opinion; and
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 (as amended), in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - i. the Company, as detailed in note 31 to the financial statements, has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position as at 31 March 2025;
 - ii. the Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses as at 31 March 2025;
 - iii. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company during the year ended 31 March 2025;

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- iv. a. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or securities premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the intermediaries'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the intermediary shall, whether, directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ('the Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf the Ultimate Beneficiaries;
- b. The management has represented that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, as disclosed in note 35 to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person or entity, including foreign entities ('the Funding Parties'), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ('Ultimate Beneficiaries') or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and
- c. Based on such audit procedures performed as considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the management representations under sub-clauses (a) and (b) above contain any material misstatement.
- v. The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year ended 31 March 2025; and
- vi. As stated in note 34 to the financial statements and based on our examination which included test checks, except for instance mentioned below, the Company, in respect of financial year commencing on 1 April 2024, has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Furthermore, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention, other than the consequential impact of the exception given below:

Nature of exception noted	Details of Exception
Instances of accounting software for maintaining books of account for which the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was not operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software.	The audit trail feature was not enabled at the database level for accounting software to log any direct data changes, used for maintenance of all accounting records by the Company.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

sd/-

Nikhil Vaid
Partner
Membership No.: 213356
UDIN: 25213356BMKZAA1188

Hyderabad
27 May 2025

Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Annexure II to the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Shriprop Structures Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Independent Auditor's Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('the Act')

1. In conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of Shriprop Structures Private Limited ('the Company') as at and for the year ended 31 March 2025, we have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company as at that date.

Responsibilities of Management and Those Charged with Governance for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditor's Responsibility for the Audit of the Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India ('ICAI') prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, and the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls Over Financial Reporting ('the Guidance Note') 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 with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. Our audit involves performing procedures to obtain audit evidence about the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements includes obtaining an understanding of such internal financial controls, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgement, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls with reference to financial statements .

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

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Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Opinion

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

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

sd/-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No.: 213356

UDIN: 25213356BMKZAA1188

Hyderabad

27 May 2025

Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Annexure I referred to in Paragraph 12 of the Independent Auditor's Report of even date to the members of Shriprop Structures Private Limited on the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

- (i) (a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of property, plant and equipment.
(B) The Company does not have any intangible assets and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (b) The property, plant and equipment have been physically verified by the management during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on such verification. In our opinion, the frequency of physical verification programme adopted by the Company, is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets.
- (c) The Company does not own any immovable property (including investment properties). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (d) The Company has adopted cost model for its Property, Plant and Equipment. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(i)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (e) No proceedings have been initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 (as amended) and rules made thereunder.
- (ii) (a) The inventories held by the Company comprise stock of units in completed projects, work-in-progress of projects under development and property held for development. Having regard to the nature of inventory, the management has conducted physical verification of inventory by way of verification of title deeds, site visits conducted and continuous project progress monitoring by competent persons, at reasonable intervals during the year and no material discrepancies were noticed on aforesaid physical verification.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits by banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) The Company has not made any investment 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 Partnerships (LLPs) or any other parties during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(iii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iv) As the Company is engaged in providing infrastructural facilities as specified in Schedule VI of the Act, provisions of section 186 except sub-section (1) of the Act are not applicable to the Company. Further, the Company has not entered into any transaction covered under section 185 and 186(1) of the Act.
- (v) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not accepted any deposits or there are no amounts which have been deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Act and the Companies (Acceptance of Deposits) Rules, 2014 (as amended). Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (vi) The Central Government has specified maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act in respect of the products of the Company. We have broadly reviewed the books of account maintained by the Company pursuant to the rules made by the Central Government for the maintenance of cost records and are of the opinion that, prima facie, the prescribed accounts and records have been made and maintained. However, we have not made a detailed examination of the cost records with a view to determine whether they are accurate or complete.

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(vii) (a) In our opinion, and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, income-tax, cess and other material statutory dues, as applicable, with the appropriate authorities, though there have been slight delays in a few cases. Further, no undisputed amounts payable in respect thereof were outstanding at the year-end for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us, there are no statutory dues referred in sub-clause (a) which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute except for the following:

(₹ in lakhs)

Name of the statute	Nature of dues	Amount	Amount paid under Protest	Period to which amount relates	Forum where dispute is pending	Remarks, if any
Central Goods and Services Tax Act, 2017	Tax/Interest demanded	239.71	Nil	2020-21	State Tax Officer, Pondy Bazar Assessment Circle	

(viii) According to the information and explanations given to us, no transactions were surrendered or disclosed as income during the year in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) which have not been previously recorded in the books of accounts.

(ix) (a) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not defaulted in repayment of its loans or borrowings or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, loans amounting to ₹ 2,862.07 lakhs are repayable on demand and terms and conditions for payment of interest thereon have not been stipulated. Further, such loans have not been demanded for repayment as on date and no interest is receivable on such loans.

(b) According to the information and explanations given to us including representation received from the management of the Company, and on the basis of our audit procedures, we report that the Company has not been declared a willful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or any government authority.

(c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, money raised by way of term loans were applied for the purposes for which these were obtained.

(d) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, funds raised by the Company on short term basis have, prima facie, not been utilised for long term purposes.

(e) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not have any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(ix)(e) and clause 3(ix)(f) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(x) (a) The Company has not raised any money by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments), during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is 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 made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or (fully, partially or optionally) convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

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- (xi) (a) To the best of our knowledge and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or no fraud on the Company has been noticed or reported during the period covered by our audit.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, no report under sub-section 12 of section 143 of the Act has been filed by the auditors in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, with the Central Government for the period covered by our audit.
- (c) According to the information and explanations given to us including the representation made to us by the management of the Company, there are no whistle-blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) The Company is not a Nidhi Company and the Nidhi Rules, 2014 are not applicable to it. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xiii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, all transactions entered into by the Company, with the related parties are in compliance with section 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements etc., as required under Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified in Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 as prescribed under section 133 of the Act. Further, according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to constitute an audit committee under section 177 of the Act.
- (xiv) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not required to and consequently, does not have an internal audit system as per the provisions of section 138 of the Act. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xv) According to the information and explanation given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with its directors and accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xv) of the Order with respect to compliance with the provisions of section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, reporting under clauses 3(xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (d) Based on the information and explanations given to us and as represented by the management of the Company, the Group (as defined in Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have any CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current financial year but had incurred cash losses amounting to ₹ 299.53 lakhs in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, reporting under clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the plans of the Board of Directors and management, based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions and communication from the Holding Company stating its intention to provide unconditional operational and financial support to the Company as further described in note 2(b) of the accompanying financial statements, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the company as and when they fall due.

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- (xx) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company does not meet the criteria as specified under sub-section (1) of section 135 of the Act read with the Companies (Corporate Social Responsibility Policy) Rules, 2014 and according, reporting under clause 3(xx) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (xxi) The reporting under clause 3(xxi) of the Order is not applicable in respect of audit of standalone financial statements of the Company. Accordingly, no comment has been included in respect of said clause under this report.

For **Walker Chandiok & Co LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

sd/-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No.: 213356

UDIN: 25213356BMKZAA1188

Hyderabad

27 May 2025

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	Note	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
I ASSETS			
Non-current assets			
(a) Property, plant and equipment	2	7.03	5.65
(b) Non-current tax assets	3	82.61	32.52
Total non-current assets		89.64	38.17
Current assets			
(a) Inventories	4	10,867.34	12,550.08
(b) Financial assets			
(i) Trade receivables	5	251.66	1,204.45
(ii) Cash and cash equivalents	6	312.50	249.28
(iii) Bank balances other than (ii) above	7	242.70	241.07
(iv) Other financial assets	8	93.77	143.62
(c) Other current assets	9	1,122.21	939.55
Total current assets		12,890.18	15,328.05
Total assets		12,979.82	15,366.22
II. EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
Equity			
(a) Equity share capital	10	1.00	1.00
(b) Other equity	11	(4,688.59)	(4,885.10)
Total equity		(4,687.59)	(4,884.10)
Liabilities			
Non-current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12A	-	-
Total non-current liabilities		-	-
Current liabilities			
(a) Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12B	9,176.83	9,498.70
(ii) Trade payables	13		
- Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises		547.94	317.75
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro and small enterprises		1,482.05	1,553.30
(iii) Other financial liabilities	14	381.68	171.94
(b) Other current liabilities	15	6,078.91	8,708.63
Total current liabilities		17,667.41	20,250.32
Total equity and liabilities		12,979.82	15,366.22
Material accounting policies	1.2		

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Shriprop Structures Private Limited

Sd-

Nikhil Vaid
Partner
Membership No. : 213356

Hyderabad
27 May 2025

Sd-

Gopalakrishnan J
Director
DIN: 02354467

Bengaluru
27 May 2025

Sd-

Rajesh Y Shirwatkar
Director
DIN: 02882293

Bengaluru
27 May 2025

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

		Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
	Note		
Revenue			
Revenue from operations	16	7,511.60	9,720.97
Other income	17	27.94	150.76
Total Income		7,539.54	9,871.73
Expenses			
Material and construction cost		4,066.01	4,464.31
Changes in inventories	18	1,682.74	4,200.46
Finance costs	19	855.99	949.27
Depreciation expense	2	1.19	2.04
Other expenses	20	737.10	464.46
Total expenses		7,343.03	10,080.54
Profit/(loss) before tax		196.51	(208.81)
Tax expense	21	-	-
Profit/(loss) after tax		196.51	(208.81)
Other comprehensive income		-	-
Total other comprehensive profit/(loss) for the year		196.51	(208.81)
Profit/(loss) per share (Nominal value ₹ 10 per share)	22		
Basic (₹)		1,965.00	(2,088.00)
Diluted (₹)		1,965.00	(2,088.00)

Material accounting policies

1.2

The accompanying notes referred to above form an integral part of the financial statements

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

Sd-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No. : 213356

Hyderabad

27 May 2025

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shriprop Structures Private Limited**

Sd-

Gopalakrishnan J

Director

DIN: 02354467

Bengaluru

27 May 2025

Sd-

Rajesh Y Shirwatkar

Director

DIN: 02882293

Bengaluru

27 May 2025

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Statement of Cashflows for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
A. Cash flow from operating activities:		
Profit / (Loss) before tax	196.51	(208.81)
Adjustments for profit and loss account items:		
Depreciation expense	1.19	2.04
Write off of trade receivables	257.29	-
Interest income	(27.57)	(47.17)
Finance costs	855.99	949.27
Liabilities no longer required written back	(0.10)	(92.75)
Operating profit before working capital changes	1,283.31	602.58
Working Capital Adjustments		
Decrease in trade receivables	695.50	790.98
Decrease / (increase) in current and financial assets	(132.81)	611.87
Decrease in inventories	1,682.74	4,200.46
Increase in trade payables	159.04	464.18
(Decrease) in other liabilities and provisions	(2,419.98)	(3,225.67)
Cash generated from operating activities	1,267.80	3,444.40
Income tax paid	(50.09)	(15.14)
Net cash generated from operating activities	1,217.71	3,429.26
B. Cash flow from investing activities:		
Redemption of bank deposits (net)	(1.63)	(8.16)
Interest income	27.56	50.41
Purchase of fixed assets	(2.56)	-
Net cash generated from investing activities	23.37	42.25
C. Cash flow from financing activities:		
Proceeds from term loan	1,000.00	-
Repayment of term loan	(2,515.00)	(1,662.00)
Proceeds for working capital facility, net of repayments	1,152.25	-
Finance costs paid	(768.04)	(861.08)
Loans availed repaid to related parties (net)	(47.07)	(1,509.30)
Net cash used in financing activities	(1,177.86)	(4,032.38)
Increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents(net)	63.22	(560.87)
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year	249.28	810.15
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year	312.50	249.28

Note:

Changes in financing liabilities arising from cash and non-cash changes:

Liabilities	As at 1 April 2024	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		As at 31 March 2025
			Adjustment of transaction cost	Accrued interest	
Term Loan from banks	6,589.56	(1,515.00)	87.95	-	5,162.51
Working capital facility	-	1,152.25	-	-	1,152.25
Loan from related parties	2,909.14	(47.07)	-	-	2,862.07
	9,498.70	(409.82)	87.95	-	9,176.83

Liabilities	As at 1 April 2023	Cash flow	Non-cash changes		As at 31 March 2024
			Adjustment of transaction cost	Accrued interest	
Term Loan from banks	8,163.37	(1,662.00)	88.19	-	6,589.56
Loans from related parties	4,418.44	(1,509.30)	-	-	2,909.14
	12,581.81	(3,171.30)	88.19	-	9,498.70

As per report of even date

For Walker Chandio & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Shriprop Structures Private Limited

Sd-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No. : 213356

Hyderabad
27 May 2025

Sd-

Gopalakrishnan J

Director

DIN: 02354467

Bengaluru
27 May 2025

Sd-

Rajesh Y Shirwatkar

Director

DIN: 02882293

Bengaluru
27 May 2025

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Statement of Changes in Equity for the year ended 31 March 2025
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

A. Equity share capital

Particulars	Amount
Balance as at 1 April 2023	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2024	1.00
Changes in equity share capital during the year	-
Balance as at 31 March 2025	1.00

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserve & Surplus		
	Retained Earnings	Deemed capital contribution (^)	Total
Balance as at 1 April 2023	(12,516.69)	7,840.40	(4,676.29)
Loss for the year	(208.81)	-	(208.81)
Balance as at 31 March 2024	(12,725.50)	7,840.40	(4,885.10)
Profit for the year	196.51	-	196.51
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(12,528.99)	7,840.40	(4,688.59)

(^) Represents the waiver of loan by the Holding company. Refer note 11.

As per our report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Shriprop Structures Private Limited

Sd-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No. : 213356

Hyderabad

27 May 2025

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Bengaluru

27 May 2025

Shriprop Structures Private Limited

Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

1 Company overview and material accounting policies

1.1 Company overview

Shriprop Structures Private Limited was incorporated on 03 January 2008 under Companies Act, 2013. The registered office is located at No. 31, 2nd Main Road, T. Chowdaiah Road, Sadashivanagar, Bangalore-560080. The Company is engaged in the business of construction, development and sale of all or any part of housing projects, commercial premises and other related activities.

1.2 Material accounting policies

a. Statement of compliance

The financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind-AS) as notified under section 133 of the Companies Act 2013 read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules 2015 by Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA'). The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies during the periods presented.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 27 May 2025.

b. Basis of preparation of financial statements

The financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis under the historical cost basis except for certain financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes in to account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. Fair value for measurement and/or disclosure purposes in these financial statements is determined on such a basis, except for share based payment transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 102, 'Share-based Payment', leasing transactions that are within the scope of Ind AS 116, 'Leases', and measurements that have some similarities to fair value but are not fair value, such as net realizable value in Ind AS 2 'Inventories', or value in use in Ind AS 36 'Impairment of assets'.

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

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: The fair value of financial instruments that are not traded in an active market is determined using valuation techniques which maximize the use of observable market data rely as little as possible on entity specific estimates.

Level 3: Inputs for the assets or liabilities that are not based on the observable marked data (unobservable inputs)

Going concern:

During the year ended 31 March 2025, the Company has made profit of ₹ 196.52 lakhs (31 March 2024: loss of 208.81 lakhs), however the Company's accumulated losses aggregated to ₹ 12,528.98 lakhs (31 March 2024: 12,725.50 lakhs) which has resulted in a negative net worth of ₹ 4,687.58 lakhs (31 March 2024: 4,884.10 lakhs) and its current liabilities exceeds the current assets by ₹ 4,777.23 lakhs (31 March 2024: 4,922.27 lakhs). This factor would normally indicate the existence of a material uncertainty which may cast significant doubt about the Company's ability to continue as going concern. The Company has been generating positive cashflows from their operations consistently over the period and based on the long term strategy and future business plan, duly approved by the Board of Directors, the Company is expecting to generate positive cashflows going forward as well and will be able to settle liabilities as they arise. Accordingly the financial statements are prepared on going concern basis.

c. Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements is in conformity with generally accepted accounting principles which require the management of the Company to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amount of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent liabilities at the end of the reporting period. Although these estimates are based upon the management's best knowledge of current events and actions, uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in the outcomes requiring a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets or liabilities in future period. Appropriate changes in estimates are made as management becomes aware of changes in circumstances surrounding the estimates. Application of accounting policies that require significant accounting estimates involving complex and subjective judgments and the use of assumptions in these financial statements have been disclosed in note 1.3.

d. Standards issued but not yet effective

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs notified new standards or amendment to existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. The Company applied following amendments for the first-time during the current year which are effective from 01 April 2024:

Amendments to Ind AS 116 - Lease liability in a sale and leaseback

The amendments require an entity to recognise lease liability including variable lease payments which are not linked to index or a rate in a way it does not result into gain on Right of Use asset it retains.

Introduction of Ind AS 117

MCA notified Ind AS 117, a comprehensive standard that prescribe, recognition, measurement and disclosure requirements, to avoid diversities in practice for accounting insurance contracts and it applies to all companies i.e., to all "insurance contracts" regardless of the issuer. However, Ind AS 117 is not applicable to the entities which are insurance companies registered with IRDAI.

The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that these amendments do not have any impact on the financial statements.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

e. Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification.

(i) An asset is classified as current when it is:

- Expected to be realized or intended to sold or consumed in normal operating cycle
 - Held primarily for the purpose of trading
 - Expected to be realized within twelve months after the reporting period, or
 - Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period
- (ii) All other assets are classified as non-current.

(iii) A liability is classified as current when:

- It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle
- It is held primarily for the purpose of trading
- It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period, or
- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period

(iv) All other liabilities are classified as non-current.

(v) Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

Based on the nature of service and the time between the acquisition of assets for development and their realization in cash and cash equivalents, the Company has ascertained its operating cycle as four years for the purpose of current and non-current classification of assets and liabilities which pertain to the project and for all other assets and liabilities the Company has considered twelve months.

f. Foreign currency transactions

Functional and presentation currency

The financial statements are presented in Indian Rupee ('₹') which is also the functional and presentation currency of the Company. All amounts have been rounded-off to the nearest lakhs, unless otherwise indicated.

(a) Initial recognition

Foreign currency transactions are recorded in the functional currency, by applying to the exchange rate between the functional currency and the foreign currency at the date of the transaction.

(b) Conversion

Foreign currency monetary items are converted to functional currency using the closing rate. Non-monetary items denominated in a foreign currency which are carried at historical cost are reported using the exchange rate at the date of the transaction; and non-monetary items which are carried at fair value or any other similar valuation denominated in a foreign currency are reported using the exchange rates that existed when the values were determined.

Exchange differences arising on monetary items on settlement, or restatement as at reporting date, at rates different from those at which they were initially recorded, are recognized in the statement of profit and loss in the year in which they arise.

g. Revenue recognition

Revenue from contracts with customers 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 expects to be entitled in exchange for those goods or services. Revenue is measured based on the transaction price, which is the consideration, adjusted for discounts and other credits, if any, as specified in the contract with the customer. The Company presents revenue from contracts with customers net of indirect taxes in its statement of profit and loss.

The Company considers whether there are other promises in the contract that are separate performance obligations to which a portion of the transaction price needs to be allocated. In determining the transaction price, the Company considers the effects of variable consideration, the existence of significant financing components, non-cash consideration, and consideration payable to the customer (if any).

The Company has applied five step model as per Ind AS 115 'Revenue from contracts with customers' to recognise revenue in the standalone financial statements. The Company satisfies a performance obligation and recognises revenue over time, if one of the following criteria is met:

- a) The customer simultaneously receives and consumes the benefits provided by the Company's performance as the Company performs; or
- b) The Company's performance creates or enhances an asset that the customer controls as the asset is created or enhanced; or
- c) The Company's 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 any of the above conditions are not met, revenue is recognised at the point in time at which the performance obligation is satisfied.

Revenue is recognised either at point of time or over a period of time based on various conditions as included in the contracts with customers.

Sale of constructed / developed properties

Revenue is recognised over the time from the financial year in which the control of the asset is transferred based on the percentage-of-completion method ('POC method') of accounting with cost of project incurred (input method) for the respective projects determining the degree of completion of the performance obligation.

The revenue recognition of real estate property under development requires forecasts to be made of total budgeted costs with the outcomes of underlying construction contracts, which further require assessments and judgments to be made on changes in work scopes and other payments to the extent they are probable and they are capable of being reliably measured. In case, where the total project cost is estimated to exceed total revenues from the project, the loss is recognised immediately in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Further, for projects executed through joint development arrangements not being jointly controlled operations, wherein the land owner/possessor provides land and the Company undertakes to develop properties on such land and in lieu of land owner providing land, the Company has agreed to transfer certain percentage of constructed area or certain percentage of the revenue proceeds, the revenue from the development and transfer of constructed area/revenue sharing arrangement in exchange of such development rights/ land is being accounted on gross basis on launch of the project. Revenue is recognised over time using input method, on the basis of the inputs to the satisfaction of a performance obligation relative to the total expected inputs to the satisfaction of that performance obligation.

The revenue is measured at the fair value of the land received, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. When the fair value of the land received cannot be measured reliably, the revenue is measured at the fair value of the estimated construction service rendered to the land owner, adjusted by the amount of any cash or cash equivalents transferred. The fair value so estimated is considered as the cost of land in the computation of percentage of completion for the purpose of revenue recognition as discussed above.

For contracts involving sale of real estate unit, the Company receives the consideration in accordance with the terms of the contract in proportion of the percentage of completion of such real estate project and represents payments made by customers to secure performance obligation of the Company under the contract enforceable by customers. Such consideration is received and utilised for specific real estate projects in accordance with the requirements of the Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016. Consequently, the Company has concluded that such contracts with customers do not involve any financing element since the same arises for reasons explained above, which is other than for provision of finance to/from the customer.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

g. Revenue recognition (contd)

Others

Interest on delayed receipts, cancellation/ forfeiture income and transfer fees etc from customers are recognised based upon underlying agreements with customers and when reasonable certainty of collection is established.

Contract balances

Contract asset is the right to consideration in exchange for goods or services transferred to the customer. If the Company performs by transferring goods or services to a customer before the customer pays consideration or before payment is due, a contract asset is recognised for the earned consideration that is conditional.

Trade receivable represents the Company's right to an amount of consideration that is unconditional (i.e., only the passage of time is required before payment of the consideration is due).

Contract liability is the obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the Company has received consideration (or an amount of consideration is due) from the customer. 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.

Interest income

Interest income is accounted on an accrual basis at effective interest rate, except in cases where ultimate collection is considered doubtful.

h. Inventories

Properties held for development

Properties held for development represents land acquired for future development and construction, and is stated at cost including the cost of land, the related costs of acquisition and other costs incurred to get the properties ready for their intended use.

Properties under development

Properties under development represents construction work in progress which are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. This comprises of cost of land, construction related overhead expenditure, borrowing costs and other net costs incurred during the period of development.

Properties held for sale

Completed properties held for sale are stated at the lower of cost and net realizable value. Cost includes cost of land, construction related overhead expenditure, borrowing costs and other costs incurred during the period of development.

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

i. Property, Plant and Equipment (PPE)

Recognition and initial measurement

Property, plant and equipment are stated at their cost of acquisition. On transition to Ind AS i.e., on 01 April 2015, the Company had elected to measure all its property, plant and equipment at the previous GAAP carrying value (deemed cost). The cost comprises purchase price, borrowing cost if capitalization criteria are met, any expected costs of decommissioning and any directly attributable cost of bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use. Any trade discount and rebates are deducted in arriving at the purchase price.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent costs are included in the asset's carrying amount or recognized as a separate asset, as appropriate, only when it is probable that future economic benefits associated with the item will flow to the Company. All other repair and maintenance costs are recognized in statement of profit and loss as incurred.

Depreciation and useful lives

Depreciation/amortization on property, plant & equipment is provided on the straight-line method, based on the useful life of asset specified in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. The Management estimates the useful lives of the assets as per the indicative useful life prescribed in Schedule II to the Companies Act, 2013. Residual values, useful lives and method of depreciation are reviewed at each financial year end and adjusted prospectively, if appropriate.

Office equipment	5 years
Furniture and fixtures	10 years
Computers	3 years
Vehicles	8 years
Interiors	3 years
Building - Temporary Structure	3 years

Cost of assets not ready for use at the balance sheet date are disclosed under capital work-in-progress.

De-recognition

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

j. Borrowing cost

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition, construction or production of qualifying assets, which are assets that necessarily take a substantial period of time to get ready for their intended use, are added to the cost of those assets, until such time as the assets are substantially ready for their intended use.

All other borrowing costs are recognized in the Statement of Profit and Loss in the period in which they are incurred.

The Company determines the amount of borrowing costs eligible for capitalization as the actual borrowing costs incurred on that borrowing during the period less any interest income earned on temporary investment of specific borrowings pending their expenditure on qualifying assets, to the extent that an entity borrows funds specifically for the purpose of obtaining a qualifying asset. In case if the Company borrows generally and uses the funds for obtaining a qualifying asset, borrowing costs eligible for capitalization are determined by applying a The Company suspends capitalization of borrowing costs during extended periods in which it suspends active development of a qualifying

k. Cash and cash equivalents

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

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

I. Tax expense

Income taxes

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

Current tax

Current tax is the amount of tax payable based on the taxable profit for the year as determined in accordance with the applicable tax rates and the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961 and other applicable tax laws in the countries where the Company operates and generates taxable income.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognized on temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities in the financial statements and the corresponding tax bases used in the computation of taxable profit. Deferred tax liabilities are generally recognized for all taxable temporary differences. Deferred tax assets are generally recognized for all deductible temporary differences to the extent that it is probable that taxable profits will be available against which those deductible temporary differences can be utilized.

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

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are measured at the tax rates that are expected to apply in the period in which the liability is settled or the asset realized, based on tax rates (and tax laws) that have been enacted or substantively enacted by the end of the reporting period.

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

Current and deferred tax for the period

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

m. Earnings per share

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

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

n. Provisions, contingent assets and contingent liabilities

Provisions are recognized only when there is a present obligation (legal or constructive), as a result of past events, and it is probable that an outflow of resources embodying economic benefits will be required to settle the obligation and when a reliable estimate of the amount of obligation can be made at the reporting date. These estimates are reviewed at each reporting date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material, using a current pre-tax rate that reflects, when appropriate, the risks specific to the liability. When discounting is used, the increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as a finance cost.

When the Company expects some or all of a provision to be reimbursed, the reimbursement is recognised as a separate asset, but only when the reimbursement is virtually certain. The expense relating to a provision is presented in the statement of profit and loss net of any reimbursement.

(i) Possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Group or

(ii) Present obligations arising from past events where it is not probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation or a reliable estimate of the amount of the obligation cannot be made.

Contingent assets are neither recognised nor disclosed except when realisation of income is virtually certain, related asset is disclosed.

o. Financial instruments

Financial assets

Initial recognition and measurement

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, except trade receivables which are initially measured at transaction price. Transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset is also adjusted.

Subsequent measurement

Debt Instruments

Debt instruments at amortized cost

A 'Debt instruments' is subsequently measured at amortized cost if it is held within a business model whose objective is to hold the asset in order to collect contractual cash flows and the contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

After initial measurement, such financial assets are subsequently measured at amortized cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Amortized cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortization is included in finance income in the profit or loss. The losses arising from impairment are recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Debt Instruments at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI)

A debt instrument is subsequently measured at fair value through other comprehensive income if it is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cash flows and selling financial assets and the contractual terms of the asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding. Fair value movements are recognized in other comprehensive income (OCI).

Debt instruments at Fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL)

FVTPL is a residual category for debt instruments. Any debt instrument, which does not meet the criteria for categorization as at amortized cost or as FVOCI, is classified as at FVTPL. Debt instruments included within the FVTPL category are measured at fair value with all changes recognized in the statement of profit and loss.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information

o. Financial instruments (contd)

Equity investments

All equity investments in the scope of Ind AS 109, 'Financial Instruments', are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading and contingent consideration has been recognized by an acquirer in a business combination to which Ind AS 103, 'Business Combinations' applies, are classified as at FVTPL. For all other equity instruments, the Company may make an irrevocable election to present in OCI with subsequent changes in the fair value.

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 FVOCI, then all fair value changes on the instrument, excluding dividends, impairment gains or losses and foreign exchange gains and losses, are recognized in the OCI.

There is no recycling of the amounts from OCI to the statement of profit and loss, even on sale of investment.

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

De-recognition of financial assets

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

p. Financial liabilities

Initial recognition

All financial liabilities are recognized initially at fair value and transaction cost that is attributable to the acquisition of the financial liabilities is also adjusted. These liabilities are classified as amortized cost.

Subsequent measurement

These liabilities include borrowings and deposits. Subsequent to initial recognition, these liabilities are measured at amortized cost using the effective interest method.

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

Offsetting of financial instruments

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

q. Financial guarantee contracts

Financial guarantee contracts issued by the Company are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified debtor fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognised initially as a liability at fair value, adjusted for transaction costs that are directly attributable to the issuance of the guarantee. Subsequently, the liability is measured at the higher of the amount of loss allowance determined as per impairment requirements of Ind AS 109 and the amount recognised less cumulative amortization.

r. Impairment of financial assets

The Company recognizes loss allowances using the expected credit loss (ECL) model for the financial assets which are not fair valued through profit or loss. Loss allowance for trade receivables with no significant financing component is measured at an amount equal to lifetime ECL. For all other financial assets, expected credit losses are measured at an amount equal to the twelve month ECL, unless there has been a significant increase in credit risk from initial recognition in which case those are measured at lifetime ECL. The amount of expected credit losses (or reversal) that is required to adjust the loss allowance at the reporting date to the amount that is required to be recognized is recognized as an impairment gain or loss in the statement of profit and loss.

s. Impairment of non-financial assets

At the end of each reporting period, the Company reviews the carrying amounts of its tangible and intangible assets to determine whether there is any indication that those assets have suffered an impairment loss. If any such indication exists, the recoverable amount of the asset is estimated in order to determine the extent of the impairment loss (if any). Where it is not possible to estimate the recoverable amount of an individual asset, the Company estimates the recoverable amount of the cash-generating unit to which the asset belongs. Where a reasonable and consistent basis of allocation can be identified, corporate assets are also allocated to individual cash-generating units, or otherwise they are allocated to the smallest group of cash-generating units for which a reasonable and consistent allocation basis can be identified.

Recoverable amount is the higher of fair value less costs to sell and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to their present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the asset for which the estimates of future cash flows have not been adjusted.

If the recoverable amount of an asset (or cash-generating unit) is estimated to be less than its carrying amount, the carrying amount of the asset (or cash-generating unit) is reduced to its recoverable amount. An impairment loss is recognized immediately in the statement of profit and loss, unless the relevant asset is carried at a revalued amount, in which case the impairment loss is treated as a revaluation decrease.

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

t. Segment reporting

Operating segments are reported in a manner consistent with the internal reporting provided to the chief operating decision maker. The Company is engaged in the business of construction, development and sale of all or any part of housing project which is the only reportable segment. The Company operates primarily in India and there is no other significant geographical segment.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited**Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information****u. Cash flow statement**

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

The loans from/to related parties are in nature of current accounts. Accordingly, receipts and payments from/to related parties have been shown on a net basis in the cash flow statement.

1.3 Significant judgements and estimates in applying accounting policies

- a.** Revenue from contracts with customers - The Company has applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.
- b.** Net realizable value of inventory - The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices and expected date of commencement and completion of the project, the estimated future selling price, cost to complete projects and selling cost.
- c.** Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.
- d.** Contingent liabilities – At each balance sheet date basis the management estimate, changes in facts and legal aspects, the Company assesses the requirement of provisions against the outstanding guarantees and litigations. However, the actual future outcome may be different from this estimate.
- e.** Recognition of deferred tax assets – The extent to which deferred tax assets can be recognized is based on an assessment of the probability of the future taxable income against which the deferred tax assets can be utilized.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

2 Property, plant and equipment

Details of the Company's property, plant and equipment and reconciliation of their carrying amounts from beginning to end of reporting year is as follows:

Particulars	Building - temporary structure	Office equipment	Computers	Furniture and fixtures	Interiors	Vehicles	Total
Gross carrying amount							
As at 01 April 2023	1.40	20.80	22.51	9.79	0.69	5.24	60.43
Additions (*)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Disposals/assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2024	1.40	20.80	22.51	9.79	0.69	5.24	60.43
Additions (*)	-	0.21	-	2.35	-	-	2.56
Disposals/assets written off	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
At 31 March 2025	1.40	21.01	22.51	12.14	0.69	5.24	62.99
Accumulated depreciation							
Upto 01 April 2023	1.23	20.24	20.44	7.62	0.59	2.61	52.73
Charge for the year	-	0.50	-	0.55	-	0.99	2.04
Adjustments for disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upto 31 March 2024	1.23	20.74	20.44	8.17	0.59	3.60	54.77
Charge for the year	-	0.27	-	0.58	-	0.34	1.19
Adjustments for disposals	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Upto 31 March 2025	1.23	21.01	20.44	8.75	0.59	3.94	55.96
Carrying Amount (net)							
At 31 March 2024	0.17	0.06	2.07	1.62	0.10	1.64	5.65
At 31 March 2025	0.17	0.00	2.07	3.39	0.10	1.30	7.03

(*) There are no borrowing costs capitalized during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

a. Contractual obligations

There are no contractual commitments pending for the acquisition of property, plant and equipment as at balance sheet date.

b. Property, plant and equipment pledged as security

There was no property, plant and equipment pledged as security during the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

c. The Company has not revalued its property, plant and equipment as at the balance sheet date.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
3 Non-current tax assets		
Tax deducted at source	82.61	32.52
	82.61	32.52
4 Inventories (*) (Valued at cost or net realisable value, which ever is lower)		
Properties under development	5,721.78	7,920.06
Properties held for development	5,060.72	4,493.17
Properties held for sale	84.84	136.85
	10,867.34	12,550.08

(*) Details of assets pledged are given under note 23.

5 Trade receivables (*)		
Trade receivables	508.95	1,204.45
Less : Allowance for doubtful debts	(257.29)	-
	251.66	1,204.45
Break up of security details		
Trade receivables considered good - Secured	186.41	686.44
Trade receivables considered good - Unsecured	65.25	518.01
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	257.29	-
	508.95	1,204.45
Allowance for doubtful loans		
Trade Receivables which have significant increase in credit risk	(257.29)	-
	(257.29)	-

(*) Details of assets pledged are given under note 23.

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Less than 6 months	6 months- 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025						
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	74.50	66.07	39.13	4.14	67.81	251.66
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	257.29	257.29
As at 31 March 2024						
Undisputed Trade receivables- considered good	486.72	310.27	37.03	29.24	341.19	1,204.45
Undisputed Trade receivables- which have significant increase in credit risk	-	-	-	-	-	-

Note: Since there are no receivable balances which are disputed in nature, ageing of disputed receivable is not disclosed.

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
6 Cash and cash equivalents (*)		
Balances with banks:		
In escrow accounts (^)	100.61	144.62
In current accounts	211.89	104.66
	312.50	249.28

(*) The Company has undrawn committed borrowing facilities of ₹ 1,420.49 lakhs (31 March 2024 - ₹ 2,420.50 lakhs)

(^) Details of assets pledged are given under note 23.

7 Bank balances other than cash and cash equivalents		
Deposits with original maturity more than 3 months and less than 12 months (*)	242.70	226.80
Deposits with original maturity more than 12 months	-	14.27
	242.70	241.07
Less: Disclosed under non current financial assets	-	-
	242.70	241.07

(*) Details of assets pledged are given under note 23.

8 Other financial assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Revenue share paid in advance to land owner	93.77	143.62
	93.77	143.62

9 Other current assets		
Unsecured, considered good		
Advance for purchase of goods and rendering services	742.89	558.52
Other receivables	27.07	27.03
Balances with statutory authorities	227.20	266.08
Prepaid expenses	125.05	87.92
	1,122.21	939.55

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

10 Equity share capital	As at March 2025		As at March 2024	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Authorised				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Issued, subscribed and fully paid up				
Equity shares of ₹10 each	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

a. Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year

Equity shares

Balance at the beginning of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00
Add: Issued during the year	-	-	-	-
Balance at the end of the year	10,000	1.00	10,000	1.00

b. Terms/rights attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having par value of ₹ 10 each. Each holder of the equity share is entitled to one vote per share. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting. In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive any of the remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

c. Details of shareholder holding more than 5% share capital

Name of the equity shareholder	31 March 2025		31 March 2024	
	Number	% holding	Number	% holding
Shriram Properties Limited (*) (Holding Company)	10,000	100%	10,000	100%
(*) 1 equity share is held by nominee of Shriram Properties Limited				

d. Aggregate number of bonus shares issued and shares issued for consideration other than cash during the period of five periods immediately preceding the reporting date:

There have been no buy back of shares, issue of bonus shares and issue of shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash for the period of 5 periods immediately preceding the reporting date.

e. Shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment, including the terms and amounts:

There have been no shares reserved for issue under options and contracts or commitments for the sale of shares or disinvestment.

f. Details of shares holding by promoters

Promoter's name	31 March 2025			31 March 2024		
	No. of	% of total	% change	No. of shares	% of total	% change
Shriram Properties Limited	10,000	100%	0%	10,000	100%	0%

11 Other Equity

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Retained earnings	(12,528.99)	(12,725.50)
Deemed capital contribution	7,840.40	7,840.40
	(4,688.59)	(4,885.10)

Nature of reserves

(a) Retained earnings

Retained earnings represents the accumulated losses of the Company as at balance sheet date.

(b) Deemed capital contribution

As at 31 March 2022, the Company had an outstanding loan balance of ₹ 7840.40 lakh payable to Shriram Properties Limited, Holding Company. The loan carried market interest rate of 15% p.a and was repayable on demand. Based on mutual discussion, the Holding Company has approved waiver of the aforesaid outstanding loan balance, including interest charge for the year, and such 'Gain on extinguishment of financial liability' has been treated as 'Capital contribution' directly in equity as it is arising out of transaction with shareholder.

12 Borrowings

A Non-current

Term loans (Secured)

From Bank	5,162.51	6,589.56
Less: Current maturities of long term borrowings	(5,162.51)	(6,589.56)
	-	-

B Current

Term loans (Secured)

Current maturities of long term borrowings	5,162.51	6,589.56
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Unsecured

Loan from related parties (refer note 28)	2,862.07	2,909.14
Working capital facility	1,152.25	-
	9,176.83	9,498.70

Note:

- The Company has utilized the borrowings from financial institutions for the specific purpose for which it was taken.
- The Company does not have any charge which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies (ROC) beyond the statutory period.
- The working capital facility pertains to supplier finance arrangements with A. Treds Limited ranging from 90 to 180 days carrying an interest rate of 7.81% to 8.50% per annum.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

12C Borrowings (Contd.)

Particulars	Nature of security	Repayment details	Interest rate	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Non-current					
Term loans from banks					
IndusInd Bank	(i) Exclusive first charge by way of Equitable Mortgage by deposit of title deeds of the development rights and title of the project 'Shriram Shankari - Phase III, IV and V' located at Perumattunallur Village, Tamil Nadu (ii) Exclusive first charge by way of hypothecation of project receivables from sold and unsold units of the project 'Shriram Shankari - Phase III, IV and V' located at Perumattunallur Village, Tamil Nadu (iii) DSRA for 3 month interest in form of lien marked fixed deposit (iv) Corporate Guarantee of Shriram Properties Limited, Holding Company Unamortised upfront fees on borrowing	Repayable in 12 quarterly installments after a moratorium period of 2 years commencing from 27th month of date of 1st disbursement	10.65% to 11.05%	5,402.51	6,917.51
				(240.00)	(327.95)
				5,162.51	6,589.56
Current					
Working Capital Facility					
A.Treds	Unsecured	Repayable on the relevant due date as per the bid	7.81% to 8.50%	1,152.25	-
Loan from Related Parties					
Shriram Properties Limited	Unsecured	Repayable on demand	15%	2,862.07	2,909.14
				4,014.32	2,909.14

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
13 Trade payables		
Current		
Total outstanding dues of micro and small enterprises (refer note below)	547.94	317.75
Total outstanding dues other than micro and small enterprises	1,482.05	1,553.30
	2,029.99	1,871.05

Note:

The Ministry of Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises has issued an office memorandum dated 26 August 2008 which recommends that the Micro and Small Enterprises should mention in their correspondence with its customers the Entrepreneurs Memorandum Number as allocated after filing of the Memorandum in accordance with the 'Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006' ('the MSME Act'). Accordingly, the disclosure in respect of amounts payable to such enterprises as at 31 March 2025 has been made in the financial statements based on the information received and available with the Company. The Company has not received any claim for interest from any supplier as at the balance sheet date. The disclosures as required under section 22 of MSMED Act, 2006 under the Chapter on Delayed Payments to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises is as below:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
(i) the principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year; (#)		
- Principal	553.12	317.21
- Interest	6.09	6.05
(ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer under MSMED Act, 2006 along with the amounts of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;	Nil	Nil
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under this Act;	Nil	Nil
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and	6.09	6.05
(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23 of MSMED Act, 2006.	Nil	Nil
(#) Includes the amounts reported in note 14 to the financial statements		

Undisputed trade Payables ageing schedule

Particulars	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
	Unbilled	Less than 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years	More than 3 years	
As at 31 March 2025						
MSME	541.50	6.44	-	-	-	547.94
Others	1,462.82	17.54	1.69	-	-	1,482.05
As at 31 March 2024						
MSME	-	317.75	-	-	-	317.75
Others	1,527.71	25.59	-	-	-	1,553.30

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
14 Other financial liabilities		
Current		
Refunds due to customers on cancellation	46.21	7.12
Other payables (*)	335.47	164.82
	381.68	171.94

(*) Includes ₹ 5.18 lakh (31 March 2024 : ₹ 5.51 lakh) as at 31 March 2025 towards payable to micro and small enterprises

	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
15 Other current liabilities		
Revenue received in advance	5,532.50	8,126.12
Others		
Payable to statutory authorities	393.70	365.07
Payable to land owner (*)	152.71	217.44
	6,078.91	8,708.63

(*) pertains to obligation to land owner under the joint development agreement

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
16 Revenue from operations (\$)		
Revenue from sale of constructed properties	7,491.18	9,711.99
Other operating income		
Income from cancellation	19.82	8.60
Miscellaneous income	0.60	0.38
	7,511.60	9,720.97
(\$) Disaggregated revenue information		
Set out below is the disaggregation of Company's revenue from contract with customers by timing of transfer of goods or services:		
Revenue recognition at a point of time	72.76	8.98
Revenue recognition over period of time	7,438.84	9,711.99
	7,511.60	9,720.97
17 Other income		
Liabilities no longer required written back	0.10	92.75
Interest income on fixed deposits	27.57	47.17
Miscellaneous income	0.27	10.84
	27.94	150.76
18 Changes in inventories		
Inventory at the beginning of the year	12,550.08	16,750.54
Inventory at the end of the year	10,867.34	12,550.08
	1,682.74	4,200.46
19 Finance costs(*)		
Interest expenses		
- on term loans from banks	808.26	934.50
- working capital facility	47.52	14.77
Other borrowing costs	0.21	-
	855.99	949.27
(*) Includes finance expense inventorized amounting to ₹ 808.26 lakhs (31 March 2024: ₹ 934.50 lakhs)		
20 Other expenses (^) (#)		
Advertisement and sales promotion expenses	298.23	314.37
Insurance expenses	18.57	18.32
Legal and professional charges (*)	26.84	23.11
Flat compensation	46.15	0.25
Rates and Taxes	2.71	8.09
Printing and stationery	1.47	1.72
Repairs and maintenance	27.78	50.75
Security expenses	15.63	9.93
Traveling and conveyance	8.57	10.61
Electricity charges	5.59	4.45
Write off of trade receivables	257.29	-
Miscellaneous	28.27	22.86
	737.10	464.46
Details of payment to auditors		
(*) Payment to auditor (on accrual basis, excluding GST) [included in legal and professional charges]		
As Auditor		
Statutory audit	7.35	7.00
Reimbursement of expenses	0.54	0.31
	7.89	7.31
(#) Includes transactions with related parties. Refer note 28		

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
21 Income tax		
A. Tax expense comprises of:		
Current income tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of total comprehensive income	-	-
B. Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by India's tax rate		
The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 25.17% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:		
Accounting profit before income tax	196.51	(208.81)
Effective tax rate in India	25.17%	25.17%
Expected tax expense using the Company's domestic tax rate	49.46	(52.55)
Unrecorded deferred tax on carry forward losses and other temporary differences	(49.46)	52.55
Income Tax expense	-	-
C. Recognised deferred tax assets and liabilities		
Deferred tax assets is recognised to the extent that it is probable that future taxable profits will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and carried forward tax losses can be utilised. Due to lack of convincing evidence the Company has not recorded deferred tax asset on deductible temporary differences which primarily includes the carry forward losses amounting to ₹ 6,642.39 lakhs (31 March 2024: ₹ 7,042.68 lakhs) as at 31 March 2025. The above losses will expire over 1-6 years.		
22 Loss per share		
Weighted average number of shares outstanding during the year	10,000	10,000
Net profit/ (loss) after tax attributable to equity shareholders	196.51	(208.81)
Profit/ (loss) per share		
Basic (₹)	1,965.00	(2,088.00)
Diluted (₹)	1,965.00	(2,088.00)
23 Assets pledged as security		
The carrying amounts of assets pledged as security for borrowings are:		
Current		
Financials assets (First charge)		
Trade receivables	251.66	925.52
Balance in escrow accounts	100.61	144.62
Deposits with banks	242.70	241.07
Total current assets pledged	594.97	1,311.21
Non-financials assets (First charge)		
Inventories	10,867.34	12,550.08
Total non financial assets pledged	10,867.34	12,550.08
Total assets pledged as securities	11,462.31	13,861.29

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

24 Financial instruments

Financial instruments by category

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2025 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost(*)	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	5	-	-	251.66	251.66	251.66
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	-	312.50	312.50	312.50
Bank balances other than above	7	-	-	242.70	242.70	242.70
Other financial assets	8	-	-	93.77	93.77	93.77
Total financial assets		-	-	900.63	900.63	900.63
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	12A & 12B	-	-	9,176.83	9,176.83	9,176.83
Trade payables	13	-	-	2,029.99	2,029.99	2,029.99
Other financial liabilities	14	-	-	381.68	381.68	381.68
Total financial liabilities		-	-	11,588.50	11,588.50	11,588.50

The carrying value and fair value of financial instruments by categories as at 31 March 2024 were as follows :

Particulars	Note	FVTPL	FVTOCI	Amortized cost(*)	Total carrying value	Total fair value
Financial assets :						
Trade receivables	5	-	-	1,204.45	1,204.45	1,204.45
Cash and cash equivalents	6	-	-	249.28	249.28	249.28
Bank balances other than above	7	-	-	241.07	241.07	241.07
Other financial assets	8	-	-	143.62	143.62	143.62
Total financial assets		-	-	1,838.42	1,838.42	1,838.42
Financial liabilities :						
Borrowings	12A & 12B	-	-	9,498.70	9,498.70	9,498.70
Trade payables	13	-	-	1,871.05	1,871.05	1,871.05
Other financial liabilities	14	-	-	171.94	171.94	171.94
Total financial liabilities		-	-	11,541.69	11,541.69	11,541.69

(*) for amortized cost instruments, carrying value represent the best estimate of fair value

Notes to financial instruments

- i. The management has assessed that the fair value of cash and cash equivalents, trade receivables trade payables, borrowings, other financial assets and other financial liabilities approximate the carrying amount largely due to short-term maturity of these instruments. The fair value of the financial assets and liabilities is included at the amount at which the instrument could be exchanged in a current transaction between willing parties, other than in a forced or liquidation sale.

ii. Fair value hierarchy

Financial assets and financial liabilities measured at fair value in the statement of financial position are grouped into three Levels of a fair value hierarchy. The three Levels are defined based on the observability of significant inputs to the measurement, as follows:

Level 1: Quoted prices (unadjusted) in active markets for financial instruments.

Level 2: Inputs other than quoted prices included within Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly or indirectly

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

iii. Measurement of fair value of financial instruments

The Company does not have any financial instruments which are measured at fair value either through statement of profit or loss or through other comprehensive income

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

25 Financial risk management

The Company's activities expose it to market risk, liquidity risk and credit risk. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, trade receivables, financial assets measured at amortized cost	Ageing analysis and recoverability assessment
Liquidity risk	Borrowings, trade payables and other financial liabilities	Rolling cash flow forecasts
Market risk – Interest rate	Borrowings at variable rates	Sensitivity analysis

The Company's risk management is carried out by a central treasury department (of the group) under policies approved by the board of directors. The board of directors provides written principles for overall risk management, as well as policies covering specific areas, such interest rate risk, credit risk and investment of excess liquidity.

A Credit risk

Credit risk arises from Cash and cash equivalent, other bank balances, trade receivables and other financial assets.

Credit risk management

The Company assesses and manages credit risk of financial assets based on the following categories arrived on the basis of assumptions, inputs and factors specific to the class of financial assets.

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on the following:

Asset Group	Description	Provision for expenses credit loss (*)	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and secured trade receivables	12 months expected credit loss/life time expected credit loss	741.61	1,176.79
High credit risk	Unsecured trade receivables and other financial assets	Life time expected credit loss or fully provided for	159.02	661.63
			900.63	1,838.42

(*) A default on a financial asset is when the counterparty fails to make contractual payments when they fall due. This definition of default is determined by considering the business environment in which entity operates and other macro-economic factors.

The Company considers the probability of default upon initial recognition of asset and whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk on an on-going basis throughout each reporting period.

Credit risk exposure

Provision for expected credit losses

The Company provides for expected credit loss based on 12 month and lifetime expected credit loss basis for following financial assets:

31 March 2025

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	508.95	(257.29)	251.66
Cash and cash equivalents	312.50	-	312.50
Other bank balances	242.70	-	242.70
Other financial assets	93.77	-	93.77

31 March 2024

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Trade receivables	1,204.45	-	1,204.45
Cash and cash equivalents	249.28	-	249.28
Other bank balances	241.07	-	241.07
Other financial assets	143.62	-	143.62

Expected credit loss for trade receivables under simplified approach

Trade receivables are secured in a form that registry of sold residential/commercial units is not processed till the time the Company does not receive the entire payment. Hence, as the Company does not have significant credit risk, it does not present the information related to ageing pattern. The company has widespread customer base and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in any of the years indicated.

During the periods presented, the Company made write-offs of trade receivables in the current period and it does not expect to receive future cash flows or recoveries from collection of cash flows written off.

Reconciliation of loss allowance provision - Trade receivables, Loans and other financial assets

	Trade receivables
Loss allowance on 1 April 2023	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	-
Loss allowance on 31 March 2024	-
Allowance for expected credit loss	257.29
Write-off	-
Loss allowance on 31 March 2025	257.29

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

25 Financial risk management (Cont'd)

B Liquidity risk

Prudent liquidity risk management implies maintaining sufficient cash and marketable securities and the availability of funding through an adequate amount of committed credit facilities to meet obligations when due. Due to the nature of the business, the Company maintains flexibility in funding by maintaining availability under committed facilities.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates. In addition, the Company's liquidity management policy involves projecting cash flows in major currencies and considering the level of liquid assets necessary to meet these, monitoring balance sheet liquidity ratios against internal and external regulatory requirements and maintaining debt financing plans.

Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyze the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities for all financial liabilities. The amounts disclosed in the table are the contractual undiscounted cash flows.

31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings(*)	5,017.46	5,519.13	-	10,536.59
Trade payables	858.03	1,171.96	-	2,029.99
Other financial liabilities	381.68	-	-	381.68
Total	6,257.17	6,691.08	-	12,948.26
31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	1 year to 5 years	5 years and above	Total
Non-derivatives				
Borrowings(*)	3,673.52	8,124.58	-	11,798.10
Trade payables	879.33	991.72	-	1,871.05
Other financial liabilities	171.94	-	-	171.94
Total	4,724.79	9,116.30	-	13,841.09

(*) including current maturities of long-term borrowings

C Market risk

a. Interest rate risk

The Company's fixed rate borrowings are carried at amortized cost. They are therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, 'Financial Instruments - Disclosures', since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

The Company's variable rate borrowing is subject to interest rate. Below is the overall exposure of the borrowing:

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Variable rate borrowing(*)	5,402.51	6,917.51
Fixed rate borrowing	4,014.32	2,909.14
	9,416.83	9,826.65

(*) excluding adjustment of unamortised processing fees and interest accrued but not due on borrowings.

Interest rate risk

Profit or loss is sensitive to higher/lower interest expense from borrowings as a result of changes in interest rates.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Interest rates – increase by 50 basis points (50 bps)	32.45	39.27
Interest rates – decrease by 50 basis points (50 bps)	(32.45)	(39.27)

b. Assets

The company's fixed deposits, interest bearing security deposits and loans are carried at fixed rate. Therefore not subject to interest rate risk as defined in Ind AS 107, since neither the carrying amount nor the future cash flows will fluctuate because of a change in market interest rates.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

26 Corporate social responsibility expenses

Since the Company does not meet the criteria specified in Section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, the Company is not required to spend any amount on activities related to corporate social responsibility for the year ended 31 March 2025.

27 Capital management

The Company's objectives when managing capital are to:

Safeguard their ability to continue as a going concern, so that they can continue to provide returns for shareholders and benefits for other stakeholders, and maintain an optimal capital structure to reduce the cost of capital.

In order to maintain or adjust the capital structure, the Company may adjust the amount of dividends paid to shareholders, return capital to shareholders, issue new shares or sell assets to reduce debt.

The Company monitors its capital using gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total equity. Net debt includes long term borrowings, short term borrowings, current maturities of long term borrowings less cash and cash equivalents and other bank balances.

In order to achieve this overall objective, the Company's capital management, amongst other things, aims to ensure that it meets financial covenants attached to the interest-bearing loans and borrowings that define capital structure requirements. Breaches in meeting the financial covenants would permit the bank to immediately call loans and borrowings. There have been no breaches in the financial covenants of any interest-bearing loans and borrowing in the current period. No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024.

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Non-current borrowings	-	-
Current maturities of long term borrowings	5,162.51	6,589.56
Current borrowings	4,014.31	2,909.14
Less: Cash and bank balances	555.20	490.35
Net debt	8,621.63	9,008.35
Total equity	(4,687.59)	(4,884.10)
Gearing ratio	(1.84)	(1.84)

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

28 Related party transactions

(i) Parties where control exists

Particulars	Relationship
Shriram Properties Limited	Holding Company

(ii) Other related parties

Shriprop Developers Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Shriprop Projects Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Shriprop Properties Private Limited	Joint venture of holding company (until 24th August 2023)
	Fellow subsidiary (w.e.f. 25 August 2023)
SPL Housing Projects Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
SPL Palms Developers Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Shrivision Elevation Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
Shriprop Homes Private Limited	Fellow subsidiary
SPL Towers Private Limited	Joint venture of holding company
Shriprop Living Space Private Limited	Joint venture of holding company

(ii) Key Management Personnel (KMP)

Particulars	Relationship
Krishna Veeraraghavan	Director
Gopalakrishnan J	Director
Rajesh Yashwant Shirwatkar	Director

(iii) The transactions for the period with the related parties are as follows

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Shriram Properties Limited		
Loan taken	674.72	960.64
Loan taken, repaid	721.79	2,469.94
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	2.60	12.14
Cross charge of marketing expenses on the Company	71.22	62.00
Shriprop Developers Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses	-	7.61
SPL Towers Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	0.33	31.55
Shriprop Living Space Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	59.36
Shriprop Properties Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	0.33	28.59
Cross charge of marketing expenses on the Company	-	10.58
Shriprop Projects Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	5.06
SPL Housing Projects Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	1.66
SPL Palms Developers Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	1.66
Shrivision Elevation Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	3.18
Shriprop Homes Private Limited		
Cross charge of marketing expenses by the Company	-	3.32

(iv) Balances with related parties as on date are as follows

Particulars	31 March 2025	31 March 2024
Shriram Properties Limited		
Loan taken	2,862.07	2,909.14
Corporate guarantee	11,000.00	11,000.00

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

29 Segmental information

The Company is engaged in the development and construction of residential properties which is considered to be the only reportable business segment as per Ind AS 108, 'Segment Reporting'.

Major Customers

The Company has widespread customer base and no single customer accounted for 10% or more of revenue in the current year March 2025 and during the year ended March 2024 and hence, the Company does not have any concentration risk.

- 30** There are no employees in the Company, Hence Disclosures as required under Ind AS 19 - 'Employee Benefits' is not applicable to the Company.

31 Contingent liabilities

Claims not acknowledged as debt

Indirect tax authorities have disputed allowance of input tax credit on work contract services. The Company is contesting the demand raised by the authorities which is pending at Appellate Deputy Commissioner, Chennai. Based on the grounds of the appeal and advice of the independent legal counsel, the management believes that there is a reasonably strong likelihood of succeeding before the forum. Pending the final decision on the above matter, no adjustment has been made in these financial statements.

The Company is involved in certain litigations relating to customer cases. These are pending in the Real Estate Regulatory Authority, Tamil Nadu. The Company is contesting the above cases and considering the facts and circumstance and nature of disputes, the management believes that the final outcome of the disputes should be in favor of the Company and will not have any material adverse effect on the financial position and results of operation.

32 Additional disclosures as required under Ind AS 115

a. Contract balances

The following table provides information about receivables and contract liabilities from contract with customers:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Contract liabilities		
Revenue received in advance	5,532.50	8,126.12
Payable to land owners	152.71	217.44
Total contract liabilities	5,685.21	8,343.56
Receivables		
Trade receivables	251.66	1,204.45
Total receivables	251.66	1,204.45

Contract asset is the right to consideration that is conditional upon factors other than the passage of time. Contract assets are initially recognised for revenue earned from property under development rendered but yet to be billed to customers. Upon billing of invoice, the amounts recognised as contract assets are reclassified to trade receivables.

Contract liability is the entity's obligation to transfer goods or services to a customer for which the entity has received consideration from the customer in advance. Contract liabilities are recognised as revenue as and when the performance obligation is satisfied. Contract liabilities include amount received from customers as per the installments stipulated in the buyer agreement to deliver properties once the properties are completed and control is transferred to customers.

b. Significant changes in the contract liabilities balances during the period are as follows:

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025		As at 31 March 2024	
	Revenue received in advance	Payable to land owner	Revenue received in advance	Payable to land owner
Opening balance	8,126.12	217.44	10,938.44	282.18
Adjustments during the year	4,832.84	(0.01)	6,834.93	0.00
Revenue recognised during the year	(7,426.46)	(64.72)	(9,647.25)	(64.74)
Closing balance	5,532.50	152.71	8,126.12	217.44

c. Reconciliation of revenue recognised with contract revenue:

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2025	Year ended 31 March 2024
Contract revenue	7,491.18	9,711.99
Revenue recognised	7,491.18	9,711.99

- d.** The performance obligation of the Company in case of sale of residential plots and apartments is satisfied once the project is completed and control is transferred to the customers. The customer makes the payment for contracted price as per the installment stipulated in the customer's agreement which can be cancelled by the customer for convenience.
The transaction price of the remaining performance obligations (unsatisfied or partially unsatisfied) as at 31 March 2025 is ₹ 4,951.94 lakhs (31 March 2024: ₹ 6,497.77 lakhs). The same is expected to be recognised within 1 to 4 years.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

33 Ratios

Ratio Name	Numerator	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	% of change	Explanation
Current Ratio	Current Assets	Current Liabilities	0.73	0.76	-3.61%	NA
Debt Equity Ratio	Total Debt	Shareholders equity	(1.96)	(1.94)	-0.66%	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service (Net Profit after taxes+Interest+Non cash operating expenses+other adjustments)	Debt service (Interest + Principal repayments within one year)	0.32	0.16	-96.35%	refer note a
Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Average shareholders equity	NA	NA	NA	refer note b
Inventory Turnover ratio	Cost of Revenue	Average Inventory	0.56	0.66	-16.35%	NA
Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Average Trade Receivables	10.29	6.07	69.50%	refer note c
Trade payables Turnover Ratio	Material and Construction cost	Average Trade payables	2.08	2.65	-21.30%	refer note d
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from operations	Working Capital (Current assets - Current liabilities)	(1.57)	(1.97)	20.38%	refer note c
Net Profit Ratio	Net profit after taxes	Revenue from operations	0.03	(0.02)	221.79%	refer note c
Return on Capital Employed	EBIT	Capital Employed (Net worth + Total Debt - Deferred tax asset)	0.23	0.15	-51.96%	refer note a
Return on investment	Interest income bank deposits	Average bank deposits	0.11	0.20	-41.94%	refer note e

Note

- The change in debt service coverage ratio is due to increase in earnings during the current year and also due to reduction in debt service obligations during the current year.
- Return on equity ratio is not applicable as the Company has negative net worth.
- The Company started recognising significant revenue from sales of constructed properties from two phases of the Company's project in the current year which resulted in increase in revenue and cost of revenue and the corresponding trade receivables and payables. The same resulted in change in inventory turnover ratio, trade receivables turnover ratio, net capital turnover ratio and net profit ratio.
- The increase in trade payables turnover ratio is due to increase in material and construction cost incurred during the current year.
- The improvement in Return on Investment ratio is due to decrease in interest income

34 Compliance with the requirement of the Audit Trail under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014

The Ministry of Corporate Affairs (MCA) has prescribed a requirement for companies under the proviso to Rule 3(1) of the Companies (Accounts) Rules, 2014 inserted by the Companies (Accounts) Amendment Rules, 2021 requiring companies, which uses accounting software for maintaining its books of account, shall use only such accounting software which has 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 and ensuring that the audit trail cannot be disabled.

The Company has used accounting software for maintaining its books of account which has a feature of audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software at the application level. The Company has not enabled the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) at the database level, which has consequential impact on the preservation of the audit trail as per the statutory requirements.

The audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention at the application level.

Shriprop Structures Private Limited
Summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information
(All amounts in ₹ lakhs, unless otherwise mentioned)

35 Other statutory information

- (i) The Company has not advanced or provided loan to or invested funds in any entities including foreign entities (Intermediaries) or to any other persons, 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.
- (ii) The Company has not received any fund from any persons or entities, 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.

- 36** No adjusting or significant no adjusting events have occurred between 31 March 2025 and the date of authorization of these financial statements.

As per report of even date

For Walker Chandiok & Co LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.: 001076N/N500013

**For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Shriprop Structures Private Limited**

Sd-

Nikhil Vaid

Partner

Membership No.: 213356

Hyderabad

27 May 2025

Sd-

Gopalakrishnan J

Director

DIN: 02354467

Bengaluru

27 May 2025

Sd-

Rajesh Y Shirwatkar

Director

DIN: 02882293

Bengaluru

27 May 2025