

Independent Auditor's Report

To the Members of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited (the "Company") which comprise the balance sheet as at 31 March 2025, and the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), statement of changes in equity and statement of cash flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at 31 March 2025, and its profit and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those SAs are further described in the *Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements* section of our report. We are independent of the Company in accordance with the Code of Ethics issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India together with the ethical requirements that are relevant to our audit of the financial statements under the provisions of the 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 on the financial statements.

Management's and Board of Directors Responsibilities for the Financial Statements

The Company's Management and Board of Directors are responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the state of affairs, profit/ loss and other comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act. This responsibility also includes maintenance of adequate accounting records in accordance with the provisions of the Act for safeguarding of the assets of the Company and for preventing and detecting frauds and other irregularities; selection and application of appropriate accounting policies; making judgments and estimates that are reasonable and prudent; and design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls, that were operating effectively for ensuring the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, relevant to the preparation and presentation of the financial statements that give a true and fair view and are free from material misstatement, whether due to fraud or error.

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

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

Registered Office:

B S R & Co. (a partnership firm with Registration No. BA61223) converted into B S R & Co. LLP (a Limited Liability Partnership with LLP Registration No. AAB-8181) with effect from October 14, 2013

14th Floor, Central B Wing and North C Wing, Nesco IT Park 4, Nesco Center, Western Express Highway, Goregaon (East), Mumbai - 400063

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)**Godrej Macbricks Private Limited****Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements**

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

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

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

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

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

Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements

1. As required by 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 A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
- 2 A. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a. We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

- b. In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books, except for the matter stated in the paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 and that the back-up of the books of account and other relevant books and papers in electronic mode has not been kept on servers physically located in India on a daily basis.
 - c. The balance sheet, the statement of profit and loss (including other comprehensive income), the statement of changes in equity and the statement of cash flows dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account.
 - d. In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Ind AS specified under Section 133 of the Act.
 - e. On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on 31 March 2025 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 modification relating to the maintenance of accounts and other matters connected therewith are as stated in the paragraph 2(A)(b) above on reporting under Section 143(3)(b) of the Act and paragraph 2(B)(f) below on reporting under Rule 11(g) of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014.
 - g. With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B".
- B. With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
- a. The Company does not have any pending litigations which would impact its financial position.
 - b. The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses.
 - c. There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - d (i) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40 (a) to the financial statements, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (ii) The management has represented that, to the best of their knowledge and belief, as disclosed in the Note 40 (b) to the financial statements, no funds have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
 - (iii) Based on the audit procedures that have been considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to our notice that has caused us to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) of Rule 11(e), as provided under (i) and (ii) above, contain any material misstatement.
 - e. The Company has neither declared nor paid any dividend during the year.

Independent Auditor's Report (Continued)

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

- f. Based on our examination which included test checks, except for instances mentioned below, the Company has used accounting softwares for maintaining its books of accounts, which along with access management tool, as applicable, have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the respective softwares:

i. Audit trail was not enabled at the database level to log any direct data changes for accounting software used for maintaining general ledger from 01 April 2025 till 12 March 2025.

ii. In the absence of reporting on the audit trail feature in the independent auditor's report for the database level of a third party accounting software used for maintaining the books of accounts relating to revenue, trade receivables, and other related accounts, we are unable to comment on whether the feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled at the database level for the period from 1 April 2024 to 31 March 2025.

Further, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated throughout the year for the accounting software, we did not come across any instance of the audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, where audit trail (edit log) facility was enabled and operated in the previous year, the audit trail has been preserved by the Company as per the statutory requirements for record retention except for the logs generated within access management tool.

- C. With respect to the matter to be included in the Auditor's Report under Section 197(16) of the Act:

In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a public company. Accordingly, the provisions of Section 197 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. The Ministry of Corporate Affairs has not prescribed other details under Section 197(16) of the Act which are required to be commented upon by us.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

Rupen Dilip
Kumar Shah

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Rupen Shah

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Membership No.: 116240

Date: 02 May 2025

ICAI UDIN:25116240BMMLKY4945

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

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

- (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 neither owns any intangible assets nor has purchased any intangible assets during the period. Accordingly, paragraphs 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (i) (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 a regular programme of physical verification of its Property, Plant and Equipment by which all property, plant and equipment are verified every year. In accordance with this programme, all property, plant and equipment were verified during the year. In our opinion, this periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No discrepancies were noticed on such verification.
- (c) The Company does not have any immovable property (other than immovable properties where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee). Accordingly, clause 3(i)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) 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 revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of Use assets) or intangible assets or both during the year.
- (e) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no proceedings initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- (i) (a) The inventory has been physically verified by the management during the year. In our opinion, the frequency of such verification is reasonable and procedures and coverage as followed by management were appropriate. No discrepancies were noticed on verification between the physical stocks and the book records that were more than 10% in the aggregate of each class of inventory.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been sanctioned any working capital limits in excess of five crore rupees in aggregate from banks and financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets at any point of time of the year. Accordingly, clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- (iii) 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 provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured to companies, firms, limited liability partnership or any other parties during the year. The Company has made investments in other parties, in respect of which the requisite information is as below. The Company has not made any investments in companies, firms or limited liability partnerships. Accordingly, provisions of clauses 3(iii)(a), 3(iii)(c) to 3(iii)(f) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures conducted by us, in our opinion the investments made during the year are, prima facie, not prejudicial to the interest of the Company. The Company has not provided guarantees, given security, granted loans or advances in the nature of loans during the year.
- (iv) 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 given any loans, or provided any guarantee or security as specified under Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

Act"). In respect of the investments made by the Company, in our opinion the provisions of Section 186 of the Act have been complied with.

- (v) The Company has not accepted any deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits from the public. Accordingly, clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vi) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under Section 148(1) of the Act for the activity performed by the company. Accordingly, clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable.
- (vii) (a) The Company does not have liability in respect of Service tax, Duty of excise, Sales tax and Value added tax during the year since effective 1 July 2017, these statutory dues has been subsumed into GST.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, in our opinion, the undisputed statutory dues including Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues have been regularly deposited by the Company with the appropriate authorities.

According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues were in arrears as at 31 March 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, there are no statutory dues relating to Goods and Service Tax, Provident Fund, Employees State Insurance, Income-Tax, Duty of Customs or Cess or other statutory dues, which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- (viii) 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 surrendered or disclosed any transactions, previously unrecorded as income in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year.
- (ix) (a) 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 defaulted in repayment of loans and borrowing or in the payment of interest thereon to any lender.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or government or government authority.
- (c) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us by the management, the Company has not obtained any term loans. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations given to us and on an overall examination of the financial statements of the Company, we report that no funds raised on short-term basis have been used for long-term purposes by the Company.
- (e) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(e) is not applicable.
- (f) The Company does not hold any investment in any subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures (as defined under the Act) during the year ended 31 March 2025. Accordingly, clause 3(ix)(f) is not applicable.

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

- (x) (a) The Company has not raised any moneys by way of initial public offer or further public offer (including debt instruments). Accordingly, clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of the records of the Company, the Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares or fully or partly convertible debentures during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xi) (a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company and according to the information and explanations given to us, no fraud by the Company or on the Company has been noticed or reported during the year.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us, 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 the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
- (c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- (xii) According to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi Company. Accordingly, clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xiii) The Company is a private limited company and accordingly the requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 177 of the Act are not applicable to the Company. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination of records of the Company, transactions with the related parties are in compliance with Section 188 of the Act where applicable and details of such transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable accounting standards.
- (xiv) (a) Based on information and explanations provided to us and our audit procedures, in our opinion, the Company has an internal audit system commensurate with the size and nature of its business.
- (b) We have considered the internal audit reports of the Company issued till date for the period under audit.
- (xv) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected to its directors and hence, provisions of Section 192 of the Act are not applicable to the Company.
- (xvi) (a) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable.
- (b) The Company is not required to be registered under Section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act, 1934. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (c) The Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Accordingly, clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order is not applicable.
- (d) According to the information and explanations provided to us, the Group (as per the provisions of the Core Investment Companies (Reserve Bank) Directions, 2016) does not have more than one CIC.
- (xvii) The Company has not incurred cash losses in the current and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- (xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors during the year. Accordingly, clause 3(xviii) of the Order is not applicable.
- (xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realisation of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination

Annexure A to the Independent Auditor's Report on the Financial Statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.

- (xx) The requirements as stipulated by the provisions of Section 135 are not applicable to the Company. Accordingly, clauses 3(xx)(a) and 3(xx)(b) of the Order are not applicable.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Rupen Shah

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2025

Membership No.: 116240

ICAI UDIN:25116240BMMLKY4945

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025

Report on the internal financial controls with reference to the aforesaid financial statements under Clause (i) of Sub-section 3 of Section 143 of the Act

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

Opinion

We have audited the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited ("the Company") as of 31 March 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

In our opinion, the Company has, in all material respects, adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements and such internal financial 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 (the "Guidance Note").

Management's and Board of Directors' Responsibilities for Internal Financial Controls

The Company's Management and the Board of Directors are responsible for establishing and maintaining internal financial controls 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. These responsibilities include the design, implementation and maintenance of adequate internal financial controls that were operating effectively for ensuring the orderly and efficient conduct of its business, including adherence to company's policies, the safeguarding of its assets, the prevention and detection of frauds and errors, the accuracy and completeness of the accounting records, and the timely preparation of reliable financial information, as required under the Act.

Auditor's Responsibility

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 Guidance Note and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Act, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls with reference to financial statements were established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.

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

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

Meaning of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

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

Annexure B to the Independent Auditor's Report on the financial statements of Godrej Macbricks Private Limited for the year ended 31 March 2025 (Continued)

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.

Inherent Limitations of Internal Financial Controls with Reference to Financial Statements

Because of the inherent limitations of internal financial controls with reference to financial statements, including the possibility of collusion or improper management override of controls, material misstatements due to error or fraud may occur and not be detected. Also, projections of any evaluation of the internal financial controls with reference to financial statements to future periods are subject to the risk that the internal financial 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.

For **B S R & Co. LLP**

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No.:101248W/W-100022

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Rupen Shah

Partner

Place: Mumbai

Date: 02 May 2025

Membership No.: 116240

ICAI UDIN:25116240BMMLKY4945

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Balance Sheet

As at March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024
ASSETS			
Non-Current Assets			
Property, Plant and Equipment	2	1.35	2.81
Financial Assets			
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	3	625.00	25.00
Deferred Tax Assets (Net)	4	-	-
Income Tax Assets (Net)		205.13	309.85
Total Non-Current Assets		831.48	337.66
Current Assets			
Inventories	5	66,230.36	51,749.71
Financial Assets			
Investments	6	8,972.59	11,381.03
Trade Receivables	7	-	3.84
Cash and Cash Equivalents	8	538.96	556.64
Bank Balances other than above	9	940.40	-
Other Current Financial Assets	10	21.58	17.83
Other Current Non Financial Assets	11	3,940.85	3,565.18
Total Current Assets		80,644.74	67,274.23
TOTAL ASSETS		81,476.22	67,611.89
EQUITY AND LIABILITIES			
EQUITY			
Equity Share Capital	12	16,750.00	10,812.50
Other Equity		2,571.51	(3,350.40)
Total Equity		19,321.51	7,462.10
LIABILITIES			
Non-Current Liabilities			
Provisions	13	22.49	11.16
Total Non-Current Liabilities		22.49	11.16
Current Liabilities			
Financial Liabilities			
Borrowings	14	9,386.75	20,124.49
Trade Payables	15		
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		181.39	80.16
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises		533.16	371.29
Other Current Financial Liabilities	16	110.66	85.02
Other Current Non-Financial Liabilities	17	51,916.80	39,476.30
Provisions	18	3.46	1.37
Total Current Liabilities		62,132.22	60,138.63
TOTAL EQUITY AND LIABILITIES		81,476.22	67,611.89
Material Accounting Policies	1		

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

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Rupen Shah

Partner

Membership No: 116240

Mumbai

May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

CIN: U70100MH2017PTC302864

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Deep
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Priyansh Deep
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Date: 2025.05.02
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Priyansh Kapoor

Director

DIN: 09089059

Mumbai

May 02, 2025

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Date: 2025.05.02
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Priyamvada Navet

Director

DIN: 08939279

Mumbai

May 02, 2025

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Sanket Pawar

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A47485

Mumbai

May 02, 2025

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Statement of Profit and Loss

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	Note	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
INCOME			
Revenue from Operations	19	1,150.26	3,329.40
Other Income	20	779.21	586.64
Total Income		1,929.47	3,916.04
EXPENSES			
Cost of Materials Consumed	21	15,162.85	10,133.35
Changes in inventories of construction work-in-progress	22	(14,480.65)	(8,631.29)
Employee Benefits Expense	23	194.59	234.43
Finance Costs	24	308.08	568.92
Depreciation Expense	25	1.46	2.80
Other Expenses	26	619.34	606.09
Total Expenses		1,805.67	2,914.30
Profit before tax		123.80	1,001.74
Tax Expense Charge			
Current Tax	4(a)	67.70	-
Deferred Tax	4(b)	-	-
Total Tax Expense		67.70	-
Profit for the Year		56.11	1,001.74
Other Comprehensive Income			
Items that will not be subsequently reclassified to profit or loss			
Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan	28	(7.27)	(1.10)
Tax on above	4(b)	-	-
Other Comprehensive Income for the Year (Net of Tax)		(7.27)	(1.10)
Total Comprehensive Income for the Year		48.84	1,000.64
Earnings Per Equity Share (Amount in INR)			
Basic	27	0.05	0.93
Diluted	27	0.05	0.44

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Rupen Dilip
Kumar Shah

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Date: 2025.05.02 23:21:44
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Rupen Shah

Partner

Membership No: 116240

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

CIN: U70100MH2017PTC302864

Priyansh
Deep
Kapoor

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Priyansh Kapoor

Director

DIN: 09089059

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

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Priyamvada Navet

Director

DIN: 08939279

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

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Sanket Pawar

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A47485

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

Statement of Changes in Equity

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

a) Equity Share Capital

Particulars	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024
Balance at the beginning of the year	10,812.50	10,812.50
Changes in equity share capital during the year	5,937.50	-
Balance at the end of the year (Refer Note 12)	16,750.00	10,812.50

b) Other Equity

Particulars	Securities Premium (Refer Note (a) below)	Retained Earnings (Refer Note (b) below)	Total
Balance as at April 01, 2024	205.78	(3,556.18)	(3,350.40)
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) Profit for the year		56.10	56.10
ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan (net of tax) (Refer Note 28)	-	(7.27)	(7.27)
Adjustments:			
i) Share issue Expenses	(64.43)	-	(64.43)
ii) Transfer to securities premium on exercise on conversion of CCD in Equity Shraes	5,937.50	-	5,937.50
Balance as at March 31, 2025	6,078.85	(3,507.35)	2,571.50
Balance as at April 01, 2023	205.78	(4,556.82)	(4,351.04)
Total Comprehensive Income:			
i) Profit for the year		1,001.74	1,001.74
ii) Remeasurements of the defined benefit plan (net of tax) (Refer Note 28)		(1.10)	(1.10)
Balance as at March 31, 2024	205.78	(3,556.18)	(3,350.40)

(a) Securities Premium

Securities Premium is used to record the premium received on issue of shares. It is utilised in accordance with the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013.

(b) Retained Earnings

Retained Earnings are the profits that the Company has earned till the balance sheet date, less any transfers to general reserve, debenture redemption reserve, dividends or other distributions paid to shareholders.

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Rupen Dilip
Kumar Shah

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Rupen Dilip Kumar
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Date: 2025.05.02
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Rupen Shah

Partner

Membership No: 116240

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

CIN: U70100MH2017PTC302864

Priyansh
Deep
Kapoor

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Priyansh Kapoor

Director

DIN: 09089059

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

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Priyamvada Navet

Director

DIN: 08939279

May 02, 2025

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Sanket Pawar

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A47485

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended March 31, 2025	For the year ended March 31, 2024
Cash Flows from Operating Activities		
Profit before Tax	123.80	1,001.74
Adjustment for:		
Depreciation expense	1.46	2.80
Finance costs	308.08	568.92
Interest income	(17.57)	(95.80)
Profit on Sale of Investments (net)	(329.25)	(158.11)
Income from investment measured at FVTPL	(432.39)	(332.73)
Operating profit/ (loss) before working capital changes	(345.87)	986.82
Changes in Working Capital:		
Increase in Non-Financial Liabilities	7,790.81	12,986.60
Increase / (Decrease) in Financial Liabilities	315.26	(703.20)
(Increase) in Inventories	(9,089.85)	(4,501.12)
(Increase) in Non-Financial Assets	(375.67)	(358.22)
Decrease in Financial Assets	3.84	-
	(1,355.61)	7,424.06
Taxes Paid (Net)	104.72	(73.06)
Net cash flows (used in) /generated from operating activities	(1,596.76)	8,337.82
Cash Flows from Investing Activities		
Acquisition of property, plant and equipment	-	(1.54)
Sale / (Purchase) of investment in mutual funds (net)	2,408.44	(9,273.53)
Fixed deposits (placed) / matured (net)	(1,540.40)	2,797.00
Interest received	13.83	169.03
Profit on Sale of Investment	761.63	-
Net cash flows generated from / (used in) investing activities	1,643.50	(6,309.04)
Cash Flows from Financing Activities		
Share issuance expenses	(64.43)	-
Repayment of short-term borrowings (net)	-	(7,171.05)
Interest paid	-	3,539.45
Net cash flows (used in) financing activities	(64.43)	(3,631.60)
Net Decrease in Cash and Cash Equivalents	(17.69)	(1,602.82)
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Opening Balance	556.65	2,159.46
Cash and Cash Equivalents - Closing Balance	538.96	556.65

Notes :

(a) The above Statement of Cash Flows has been prepared under the 'Indirect Method' as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS) -7 "Statement of Cash Flows".

(b) As per para 22 of Ind AS 7, the Company has presented cash receipts and payments from mutual fund and fixed deposits, on a net basis as the amounts are large and turnover is quick.

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Statement of Cash Flows (continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

(c) Reconciliation of Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Statement of Cash Flows.

Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the above comprise of the following :

Particulars	As At March 31, 2025	As At March 31, 2024
Cash and Cash Equivalents (Refer Note 8)	538.96	556.64
Cash and Cash Equivalents as per the Statement of Cash Flows	538.96	556.64

(d) Changes in liabilities arising from financing activities, including both changes arising from cash flows and non-cash changes:

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities					
Particulars	As At April 01, 2024	Changes as per the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes		As At March 31, 2025**
			Conversion into Equity	Fair Value Changes	
Short-term borrowings	11,692.03	-	(11,875.00)	182.97	-

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities					
Particulars	As At April 01, 2023	Changes as per the Standalone Statement of Cash Flows	Non Cash Changes		As At March 31, 2024*
			Acquisition	Fair Value Changes	
Short-term borrowings	11,845.81	-	-	(153.78)	11,692.03

**This amount excludes Interest Accrued of INR 9386.75 Lakhs .

*This amount excludes Interest Accrued of INR 8432.45 lakhs .

The accompanying notes 1 to 44 form an integral part of the Financial Statements.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Rupen Dilip
Kumar Shah
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Rupen Dilip Kumar
Shah
Date: 2025.05.02
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Rupen Shah

Partner

Membership No: 116240

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

CIN: U70100MH2017PTC302864

Priyansh
Deep Kapoor
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Priyansh Kapoor

Director

DIN: 09089059

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

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Priyamvada Navet

Director

DIN: 08939279

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

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Sanket Pawar

Company Secretary

ICSI Membership No. A47485

Mumbai, May 02, 2025

Notes forming part of financial Statements

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

Note 1

I. Company Overview

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited ("the Company") having CIN number U70100MH2017PTC302864 is engaged primarily in the business of real estate construction, development and other related activities. The Company is domiciled in India having its registered office at Godrej One, 5th Floor, Pirojshahnagar, Eastern Express Highway, Vikhroli, Mumbai - 400079.

II. Basis of preparation and measurement

a) Statement of compliance

These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) as per the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 notified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") and the relevant provisions and amendments, as applicable. These financial statements have been prepared on accrual and going concern basis. The accounting policies are applied consistently.

These financial statements of the Company for the year ended March 31, 2025 were authorised for issue by the Company's Board of Directors on May 02, 2025.

b) Functional and Presentation Currency

These financial statements are presented in Indian rupees, which is also the functional currency of the Company. All financial information presented in Indian rupees has been rounded to the nearest lakh, unless otherwise stated.

c) Basis of measurement

These financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis except certain financial instruments measured at fair value.

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements

The preparation of the financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires the use of estimates, judgements and assumptions considered in the reported amounts of assets and liabilities (including contingent liabilities) and the reported income and expenses during the year. Management believes that the estimates made in the preparation of the financial statements are prudent and reasonable. Actual results could differ from those estimates. Any revision to accounting estimates is recognized prospectively in current and future periods.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements (continued)

Information about critical judgments in applying accounting policies, as well as estimates and assumptions that have the most significant effect to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities within the next financial year, are as follows:

Judgements

- *Recognition of deferred tax asset*

The deferred tax assets in respect of brought forward business losses is recognized based on reasonable certainty of the projected profitability, determined on the basis of approved business plans, to the extent that sufficient taxable income will be available to absorb the brought forward business losses.

Estimates

- *Evaluation of Net realisable Value of Inventories*

Inventories comprising of construction-work-in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value. Net Realisable value is based upon the estimates of the management. The effect of changes, if any, to the estimates is recognised in the financial statements for the period in which such changes are determined.

- *Useful life and residual value of property, plant and equipment, intangible assets and Investment Property*

Useful lives of tangible, intangible assets and investment property are based on the life prescribed in Schedule II of the Act. In cases, where the useful lives are different based from that prescribed in Schedule II of the Act, they are based on internal technical evaluation. Assumptions are also made, when the Company assesses, whether an asset may be capitalised and which components of the cost of the asset may be capitalised.

The estimation of residual value of assets is based on management's judgment about the condition of such asset at the point of sale of asset.

- *Recognition and measurement of defined benefit obligations*

The obligation arising from defined benefit plan is determined on the basis of actuarial assumptions. Key actuarial assumptions include discount rate, trends in salary escalation and attrition rate. The discount rate is determined by reference to market yields at the end of the reporting period on government securities. The period to maturity of the underlying securities correspond to the probable maturity of the post-employment benefit obligations.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (continued)

d) Use of Estimates and Judgements (continued)

- *Fair value measurement of financial instruments*

When the fair values of the financial assets and liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on the quoted market prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using valuation technique. The inputs to these models are taken from the observable market where possible, but where this is not feasible, a review of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Changes in assumptions relating to these inputs could affect the fair value of financial instruments.

- *Provisions and contingencies*

The recognition and measurement of other provisions are based on the assessment of the probability of an outflow of resources, and on past experience and circumstances known at the balance sheet date. The actual outflow of resources at a future date may therefore vary from the amount included in other provisions.

e) Recent pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended March 31, 2025, MCA has notified Ind AS – 117 Insurance Contracts and amendments to Ind AS 116 – Leases, relating to sale and leaseback transactions, applicable to the Company w.e.f. April 1, 2024. The Company has reviewed the new pronouncements and based on its evaluation has determined that it does not have any significant impact in its financial statements.

f) Material accounting policy information

The Company adopted Disclosure of Accounting policies (Amendments to Ind AS 1) from 1 April 2023. Although the amendments did not result in any changes in the accounting policies themselves, they impacted the accounting policy information disclosed in the financial statements.

The amendments require the disclosure of 'material' rather than 'significant' accounting policies. The amendments also provide guidance on the application of materiality to disclosure of accounting policies, assisting entities to provide useful, entity-specific accounting policy information that users need to understand other information in the consolidated financial statements.

g) Measurement of fair values

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial and non-financial assets and liabilities.

The Company has an established control framework with respect to the measurement of fair values. The management regularly reviews significant unobservable inputs and valuation adjustments.

When measuring the fair value of a financial asset or a financial liability, the Company uses observable market data as far as possible. Fair values are categorized into different.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

II. Basis of preparation and measurement (Continued)

g) Measurement of fair values (Continued)

levels in a fair value hierarchy based on the inputs used in the valuation techniques as follows:

Level 1: quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities.

Level 2: inputs other than quoted prices included in Level 1 that are observable for the asset or liability, either directly (i.e. as prices) or indirectly (i.e. derived from prices).

Level 3: inputs for the asset or liability that are not based on observable market data.

If the inputs used to measure the fair value of an asset or a liability fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy, then the fair value measurement is categorized in its

entirety in the same level of the fair value hierarchy as the lowest level input that is significant to the entire measurement.

The Company recognizes transfers between levels of the fair value hierarchy at the end of the reporting period during which the change has occurred.

h) Operating cycle

The normal operating cycle in respect of operation relating to under construction real estate project depends on signing of agreement, size of the project, phasing of the project, type of development, project complexities, approvals needed and realization of project into cash and cash equivalents and range from 3 to 7 years. Accordingly, project related assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on operating cycle of respective projects. All other assets and liabilities have been classified into current and non-current based on a period of twelve months.

i) Going Concern

The Company has been incorporated to develop a residential and commercial project on land located near Kavesar Village, Ghodbunder road, Thane, Maharashtra 400604. Based on the future business plans for the Company, the management believe that the Company will continue to operate as a going concern for the foreseeable future, realize its assets and meet all its liabilities as they fall due for payment, in the normal course of business. In case of any fund requirement for development/continuing operation of company, shareholders shall fund/arrange fund in form of Equity/Loan.

Accordingly, these financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis and do not include any adjustments relating to the recoverability and classification of recorded assets, or to amounts and classification of liabilities that may be necessary if the entity is unable to continue as a going concern.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies

a) Property, plant and equipment and depreciation

i) Recognition and Measurement:

Items of property, plant and equipment are measured at cost less accumulated depreciation and impairment losses, if any. The cost of an item of property, plant and equipment comprises:

- its purchase price, including import duties and non-refundable purchase taxes, after deducting trade discounts and rebates; and
- any costs directly attributable to bringing the asset to the location and condition necessary for it to be capable of operating in the manner intended by management.

If significant parts of an item of property, plant and equipment have different useful lives, then they are accounted for as separate items (major components) of property, plant and equipment.

Property, plant and equipment are derecognised from the financial statements, either on disposal or when no economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. The gain or loss arising from disposal of property, plant and equipment are determined by comparing the proceeds from disposal with the carrying amount of property, plant and equipment recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the year of occurrence.

Assets under construction includes the cost of property, plant and equipment that are not ready to use at the balance sheet date. Advances paid to acquire property, plant and equipment before the balance sheet date are disclosed under other non-current assets. Assets under construction are not depreciated as these assets are not yet available for use.

ii) Subsequent expenditure

Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefits associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company and the cost of expenditure can be measured reliably.

iii) Depreciation

Depreciable amount for assets is the cost of an asset, or other amount substituted for cost, less its estimated residual value.

Depreciation on property, plant and equipment of the Company has been provided using the written down value method based on the useful lives specified in Schedule II of the Act.

Assets costing less than INR 5,000 are depreciated at 100% in the year of acquisition.

Depreciation method, useful lives and residual values are reviewed at each financial year-end and adjusted if appropriate.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (continued)

b) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying values of assets / cash generating units at each balance sheet date are reviewed for impairment if any indication of impairment exists.

If the carrying amount of the assets exceed the estimated recoverable amount, an impairment loss is recognised for such excess amount. The impairment loss is recognised as an expense in the statement of profit and loss, unless the asset is carried at revalued amount, in which case any impairment loss of the revalued asset is treated as a decrease to the extent a revaluation reserve is available for that asset.

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

When there is indication that an impairment loss recognised for an asset (other than a revalued asset) in earlier accounting periods which no longer exists or may have decreased, such reversal of impairment loss is recognised in the statement of profit and loss, to the extent the amount was previously charged to the statement of profit and loss. In case of revalued assets, such reversal is not recognised.

c) Foreign currency transactions / translations

Transactions in foreign currencies are translated into the Company's functional currency at exchange rates at the dates of the transactions.

Monetary assets and liabilities denominated in foreign currencies at the reporting date are translated into the functional currency at the exchange rate at that date.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured at fair value in a foreign currency are translated into functional currency at the exchange rate when the fair value was determined.

Non-monetary assets and liabilities that are measured based on historical cost in a foreign currency are translated at the exchange rate at the date of the transaction.

Exchange differences arising on the settlement of monetary items or on translating monetary items at rates different from those at which they were translated on initial recognition during the period or in previous financial statements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Financial instruments

I. Financial assets

Classification

The Company classifies financial assets as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income or fair value through profit or loss on the basis

of its business model for managing the financial assets and the contractual cash flow characteristics of the financial asset.

Initial recognition and measurement

Trade receivables and debt securities issued are initially recognised when they originate.

The Company recognises financial assets (other than trade receivables and debt securities) when it becomes a party to the contractual provisions of the instrument. All financial assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

All financial assets are recognized initially at fair value, plus in the case of financial assets not recorded at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL), transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset. However, trade receivables that do not contain a significant financing component are measured at transaction price

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss
- Equity investments

Debt instruments at amortised cost

A 'debt instrument' is measured at the amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

- a) The asset is held within a business model whose objective is to hold assets for collecting contractual cash flows, and
- b) Contractual terms of the financial asset give rise on specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI) on the principal amount outstanding.

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

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Financial instruments (Continued)

A debt investment is measured at FVOCI if it meets both of the following conditions or is not designated as at FVTPL:

- The asset is held within a business model whose objective is achieved by both collecting contractual cashflow and selling financial assets, and
- The contractual terms of the financial assets give rise on the specified dates to cash flows that are solely payments of principal and interest on the principal amount outstanding.

Debt instruments at Fair Value through Profit or Loss

Debt instruments included in the fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) category are measured at fair value with all changes recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Equity investments

All equity investments other than investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associate are measured at fair value. Equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at assets are recognised initially at fair value plus transaction costs that are attributable to the acquisition of the financial asset.

Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial assets are classified in three categories:

- Debt instruments at amortised cost
- Debt instruments at fair value through profit or loss.

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

Derecognition

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset) is primarily derecognised when:

- (a) The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- (b) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or
- (c) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Financial instruments (Continued)

Impairment of financial assets

The Company applies 'simplified approach' measurement and recognition of impairment loss on the following financial assets and credit risk exposure:

- a) Financial assets that are debt instruments, and are measured at amortised cost e.g., loans, debt securities, deposits, and bank balance.
- b) Trade receivables.

The application of simplified approach does not require the Company to track changes in credit risk. Rather, it recognises impairment loss allowance based on lifetime Expected Credit Loss at each reporting date, right from its initial recognition.

II. Financial Liabilities

Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities as subsequently measured at amortised cost.

Initial recognition and measurement

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

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the Effective Interest Rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised.

Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and transactions costs. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

This category generally applies to loans and borrowings.

Derecognition

A financial liability is derecognised 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 derecognition of the original liability and the recognition of a new liability. The difference in the respective carrying amounts is recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

III. Offsetting of financial instruments

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

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

d) Financial instruments (Continued)

IV. Share Capital

Ordinary equity shares

Incremental costs directly attributable to the issue of ordinary equity shares, are recognised as a deduction from equity.

e) Inventories

Inventories comprising of construction-work-in progress are valued at lower of cost and net realisable value.

Costs are determined on a weighted average basis.

Construction Work-in-Progress includes cost of land, premium for development rights, construction costs, allocated interest and expenses incidental to the projects undertaken by the Company.

Net realisable 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. The inventory of construction work-in- progress is not written down below cost if flats /properties are expected to be sold at or above cost.

f) Revenue Recognition

Sale of Real Estate Developments

The Company derives revenues primarily from sale of properties comprising of residential and commercial units.

The Company recognises revenue when it determines the satisfaction of performance obligations at a point in time and subsequently over time when the company has enforceable right for payment for performance completed to date. Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of promised products to customer in an amount that reflects the transaction price i.e. consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those products.

In arrangements for sale of units the Company has applied the guidance in Ind AS 115, Revenue from contract with customer, by applying the revenue recognition criteria for each distinct performance obligation. The arrangements with customers generally meet the criteria for considering sale of units as distinct performance obligations. For allocating the transaction price, the Company has measured the revenue in respect of each performance obligation of a contract at its relative selling price. The price that is regularly charged for an item when sold separately is the best evidence of its selling price. The transaction price is also adjusted for the effects of the time value of money if the contract includes a significant financing component. Any consideration payable to the customer is adjusted to the transaction price, unless it is a payment for a distinct product or service from the customer.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)

for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

f) Revenue Recognition (Continued)

Contract assets are recognised when there is excess of revenue earned over billings on contracts. Contract assets are classified as unbilled receivables (only act of invoicing is pending) when there is unconditional right to receive cash, and only passage of time is required, as per contractual terms.

Contract liabilities are recognised when there is billing in excess of revenue and advance received from customers.

g) Interest income

Interest income is accounted on an accrual basis at effective interest rate.

Interest on delayed payment and forfeiture income are accounted based upon underlying agreements with customers.

h) Income tax

Income tax expense comprises current tax and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in OCI.

Current tax

Current tax comprises the expected tax payable or receivable on the taxable income or loss for the year and any adjustment to the tax payable or receivable in respect of previous years. It is measured using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

Current tax assets and liabilities are offset only if, the Company:

- a) has a legally enforceable right to set off the recognised amounts; and
- b) intends either to realise the asset and settle the liability on a net basis or simultaneously.

Deferred tax

Deferred tax is recognised in respect of temporary differences between the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities for financial reporting purposes and the amounts used for taxation purposes.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses, unused tax credits and deductible temporary differences to the extent there is convincing evidence that sufficient taxable profit will be available against which such deferred tax asset can be realised. Deferred tax assets are reviewed at each reporting date and are reduced to the extent that it is no longer probable that the related tax benefit will be realised; such reductions are reversed when the probability of future taxable profits improves. Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for taxable temporary differences.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

h) Income tax (Continued)

Deferred tax (Continued)

Unrecognised deferred tax assets are reassessed at each reporting date and recognised to the extent that it has become probable that future taxable profits will be available against which they can be used.

Deferred tax is measured at the tax rates that are expected to be applied to temporary differences when they reverse, using tax rates enacted or substantively enacted at the reporting date.

The measurement of deferred tax reflects the tax consequences that would follow from the manner in which the Company expects, at the reporting date, to recover or settle the carrying amount of its assets and liabilities.

Deferred tax assets and liabilities are offset only if:

- a) the Company has a legally enforceable right to set off current tax assets against current tax liabilities; and
- b) The deferred tax assets and the deferred tax liabilities relate to income taxes levied by the same taxation authority on the same taxable entity.

i) Employee benefits

Short term employee benefits

Short-term employee benefits are measured on an undiscounted basis and are expensed as the related service is provided. A liability is recognised for the amount expected to be paid if the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation to pay this amount as a result of past service provided by the employee and the obligation can be estimated reliably.

Defined contribution plans

Obligations for contributions to defined contribution plans such as Provident Fund is expensed as the related service is provided.

Defined benefit plans

The Company's net obligation in respect of defined benefit plans is calculated separately for each plan by estimating the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in the current and prior periods, after discounting the same.

The calculation of defined benefit obligations is performed annually by a qualified actuary using the projected unit credit method.

Re-measurement of the net defined benefit liability, which comprise actuarial gains and losses are recognised immediately in other comprehensive income (OCI). Re-measurement, if any, are not reclassified to the statement of profit and loss in subsequent period. Net interest expense (income) on the net defined liability (assets) is computed by applying the discount rate, based on the market yield on government securities as at the reporting date, used to measure the net defined liability (asset). Net interest expense and other expenses related to defined benefit plans are recognised in the statement of profit and loss.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

i) Employee Benefits (Continued)

When the benefits of a plan are changed or when a plan is curtailed, the resulting change in benefit that relates to past service or the gain or loss on curtailment is recognised immediately in the statement of profit and loss. The Company recognises gains and losses on the settlement of a defined benefit plan when the settlement occurs.

Other long-term employee benefits

The Company's net obligation in respect of long-term employee benefits is the amount of future benefit that employees have earned in return for their service in the current and prior periods. They are therefore measured at the present value of expected future payments to be made in respect of services provided by the employees upto the end of the reporting period using the projected unit credit method. The discount rates used are based on the market yields on government securities as at the reporting date. Re-measurements are recognised in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which they arise.

j) Borrowing Costs

Borrowing costs are interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowing.

Borrowing costs, pertaining to development of long-term projects, are transferred to Construction work-in-progress, as part of the cost of the projects upto the time all the activities necessary to prepare these projects for its intended use or sale are complete.

All other borrowing costs are recognised as an expense in the year which they are incurred.

k) Cash and Cash Equivalents

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

For the purpose of the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consist of cash, cheques on hand and short-term deposits, as defined above.

l) Earnings per share

This Basic earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the year. Diluted earnings per share is computed by dividing the profit/(loss) after tax attributable to the equity shareholders as adjusted interest and other charges to expense or income (net of any attributable taxes) relating to the dilutive potential equity shares, by the weighted average number of equity shares considered for deriving basic earnings per share and the weighted average number of equity shares which could have been issued on conversion of all dilutive potential equity shares. If potential equity shares converted into equity shares increases the earnings per share, then they are treated as anti-dilutive and anti-dilutive earning per share is computed.

Notes forming part of financial Statements (Continued)
for the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

III. Material Accounting Policies (Continued)

m) Provisions and contingent liabilities

A provision is recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events and it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation in respect of which a reliable estimate can be made. Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted to their present value at a pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability and are determined based on the best estimate required to settle the obligation at the Balance Sheet date. These are reviewed at each Balance Sheet date and adjusted to reflect the current best estimates. The unwinding of the discount is recognised as finance cost.

Contingent liabilities are disclosed in the notes. Contingent liabilities are disclosed for

- (1) possible obligations which will be confirmed only by future events not wholly within the control of the Company or
- (2) 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 not recognised in the financial statements. However, the same are disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

n) Events after reporting date

Where events occurring after the balance sheet date provide evidence of conditions that existed at the end of the reporting period, the impact of such events is adjusted with the financial statements. Otherwise, events after the balance sheet date of material size or nature are only disclosed.

o) Segment reporting

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

Godrej Macbricks Private Limited

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

2 Property Plant and Equipment*

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at April 01, 2024	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2025	As at April 01, 2024	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2025	As at March 31, 2024
Tangible Assets										
Office Equipments	4.61	-	-	4.61	4.17	0.20	-	4.37	0.24	0.44
Computers	7.68	-	-	7.68	6.07	0.96	-	7.02	0.65	1.61
Servers & Networks	4.77			4.77	4.01	0.30		4.31	0.46	0.76
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	17.06	-	-	17.06	14.25	1.46	-	15.70	1.35	2.81

Particulars	GROSS BLOCK				ACCUMULATED DEPRECIATION/ AMORTISATION			NET BLOCK		
	As at April 01, 2023	Additions during the year	Deductions during the year	As at March 31, 2024	As at April 01, 2023	For the Year	Deductions	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2024	As at March 31, 2023
Tangible Assets										
Office Equipments	4.61	-	-	4.61	3.77	0.40	-	4.17	0.44	0.84
Computers	6.14	1.54	-	7.68	4.17	1.90	-	6.07	1.61	1.97
Servers & Networks	4.77	-	-	4.77	3.51	0.50		4.01	0.76	1.26
Total Property, Plant and Equipment	15.52	1.54	-	17.06	11.45	2.80	-	14.25	2.81	4.07

* The Company has not capitalised interest, depreciation and forex gain/loss as on 31 March 2025.

* There is no charge on the assets of the Company as at 31 March 2025.

3 Other Non-Current Financial Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured, Considered Good		
Deposit With Banks (refer note 44)	625.00	25.00
	625.00	25.00

4 Deferred Tax Assets and Tax Expense

a) Amounts recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Current Tax	67.70	-
Current Tax	31.16	-
Tax Adjustments of Prior Years	36.54	-
Tax Expense for the year	67.70	-

There are sufficient brought forward losses of previous year and deferred tax on business gain has not been recognised as there is no certainty of future taxable profit exceeding accumulated brought forward losses .

b) Movement in Deferred Tax Balances

The company has not recorded any deferred tax asset / liability and accordingly movement related disclosure for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 are not applicable.

c) Reconciliation of Effective Tax Rate

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Profit Before Tax	123.80	1,001.73
	25.17%	25.17%
Tax using the Company's domestic tax rate of 25.17% (Previous Year: 25.17%)	31.16	252.12
Tax effect of:		
Adjustment for tax of prior years	36.54	-
Unrecognised deferred tax assets/(liability)	-	(252.12)
Tax expense recognised	67.70	-

d) Unrecognised Deferred Tax Asset

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Gross Loss	Unrecognised tax effect	Gross Loss	Unrecognised tax effect
Business Losses	(3,705.21)	(932.53)	(3,554.79)	(894.67)

e) Tax Losses Carried forward

Particulars	Expiry	March 31, 2025 Gross Loss	March 31, 2024 Gross Loss
Business Loss (AY 2024 - 25)	AY 2031 - 32	-	-
Business Loss (AY 2023 - 24)	AY 2030 - 31	857.40	944.49
Business Loss (AY 2022 - 23)	AY 2029 - 30	749.91	1,022.23
Business Loss (AY 2021 - 22)	AY 2028 - 29	1,536.80	1,574.80
Business Loss (AY 2020 - 21)	AY 2027 - 28	561.10	13.27

5 Inventories (Valued at lower of Cost and Net Realisable Value)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Construction Work in Progress (refer note 22)	66,230.36	51,749.71
	66,230.36	51,749.71

6 Investments

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unquoted		
Investment in Mutual Funds carried at Fair Value through Profit or Loss	8,972.59	11,381.03
	8,972.59	11,381.03
Market Value of Unquoted Investments		
Aggregate fair value of Unquoted Investments	8,972.59	11,381.03

7 Trade Receivables

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
To parties other than related parties		
Unsecured, Considered Good	-	3.84
	-	3.84

a) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	-	-	-	-	-	-	-

(b) Trade Receivables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment					Total
		Less than 6 months	6 months - 1 year	1-2 years	2-3 years		
(i) Undisputed Trade Receivables – considered good	-	3.84	-	-	-	-	3.84
Total	-	3.84	-	-	-	-	3.84

8 Cash and Cash Equivalents

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances With Banks		
In Current Accounts (refer note 44)	499.28	556.64
Cheques On Hand	39.68	-
	538.96	556.64

9 Bank Balances other than above

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Balances With Banks		
In Fixed Deposit Accounts with maturity more than 3 months but less than 12 months	940.40	-
	940.40	-

10 Other Current Financial Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
To parties other than related parties		
Deposits - Others (including deposit given to Maharashtra State Electricity Board)	17.83	17.83
Interest Accrued	3.75	-
	21.58	17.83

11 Other Current Non Financial Assets

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Secured, Considered Good		
To parties other than related parties		
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors (Refer Note (a) below)	119.16	-
Unsecured, Considered Good		
To parties other than related parties		
Contract Assets (refer Note 32 (a))	-	74.36
Advance to Suppliers and Contractors	63.94	161.12
Others (includes deferred brokerage, deferred customer incentive etc.)	3,757.75	3,329.70
	3,940.85	3,565.18

(a) Advance to Suppliers and Contractors are secured against bank guarantees.

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

12 Equity Share Capital

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
a) Authorised :		
167,550,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 108,175,000 of INR 10/- each)	16,755.00	10,817.50
	16,755.00	10,817.50
b) Issued, Subscribed and Paid-up:		
167,500,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each (Previous Year: 108,125,000 Equity Shares of INR 10/- each) fully paid-up	16,750.00	10,812.50
	16,750.00	10,812.50

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

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	INR	No. of Shares	INR
Equity Shares :				
Outstanding at the beginning of the year	10,81,25,000	10,812.50	10,81,25,000	10,812.50
Issued during the year	5,93,75,000	5,937.50	-	-
Outstanding at the end of the year	16,75,00,000	16,750.00	10,81,25,000	10,812.50

d) Shareholding Information of Holding company / Ultimate holding company

The company is a Joint Venture and hence shareholding information with respect to holding company or its ultimate holding company and subsidiaries and associates thereto is not applicable.

e) Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to Equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of INR 10/- per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share held. The dividend proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the Shareholders in the Annual General Meeting except in case of interim dividend. In the event of liquidation, the shareholders are eligible to receive the remaining assets of the Company after distribution of all preferential amounts, in proportion to their shareholding. In the current year, 11,87,500 12% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD's) of Rs 1,000 each aggregating to INR 11875.00 Lakhs were converted to 5,93,75,000 equity shares of Rs 10 at a premium of Rs. 10 per share as per the agreement dated 23 August 2019 and addendum agreement dated 29 January 2020.

f) Shareholders holding more than 5% shares in the Company:

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	No. of Shares	%	No. of Shares	%
Equity Shares				
Godrej Properties Limited	3,35,00,000	20%	2,16,25,000	20%
Grip II Pte Ltd.	13,40,00,000	80%	8,65,00,000	80%

g) Promoters Shareholding**Equity Promoters**

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the March 31, 2025				% change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
1	Godrej Properties Limited	3,35,10,000	20%	-
2	GRIP II Pte Ltd.	13,40,40,000	80%	-

Shares held by Promoters at the end of the March 31, 2024				% change during the year
Sr. No.	Promoter Name	No. of Shares	% of total Shares	
1	Godrej Properties Limited	2,16,25,000	20%	-
2	Grip II Pte Ltd.	8,65,00,000	80%	-

h) Shares reserved for Compulsorily Convertible Debentures:

For 12% Compulsorily Convertible Debentures (CCD): During the year current year, 1,187,500 Compulsorily convertible debentures (CCDs) (Previous Year : 1,187,500 number) of INR 1,000 each has been converted into equity shares at fair value determined as on date of conversion.

13 Provisions (Non-Current)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 28)	16.39	7.38
Compensated Absences (refer note 28)	6.10	3.78
	22.49	11.16

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

as at March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

14 Borrowings (Current)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Unsecured Debentures		
From Related Parties		
12% Compulsory Convertible Debentures NIL ("CCD") (Previous Year: 1,187,500) of INR 1,000/- each (refer Note (a) below)	-	11,875.00
Interest payable on Compulsory Convertible Debentures	9,386.75	8,249.49
	9,386.75	20,124.49

- (a) 12% Compulsory Convertible Debenture of INR 1000/- each has been converted into equity shares in the FY 2024-25 based on Fair Market Value as on date of conversion, calculated as per discounted cash flow methodology or the minimum price determined as per the Indian Exchange Control regulations for conversion of CCDs into equity share, whichever is higher.

15 Trade Payables

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Total Outstanding Dues of Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (refer note below & note no 38)	181.39	80.16
Total Outstanding Dues of Creditors other than Micro Enterprises and Small Enterprises (refer note below)	533.16	371.29
	714.55	451.45

(a) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2025

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	181.39	-	-	-	-	181.39
(ii) Others	93.20	300.88	74.18	6.60	58.30	533.16
Total	274.59	300.88	74.18	6.60	58.30	714.55

(b) Trade Payables ageing schedule as at March 31, 2024

Particulars	Not due	Outstanding for following periods from due date of payment				Total
		Less than 1 year	1 - 2 years	2 - 3 years	More than 3 years	
(i) MSME	30.00	50.16	-	-	-	80.16
(ii) Others	84.23	215.17	26.01	9.44	36.44	371.29
Total	114.23	265.33	26.01	9.44	36.44	451.45

16 Other Current Financial Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employee Benefits Payable	110.66	85.02
	110.66	85.02

17 Other Current Non Financial Liabilities

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
To parties other than related parties		
Statutory Dues (including Goods and Service Tax, Tax Deducted at Source etc)	130.04	114.29
Advances Received Against Sale of Flats/ Units	51,786.76	39,362.01
	51,916.80	39,476.30

18 Provisions (Current)

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Provision for Employee Benefits		
Gratuity (refer note 28)	1.68	0.01
Compensated Absences (refer note 28)	1.79	1.36
	3.47	1.37

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

19 Revenue from Operations

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Sale of Real Estate Developments	1,149.79	3,310.23
Other Operating Revenues		
Other Income from Customers	0.47	19.17
	1,150.26	3,329.40

20 Other Income

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Income	17.57	95.80
Income from Investment measured at FVTPL	432.39	332.73
Profit on Sale of Investments (net)	329.25	158.11
	779.21	586.64

21 Cost of Materials Consumed

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Construction, Material and Labour	8,217.07	4,715.41
Architect Fees	36.44	-
Finance Costs (refer Note 24)	5,417.32	4,141.12
Other Costs	1,492.02	1,276.82
	15,162.85	10,133.35

22 Changes in Inventories of Construction Work-in-Progress

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Inventories at the beginning of the year		
Construction Work-in-Progress	51,749.71	43,118.42
	51,749.71	43,118.42
Inventories at the end of the year		
Construction Work-in-Progress	66,230.36	51,749.71
	66,230.36	51,749.71
	(14,480.65)	(8,631.29)

23 Employee Benefits Expense

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Salaries, Bonus and Allowances	160.19	214.31
Contribution to Provident and Other Funds (refer note 28)	11.81	5.89
Staff Welfare Expenses	22.59	14.23
	194.59	234.43

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

For the year ended March 31, 2025

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

24 Finance Costs

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Interest Expense	5,725.38	4,707.65
Interest on Income Tax	0.03	2.39
Total Finance Costs	5,725.40	4,710.04
Less : Transferred to Construction Work-in-Progress (refer note no 21)	(5,417.32)	(4,141.12)
Net Finance Costs	308.08	568.92

25 Depreciation Expense

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Depreciation on Property, Plant and Equipment	1.46	2.80
	1.46	2.80

26 Other Expenses

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Advertisement and Marketing Expense	118.61	326.24
Consultancy Charges	161.87	18.71
Office Expenses	52.69	62.23
Business Support Services	105.57	38.89
Audit Fees (Refer Note 35)	2.96	2.69
Rates and Taxes	-	2.13
Brokerage	17.00	16.43
Electricity	41.66	72.58
Other Expenses	118.98	66.19
	619.34	606.09

27 EARNINGS PER SHARE

a) Basic Earnings Per Share

The calculation of basic earnings per share is based on the profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (basic)		
Profit for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	56.11	1,001.74
	56.11	1,001.74
(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (basic)		
Weighted average number of equity shares at the beginning of the year	10,81,25,000	10,81,25,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	1,33,84,589	-
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	12,15,09,589	10,81,25,000
Basic Earnings Per Share (INR) (Face value INR 10 each) (Previous year: INR 10 each)	0.05	0.93

b) Diluted Earnings Per Share

The calculation of diluted earnings per share is based on the profit / (loss) attributable to ordinary shareholders and weighted average number of ordinary shares outstanding after adjustment for the effects of all dilutive potential ordinary shares.

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(i) Profit attributable to ordinary shareholders (diluted)		
Profit for the year, attributable to ordinary shareholders of the Company	56.11	1,001.74
	56.11	1,001.74
(ii) Weighted average number of ordinary shares (diluted)		
Weighted average number of equity shares outstanding (basic)	10,81,25,000	10,81,25,000
Add: Weighted average number of equity shares issued during the year	1,33,84,589	-
Add: Weighted average effect of convertible Financial Instruments		11,87,50,000
	12,15,09,589	22,68,75,000
Diluted Earnings Per Share (INR) (Face value INR 10 each) (Previous year: INR 10 each)	0.05	0.44

28 EMPLOYEE BENEFITS

a) Defined Contribution Plans:

Contribution to Defined Contribution Plans recognised as an expense for the year are as under:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Employer's Contribution to Provident Fund (Gross before Allocation)	30.32	15.09

b) Defined Benefit Plans:

Contribution to Gratuity Fund (Non-Funded)

Gratuity is payable to all eligible employees on death or on separation/ termination in terms of the provisions of the Payment of Gratuity Act or as per the Company's policy whichever is beneficial to the employees.

The estimates of future salary increases, considered in actuarial valuation, take into account inflation, seniority, promotion and other relevant factors, such as supply and demand in the employment market.

(i) Changes in present value of defined benefit obligation

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation as at beginning of the year	7.39	4.26
Interest Cost	0.53	0.31
Current Service Cost	3.26	1.82
Benefits Paid	-	-
Effect of Liability Transfer in	2.96	1.89
Effect of Liability Transfer out	(3.33)	(1.99)
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligations - due to change in demographic assumptions	1.23	0.55
Actuarial (gains)/ losses on obligations - due to change in financial assumptions	0.92	-
Actuarial (gains) /losses on obligations - due to change in experience	5.11	0.55
Present value of obligation as at the end of the year	18.07	7.39

(ii) Amount recognised in the Balance Sheet

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Present value of obligation as at end of the year	18.07	7.39
Net obligation as at end of the year	18.07	7.39

(iii) Net gratuity cost for the year

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss		
Current Service Cost	3.25	1.82
Interest Cost	0.53	0.31
Total	3.78	2.13
Recognised in Other Comprehensive Income (OCI)		
Remeasurement due to:		
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in demographic assumptions	1.23	-
Actuarial (gains)/losses on obligations - due to change in experience	5.11	1.10
Total	7.26	1.10
Net Gratuity cost in Total Comprehensive Income (TCI)	11.04	3.23

The cumulative amount of actuarial (gains) / losses on obligations recognised in other comprehensive income as at March 31, 2025 is INR 7.26 (Previous Year: INR 1.10 lakh).

(iv) The Principal assumptions used in determining the present value of defined benefit obligation for the Company's plan are given below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Discount Rate	6.54%	7.20%
Salary escalation rate	14.50%	14.00%
Attrition Rate	25.00%	28.00%
Mortality	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Urban	Indian Assured Lives Mortality (2012-14) Urban

(v) Sensitivity analysis

A quantitative sensitivity analysis on Defined Benefit Obligation for significant assumptions as at March 31, 2025 is shown below:

Particulars	March 31, 2025		March 31, 2024	
	Increase	Decrease	Increase	Decrease
Discount Rate (1% movement)	(0.83)	0.91	(0.35)	0.38
Salary escalation rate (1% movement)	0.84	(0.78)	0.36	(0.36)
Attrition Rate (1% movement)	(0.51)	0.55	(0.26)	0.29

The sensitivity analysis presented above may not be representative of the actual change in the defined benefit obligation as it is unlikely that the change in assumptions would occur in isolation of one another as some of the assumptions may be correlated. Furthermore, in presenting the above sensitivity analysis, the present value of the defined benefit obligation has been calculated using the projected unit credit method at the end of the reporting period, which is the same as that applied in calculating the defined benefit obligation liability recognised in the balance sheet.

(vi) The expected future cash flows in respect of gratuity as at March 31, 2025 were as follows:

Maturity Analysis of Projected Benefit Obligation: From the Employer

Projected Benefits Payable in Future Years from the Reporting Date	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
1st Following Year	1.68	0.01
2nd Following Year	2.14	0.56
3rd Following Year	2.50	1.27
4th Following Year	2.66	1.40
5th Following Year	2.53	1.44
Sum of Years 6 to 10	8.16	4.12

Compensated absences

Compensated absences for employee benefits of INR 7.89 lakhs (Previous Year: INR 5.14 lakhs) expected to be paid in exchange for the services recognised as an expense during the year in the statement of Profit / (Loss)

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

a) Accounting classification and fair values

The following table shows the carrying amounts and fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities, including their levels in the fair value hierarchy. It does not include fair value information for

i) financial assets and financial liabilities, which are measured at amortised cost.

ii) if the carrying amount is a reasonable approximation of fair value

March 31, 2025	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets							
Non-Current							
Other Non-Current Financial Assets	-	625.00	625.00	-	-	-	-
Current							
Investments	8,972.59	-	8,972.59	8,972.59	-	-	8,972.59
Cash and cash equivalents	-	538.96	538.96	-	-	-	-
Bank balances other than above	-	940.40	940.40	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	21.57	21.57	-	-	-	-
	8,972.59	2,125.93	11,098.52	8,972.59	-	-	8,972.59
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	9,386.75	9,386.75	-	-	-	-
Trade Payables	-	714.55	714.55	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	110.66	110.66	-	-	-	-
	-	10,211.96	10,211.96	-	-	-	-

March 31, 2024	Carrying amount			Fair value			
	Fair value through profit or loss	Amortised Cost	Total	Level 1	Level 2	Level 3	Total
Financial Assets							
Current							
Investments	11,381.03	-	11,381.03	11,381.03	-	-	11,381.03
Trade receivables	-	3.84	3.84	-	-	-	-
Cash and cash equivalents	-	556.64	556.64	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Assets	-	17.83	17.83	-	-	-	-
	11,381.03	578.31	11,959.34	11,381.03	-	-	11,381.03
Financial Liabilities							
Current							
Borrowings	-	20,124.49	20,124.49	-	20,124.49	-	20,124.49
Trade Payables	-	451.45	451.45	-	-	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	-	85.02	85.02	-	-	-	-
	-	20,660.96	20,660.96	-	20,124.49	-	20,124.49

b) Measurement of Fair Value

- The fair values of investments in mutual fund units is based on the net asset value ('NAV') as stated by the issuers of these mutual fund units in the published statements as at Balance Sheet date. NAV represents the price at which the issuer will issue further units of mutual fund and the price at which issuers will redeem such units from the investors.
- The Company uses the Discounted Cash Flow valuation technique (in relation to financial assets measured at amortised cost and fair value through profit or loss) which involves determination of present value of expected receipt/ payment discounted using appropriate discounting rates
- The Company uses the discounted cash flow valuation technique (in relation to financial liabilities measured at amortised cost) which involves determination of the present value of expected payments, discounted using bank rate.

c) Financial risk management

The Company has exposure to the following risks arising from financial instruments:

- Risk Management Framework
- Credit Risk
- Liquidity Risk
- Market Risk.

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continued)

c) Financial risk management (Continued)

i) Risk Management Framework

The Company's Board of Directors have overall responsibility for establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. The Company follows the Godrej Properties Limited's (Co-Venturers) risk management policies to identify and analyse the risks faced by the Company, to set appropriate risk limits and controls and to monitor risks and adherence to limits. Risk management policies and systems are reviewed regularly to reflect changes in market conditions and the Company's activities. The Company, through its training and management standards and procedures, aims to maintain a disciplined and constructive control environment in which all employees understand their roles and obligations.

The management monitors compliance of risk management policies and procedures, and reviews the adequacy of the risk management framework in relation to the risks faced by the Company. The management is assisted in its oversight role by Godrej Properties Limited's (Co-Venturers) internal audit team. Internal audit undertakes both regular and adhoc reviews of risk management controls and procedures, the results of which are reported to the management.

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial instrument fails to meet its contractual obligations, and arises principally from the Company's receivables from customers, investments in debt securities, loans given to related parties and project deposits.

The carrying amount of financial assets represents the maximum credit exposure.

Trade Receivables

Customer credit risk is managed by requiring customers to pay advances through progress billings before transfer of ownership, therefore substantially eliminating the Company's credit risk in this respect.

The Company's credit risk with regard to trade receivable has a high degree of risk diversification, due to the large number of projects of varying sizes and types with numerous different customer.

As per simplified approach, the Company makes provision of expected credit losses on trade receivables to mitigate the risk of default payments and makes appropriate provision at each reporting date wherever outstanding is for longer period and involves higher risk.

The movement in the allowance for impairment in respect of trade receivables during the year was as follow :

The ageing of trade receivables are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Less than 12 Months	-	3.84

The company does not have any trade receivable for which credit risk has increased significantly and hence no impairment has been considered.

Investment in Mutual Funds

Investment in Mutual Funds are generally made in debt based funds with approved credit rating as per the Investing policy of the company.

Cash and Bank balances

Credit risk from cash and bank balances is managed by the Company's treasury department in accordance with the Company's policy.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will encounter difficulty in meeting the obligations associated with its financial liabilities that are settled by delivering cash or another financial asset. The Company's approach to managing liquidity is to ensure, as far as possible, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due, under both normal and stressed conditions, without incurring unacceptable losses or risking damage to the Company's reputation.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position on the basis of expected cash flows. This monitoring includes financial ratios and takes into account the accessibility of cash and cash equivalents.

The Company has access to funds from capital and debt markets through loan from banks, commercial papers and other debt & equity instruments. The Company invests its surplus funds in bank fixed deposits and debt based mutual funds.

Exposure to liquidity risk

The following are the remaining contractual maturities of financial liabilities at the reporting date:

March 31, 2025	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Borrowings	9,386.75	9,386.75	-	-	9,386.75	-
Trade Payables	714.55	779.71	239.77	474.74	65.20	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	110.66	110.66	110.66	-	-	-

March 31, 2024	Carrying Amount	Contractual cash flows				
		Total	Within 12 months	1-2 years	2-5 years	More than 5 years
Financial Liabilities						
Current						
Borrowings	20,124.49	6,865.98	-	-	6,865.98	-
Trade Payables	451.45	480.86	206.39	274.47	-	-
Other Current Financial Liabilities	85.02	85.02	85.02	-	-	-

29 FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS – FAIR VALUES AND RISK MANAGEMENT (Continuing)

(iv) Market Risk

Market risk is the risk that changes in market prices such as foreign exchange rate and interest rates will affect the Company's income or the value of its holdings of financial instruments. The objective of market risk management is to manage and control market risk exposures within acceptable parameters, while optimising the return.

a) Currency Risk

Currency risk is not material, as the Company's primary business activities are within India and does not have significant exposure in foreign currency.

b) Interest Rate Risk

Interest rate risk is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in market interest rates. The management is responsible for the monitoring of the Company's interest rate position. Various variables are considered by the management in structuring the Company's borrowings to achieve a reasonable, competitive cost of funding.

Exposure to interest rate risk

The interest rate profile of the Company's interest-bearing financial instruments as reported to the management is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Financial liabilities		
Fixed rate instruments	-	11,875.00
	-	11,875.00
Financial assets		
Fixed rate instruments	1,565.40	-
	1,565.40	-

c) Fair value sensitivity analysis for fixed rate instruments

The Company does not account for any fixed rate financial assets and liabilities at fair value through profit or loss. Therefore, a change in interest rates at the reporting date would not affect profit or loss.

30 CAPITAL MANAGEMENT

The Company's policy is to maintain a strong capital base so as to maintain investor, creditor and market confidence and to sustain future development of the business.. However till revenue recognitions starts it may be negative.

The Company monitors capital using a ratio of 'Net Debt to Equity'. For this purpose, net debt is defined as total borrowings (including interest accrued) less cash and bank balances and other current investments.

The Company's net debt to equity ratio is as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Gross Debt	9,386.75	20,124.49
Less - Cash and Cash Equivalents	538.96	556.64
Less- Current Investments	8,972.59	11,381.03
Less - Other Bank Deposits	625.00	25.00
Net debt	(1,690.20)	8,161.82
Total equity	19,321.51	7,462.09
Net debt to Equity ratio*	-	1.09

* Total Equity > Net debts

31 RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

Related party disclosures as required by INDAS-24, "Related Party Disclosures", are given below:

1. Relationships:

(i) Co - Venturers:

1. Godrej Properties Limited (GPL) - 20% (Previous Year – 20%) shares in the Company.
(GPL is the Subsidiary of Godrej Industries Limited (GIL).
2. GRIP II Pte. Limited - 80% (Previous Year – 80%) shares in the Company.

(ii) Other related parties in Godrej Group (related parties of co-venturer):

1. Godrej Properties Limited
2. GRIP II Pte. Limited
3. Godrej Projects Development Limited
4. Godrej Greenview Housing Private Limited
5. Prakhyat Dwellings LLP
6. Godrej Industries Ltd.
7. Godrej Home Developers Pvt Ltd
8. Godrej Residency Pvt. Ltd.
9. Godrej Living Pvt. Ltd.
10. Caroa Properties LLP

(iii) Key Management Personnel :

1. Priyansh Kapoor (Director)
2. Priyamvada Navet (Director)
3. Sanket Pawar (Company Secretary)

Notes Forming Part of Financial Statements (Continued)

2 'The following transactions were carried out with the related parties in the ordinary course of business.

(Currency in INR Lakhs)

[illegible]

32 Revenue From Operations

(a) Significant changes in contract asset and contract liabilities balances are as follows:

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Contract asset		
At the beginning of the reporting period	74.36	-
Cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue affecting contract asset	(74.36)	74.36
At the end of the reporting period	-	74.36
Contract liability		
At the beginning of the reporting period	39,362.01	26,303.84
Change due to collection and revenue recorded based on measure of progress during the year	(986.45)	(3,059.42)
Cumulative catch-up adjustments to revenue affecting contract liability	13,574.54	16,368.40
Significant financing component	4,432.49	3,428.62
Reversal of significant financial component due to revenue recognition	(163.34)	(250.81)
At the end of the reporting period	51,786.76	39,362.01

(b) Performance obligation

The Company is engaged primarily in the business of real estate construction, development and other related activities.

All the Contracts entered with the customers consists of a single performance obligation thereby the consideration allocated to the performance obligation is based on standalone selling prices.

Revenue is recognised upon transfer of control of residential and commercial units to customers for an amount that reflects the consideration which the Company expects to receive in exchange for those units. The trigger for revenue recognition is normally completion of the project or receipt of approvals on completion from relevant authorities or intimation to the customer of completion, post which the contract becomes non-cancellable by the parties.

The revenue is measured at the transaction price agreed under the contract. In certain cases, the Company has contracts where the period between the transfer of the promised goods or services to the customer and payment by the customer exceeds one year. As a consequence, the Company adjusts the transaction price for the effects of a significant financing component.

Any costs incurred that do not contribute to satisfying performance obligations are excluded from the Company's input methods of revenue recognition as the amounts are not reflective of our transferring control of the system to the customer. Significant judgment is required to evaluate assumptions related to the amount of net contract revenues, including the impact of any performance incentives, liquidated damages, and other forms of variable consideration.

If estimated incremental costs on any contract, are greater than the net contract revenues, the Company recognises the entire estimated loss in the period the loss becomes known.

The aggregate amount of the transaction price allocated to the performance obligations that are unsatisfied (or partially unsatisfied) as at March 31, 2025 is INR 72849.89 lakh (Previous Year: INR 63,840.81 lakh) which will be recognised as revenue over a period of 2-3 years.

33 RATIO ANALYSIS

Sr. No.	Ratio	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024	Change %	Reason for more than 25% change
1	Current Ratio	1.30	1.12	15.89%	Increase in Bank balance
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (Gross)	0.49	2.70	-82.01%	CCD converted during the year in Equity shares
3	Debt-Equity Ratio (Net)	(0.09)	1.09	-108.03%	CCD converted during the year in Equity shares
4	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	0.08	0.33	-77.06%	Conversion of Debt
5	Return on Equity Ratio	0.42%	14%	-97.01%	Decrease in profit during the year
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio	0.01	0.03	-61.45%	Cost recorded against Revenue recognised during the year
7	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	599.66	1,735.69	-65.45%	Collection made against revenue recorded
8	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	1.17	7.18	-83.70%	Decrease due to lower cost of good recognised during the year
9	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	0.09	0.50	-82.06%	Decrease in revenue recognition during the year compared to previous year
10	Net Profit Ratio	0.03	0.26	-88.82%	Decrease in profit due to decrease in revenue recognition during the year compared to previous year
11	Return on Capital Employed	0.02	0.22	-93.00%	Decrease in profit due to decrease in revenue recognition during the year compared to previous year
12	Return on Investment	0.07	0.06	21.98%	Decrease in profit due to decrease in revenue recognition during the year compared to previous year

(a) Formulae for computation of ratios are as follows: (Continued)

Sr. No.	Particulars	
1	Current Ratio	Current Assets
		Current Liabilities
2	Debt-Equity Ratio (Gross)	Total Debt {Current Borrowings + Non-Current Borrowings}
		Shareholder's Equity {Total Equity}
3	Debt-Equity Ratio (Net)	Total Debt {Current Borrowings + Non-Current Borrowings} - Cash and Cash Equivalents - Bank Balances other than above - Deposit With Banks (Other Non-Current Non Financial Assets) - Investments {Current}
		Shareholder's Equity {Total Equity}
4	Debt Service Coverage Ratio	Earnings available for debt service {Profit/(loss) before tax + Finance cost + Finance cost included in Cost of Sales + Depreciation and amortisation expense}
		Finance Cost (excludes interest accounted on customer advance as per EIR Principal) + Principal Payment due to Non-Current Borrowing repayable within one year
5	Return on Equity Ratio	Profit/(loss) for the year
		Average Shareholder's Equity {Total Equity}
6	Inventory Turnover Ratio	COGS (Cost of Material Consumed + Changes in inventories of finished goods and construction work-in-progress)
		Average Inventories
7	Trade Receivables Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations
		Average Trade Receivables
8	Trade Payables Turnover Ratio	COGS (Cost of Material Consumed + Changes in inventories of finished goods and construction work-in-progress)
		Average Trade Payables
9	Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Revenue from Operations
		Average Working Capital {Current Assets - Current Liabilities}
10	Net profit ratio	Profit/(loss) for the year
		Total Income
11	Return on Capital Employed	Earnings before Interest and Tax {Profit / (Loss) before tax + Finance cost + Finance cost included in Cost of Sales+Depreciation}
		Average Capital Employed {Tangible Net Worth + Total Debt + Deferred Tax Liability (net of Deferred Tax Assets)}
12	Return on Investment	Income generated from treasury invested funds
		Average invested funds in treasury investments

34 CONTINGENT LIABILITIES AND COMMITMENTS

(a) Contingent Liabilities

Matters	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
I) Matters		
i) Claims against company not acknowledged as debts :	NIL	NIL

(b) Commitments

(i) Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Capital Commitment (includes Capital work-in-progress under Construction)	-	-

35 Payment to Auditors

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
Audit Fees	2.51	2.28
Audit under other statue	0.58	0.53
Reimbursement of Expenses	0.24	-
Total	3.33	2.81

* Excludes GST of INR 0.60 lakhs (PY INR 0.50 Lakhs)

36 FOREIGN EXCHANGE DIFFERENCE

The amount of exchange difference included in the Standalone Statement of Profit and Loss, is INR 0 Lakhs (Net Loss) (Previous Year: INR 0 Lakhs (Net Loss)).

For the year ended March 31, 2025

37 SEGMENT REPORTING

A. Basis of Segmentation

Factors used to identify the entity's reportable segments, including the basis of organisation

For management purposes, the Company has only one reportable segment namely, Development of real estate property. The Board of Directors of the Company acts as the Chief Operating Decision Maker ("CODM"). The CODM evaluates the Company's performance and allocates resources based on an analysis of various performance indicators.

B. Geographical Information

The geographic information analyses the Company's revenue and Non-Current Assets other than financial instruments, deferred tax assets, post-employment benefit assets by the Company's country of domicile and other countries. As the Company is engaged in Development of Real Estate property in India, it has only one reportable geographical segment.

C. Information about major customers

None of the customers for the year ended March 31, 2025 and March 31, 2024 constituted 10% or more of the total revenue of the Company

38 ADDITIONAL DISCLOSURE TO MICRO, SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES

Particulars	March 31, 2025	March 31, 2024
(a) The principal amount remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year;	181.39	80.16
(b) The interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of the accounting year;	Nil	Nil
(c) 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
(d) the amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which has been paid but beyond the appointed day during the year) but without adding the interest specified under the MSMED Act, 2006;	Nil	Nil
(e) The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of accounting year	Nil	Nil
(f) The amount of further interest due and payable even in the succeeding year, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	Nil	Nil

Dues to Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises have been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information collected by management.

Disclosure of outstanding dues of Micro and Small Enterprise under Trade Payables is based on the information available with the Company regarding the status of the suppliers as defined under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006. There is no undisputed amount overdue during the year ended and as at 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024 to Micro , Small and Medium Enterprises on account of principal or interest.

39. Subsequent Event

There are no significant subsequent events that would require adjustments or disclosures in the financial statements as on the balance sheet date.

40. Ultimate Beneficiary

A. The Company has not advanced or loaned or invested funds to any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Intermediaries) with the understanding that the Intermediary shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

B. The Company has not received any fund from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entities (Funding Party) with the understanding (whether recorded in writing or otherwise) that the Company shall:

- (a) directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party (Ultimate Beneficiaries) or;
- (b) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries

41. Disclosure of Transactions with Struck Off Companies

The company did not have any transactions with Companies Struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or Section 560 of Companies Act, 1956 during the financial year.

42. No transactions to report against the following disclosure requirements as notified by MCA pursuant to amended Schedule III:

- (a) Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency
- (b) Benami Property held under Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder
- (c) Registration of charges or satisfaction with Registrar of Companies
- (d) Relating to borrowed funds:
 - i. Willful defaulter
 - ii. Utilisation of borrowed funds & share premium
 - iii. Borrowings obtained on the basis of security of current assets
 - iv. Discrepancy in utilisation of borrowings
 - v. Current maturity of long term borrowings
- (e) Capital work-in progress ageing schedule
- (f) Merger / amalgamation / reconstruction, etc

For the year ended March 31, 2025

43. The Indian Parliament has approved the Code on Social Security, 2020 which would impact the contributions by the company towards Provident Fund and Gratuity. The Ministry of Labour and Employment has released draft rules for the Code on Social Security, 2020 on November 13, 2020, and has invited suggestions from stakeholders which are under active consideration by the Ministry. The Company will assess the impact and its evaluation once the subject rules are notified and will give appropriate impact in its financial statements in the period in which, the Code becomes effective and the related rules to determine the financial impact are published.

44. Cash and Cash Equivalents and Bank Balances includes balances in Escrow Account which shall be used only for specified purposes as defined under Real Estate (Regulation and Development) Act, 2016.

As per our report of even date.

For B S R & Co. LLP
Chartered Accountants
Firm's Registration No: 101248W/W-100022

Rupen Dilip
Kumar
Shah

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Rupen Dilip Kumar
Shah
Date: 2025.05.02
23:24:05 +05'30'

Rupen Shah
Partner
Membership No: 116240
Mumbai
May 02, 2025

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Godrej Macbricks Private Limited
CIN: U70100MH2017PTC302864

Priyansh
Deep
Kapoor

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by Priyansh
Deep Kapoor
Date: 2025.05.02
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Priyansh Kapoor
Director
DIN: 09089059
Mumbai
May 02, 2025

PRIYAMVA
DA NAVET

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PRIYAMVADA NAVET
Date: 2025.05.02
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Priyamvada Navet
Director
DIN: 08939279
Mumbai
May 02, 2025

SANKET
TANAJI
PAWAR

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SANKET TANAJI
PAWAR
Date: 2025.05.02
22:30:13 +05'30'

Sanket Pawar
Company Secretary
ICSI Membership No. A47485
Mumbai
May 02, 2025