

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT
To the Members of Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited
Report on Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the financial statements of Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2025, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Statement of Changes in Equity and the statement of Cash Flows for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of the significant accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act, 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, ("IND AS") and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2025, its Loss (including Other Comprehensive income), changes in equity and its cash flows for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit of the financial statements in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs) specified under Section 143(10) of the Act. Our responsibilities under those Standards are further described in the Auditor's 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 there under, 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 audit opinion on the financial statements.

Key Audit Matters

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

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

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the Directors report, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we do not express any form of assurance conclusion thereon.



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

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

Responsibility of Management for the Financial Statements

The Company's Board of Directors is responsible for the matters stated in Section 134(5) of the Act with respect to the preparation of these financial statements that give a true and fair view of the financial position, financial performance, total comprehensive income, changes in equity and cash flows of the Company in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India, including the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) specified under Section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended. 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, Board of Directors is responsible for assessing the Company's ability to continue as a going concern, disclosing, as applicable, matters related to going concern and using the going concern basis of accounting unless Board of Directors either intends to liquidate the Company or to cease operations, or has no realistic alternative but to do so.

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

Auditor's 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 system in place and the operating effectiveness of such controls.
- Evaluate the appropriateness of accounting policies used and the reasonableness of accounting estimates and related disclosures made by management.
- Conclude on the appropriateness of management's use of the going concern basis of accounting and, based on the audit evidence obtained, whether a material uncertainty exists related to events or conditions that may cast significant doubt on the ability of the Company 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 sub-section (11) of Section 143 of the Act, we give in the "Annexure-A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order, to the extent applicable.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit.
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books.



- c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss including other comprehensive income, 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 Indian Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013, read with Rule 7 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standard) Rules, 2015 as amended.
- e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors as on March 31, 2025 taken on record by the board of directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as director in terms of Section 164(2) of the Act.
- f) Taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2025 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act.
- g) With respect to the adequacy of the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the Company and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B". Our report expresses an unmodified opinion on the adequacy and operating effectiveness of the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting.
- h) No managerial remuneration for the year ended March 31, 2025 has been paid/ provided by the Company to its directors. Hence, the provisions of section 197 read with Schedule V to the Act are not applicable.
- i) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 as amended, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - The Company has used a third party operated accounting software for maintaining its books of account, based on examination of service organisation controls report (SOC report), we noted that the audit trail feature of the said software was enabled and operated throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software. Further, during the course of our audit, based on the examination of such report, we did not come across any instance of audit trail feature being tampered with. Additionally, based on examination of SOC report, the audit trail in respect of such software has been recorded and preserved in full compliance with the requirements of section 128(5) of the Companies Act, 2013, in respect of the financial year ended March 31, 2025. Further, in respect of the financial years ended March 31, 2024, in the absence of SOC report for the period from April 1, 2023 to December 31, 2023, we are unable to assess whether the audit trail has been preserved as per the statutory requirements for record retention.
 - The Company has disclosed the impact of pending litigations on its financial position in its financial statements;



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- The Company has made provision, as required under the applicable law or Indian Accounting Standards, for material foreseeable losses, if any, on long-term contracts including derivative contracts;
- There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.

PREM ARUN JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 003098N

Anuj

(ANUJ BHALOTHIA)
Partner
M. No. 431911
UDIN: 25431911BMOB508943

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28/04/2025



ANNEXURE "A" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

(Referred to in paragraph 1 under 'Report on Other Legal and Regulatory Requirements' section of our report to the members of the Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited on the financial statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2025)

- (i) (a) The company does not have any Property, Plant & Equipment and intangible assets. Hence, clauses (i) (a), (i) (b), (i) (c) and (i)(d) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (b) According to the information and explanations given to us and records provided, no proceedings have been initiated during the year or are pending against the Company as at March 31, 2025 for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (as amended in 2016) and rules made there under.
- (ii) (a) As per the physical verification program, the inventories of the Company as applicable were physically verified during the year by the Management at reasonable intervals. In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the coverage and procedure of such verification by the Management is appropriate. Discrepancies, if any, were not of 10% or more in the aggregate for each class of inventories on such physical verification of inventories when compared with books of account.
- (b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of ₹ 5 crore, in aggregate, at any points of time during the year, from banks or financial institutions on the basis of security of current assets and hence reporting under clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable.
- (iii) According to information and explanations given to us and based on the audit procedures performed, the Company has not during the year made investments in, provided any guarantee or security or granted any loans or advances in the nature of loans, secured or unsecured, to companies, firms, limited liability partnerships or any other parties. Hence, reporting under clause (iii)(a), (iii)(b), (iii)(c), (iii)(d), (iii)(e) and (iii)(f) of paragraph 3 of the order are not applicable.
- (iv) According to the information, explanations and representations provided by the management, in respect of loans granted, investments made and guarantees and securities provided, wherever applicable, the provisions of the Section 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 have been complied with by the Company.
- (v) The Company, according to records and information and explanations given to us, has not accepted deposits or amounts which are deemed to be deposits, as per direction issued by the Reserve Bank of India and the provisions of sections 73 to 76 or any other relevant provisions of the Companies Act, 2013 and the rules framed there under. Accordingly, paragraph 3(v) of the order is not applicable.
- (vi) The Central Government has not prescribed the maintenance of cost records under sub-section (1) of section 148 of the Act, for the business carried out by the Company. Accordingly, paragraph 3(vi) of the order is not applicable.



(vii)(a) According to the records of the Company, the Company is generally regular in depositing undisputed statutory dues including goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues with the appropriate authorities to the extent applicable.

There were no undisputed amounts payable in respect of Goods and Service tax, Provident Fund, Employees' State Insurance, Income Tax, Sales Tax, Service Tax, duty of Custom, duty of Excise, Value Added Tax, Cess and other statutory dues in arrears as at March 31, 2025 for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.

(b) According to the records and information & explanations given to us, the Company does not have any disputed dues as on March 31, 2025 in respect goods and services tax, provident fund, employees' state insurance, income tax, sales tax, service tax, duty of customs, duty of excise, value added tax, cess and other statutory dues.

(viii) According to the records and information & explanations given to us, the Company does not have any unrecorded transactions that have been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 (43 of 1961) during the year.

(ix) According to the records and information & explanations given to us, we report that the Company:

- (a) Has not made any default in repayment of loans or interest thereon, if any, to any lender.
- (b) Is not a declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- (c) Has not taken any term loans during the year.
- (d) Has no funds raised on short term basis that have been used for long term contracts.
- (e) Has not taken any funds from any entity or person on account of or to meet the obligations of its subsidiaries, associates or joint ventures.
- (f) Has not raised loans during the year on the pledge of securities held in its subsidiaries, joint ventures or associate companies.

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

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

(xi)(a) Based on the audit procedures performed and on the basis of information and explanations given by the management, no fraud by the Company and no material fraud on the Company has been noticed & or reported during the year.



(b) To the best of our knowledge, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act has been filed in Form ADT-4 as prescribed under rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government, during the year and up to the date of this report.

(c) As represented to us by the Management, there were no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.

(xii) In our opinion and according to the information and explanations given to us, the Company is not a Nidhi company and hence reporting under clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable.

(xiii) According to the information and explanations and records made available by the management of the Company and audit procedures performed, the Company is in compliance with Section 177 and 188 of the Companies Act, where applicable, for all transactions with the related parties and the details of related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required by the applicable Indian accounting standards.

(xiv) The provisions of internal audit are not applicable to the company and hence reporting under clause (xiv) of the Order is not applicable.

(xv) On the basis of records made available to us and according to information and explanations given to us, the Company has not entered into non-cash transactions with the directors or persons connected with its directors and hence provisions of section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 are not applicable to the Company.

(xvi) According to the information and explanations and records made available by the management of the Company, the Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934 and hence reporting under clause (xvi)(a), (b) and (c) of the Order is not applicable. As per the information and representation provided by the management, The Group does not have more than one CIC as part of the Group, hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.

(xvii) The Company has incurred cash losses during the financial year of Rs. 3.04 lakhs and in the immediately preceding financial year of Rs. 2.52 lakhs respectively.

(xviii) There has been no resignation of the statutory auditors of the company during the year.

(xix) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements and our knowledge of the Board of Directors and Management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report indicating that 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.



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We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company and/ or certificate with respect to meeting financial obligations by the Company as and when they fall due. 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) According to the records with respect to the Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR) obligations of the Company under section 135 of the Companies Act, 2013, if applicable, the company does not have any unspent amounts for other than ongoing projects and ongoing projects. Hence, reporting under clause (xx)(a) and (xx)(b) of the Order is not applicable for the year.

(xxi) This clause of the order is applicable to Consolidated Financial Statements. The audit report under reference is on standalone financial statements of the Company. Hence, clause (xxi) of paragraph 3 of the order is not applicable to the Company.

PREM ARUN JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 003098N

Anuj

(ANUJ BHALOTHIA)
Partner
M. No. 431911

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28/04/2025



PREM ARUN JAIN & CO.
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ANNEXURE "B" TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

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

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

We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited ("the Company") as of March 31, 2025 in conjunction with our audit of the financial statements of the Company for the year ended on that date.

Management's Responsibility for Internal Financial Controls

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

Auditors' Responsibility

Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India and the Standards on Auditing, prescribed under Section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting 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 system over financial reporting and their operating effectiveness. Our audit of internal financial controls over financial reporting included obtaining an understanding of internal financial controls over financial reporting, assessing the risk that a material weakness exists, and testing and evaluating the design and operating effectiveness of internal control based on the assessed risk. The procedures selected depend on the auditor's judgment, including the assessment of the risks of material misstatement of the financial statements, whether due to fraud or error.

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



Meaning of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Limitations of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting

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

Opinion

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

PREM ARUN JAIN & CO.
Chartered Accountants
FRN No. 003098N

Anuj

(ANUJ BHALOTHIA)
Partner
M. No. 431911

Place: Gurugram
Date: 28/04/2025



Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN: U45201HR2006PTC100895

Registered office address :1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram- 122002, Haryana

Balance Sheet as at 31 March 2025

	Note	As at 31 March 2025	(Amount in lakhs) As at 31 March 2024
Assets			
Current assets			
Financial assets			
Cash and cash equivalents	3	3.15	1.81
Total current assets		<u>3.15</u>	<u>1.81</u>
Total assets		<u>3.15</u>	<u>1.81</u>
Equity and liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	4	1.00	1.00
Other equity		(21.15)	(18.11)
Total equity		<u>(20.15)</u>	<u>(17.11)</u>
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
Borrowings	5	21.50	17.50
Trade payable	6		
- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises			
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises		0.26	0.26
Other financial liabilities	7	1.47	1.10
Other current liabilities	8	0.07	0.06
Total current liabilities		<u>23.30</u>	<u>18.92</u>
Total equity and liabilities		<u>3.15</u>	<u>1.81</u>

Summary of material accounting policies and accompanying notes 1-2
form an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the balance sheet referred to in our report of even date.

For Prem Arun Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 003098N

Anuj

Anuj Bhalothia
Partner
Membership No.: 431911



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Director
(DIN-09199870)

S D
Sandeep Datta
Director
(DIN-09199889)

L

Place : Gurugram
Dated: 28.04.2025

Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN: U45201HR2006PTC100895

Registered office address :1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram- 122002, Haryana

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2025

	Note	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	(Amount in lakhs)
Income				
Other income				
Total Income				
Expenses				
Finance cost	9	1.63	1.22	
Other expenses	10	1.41	1.30	
Total expenses		3.04	2.52	
Profit (Loss) before tax				
Tax expense	11	(3.04)	(2.52)	
Current tax				
Profit (Loss) for the year		(3.04)	(2.52)	
Other comprehensive income				
Items that will not be reclassified to profit or loss				
Re-measurement gain on defined benefit plans				
Total comprehensive income for the year/previous year		(3.04)	(2.52)	
Earnings per equity share (Rs. 10 per share)	12			
Basic (Rs.)		(30.39)	(25.20)	
Diluted (Rs.)		(30.39)	(25.20)	
Ratio Analysis	13			
Summary of material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.	1-2			

This is the statement of profit or loss referred to in our report of even date.

**For Prem Arun Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 003098N**

Anuj Bhalothia
Partner
Membership No.: 431911

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Director
(DIN-09199870)

Sandeep Datta
Director
(DIN-09199889)

Place : Gurugram

Dated: 28.04.2025



Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN: U45201HR2006PTC100895

Registered office address :1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram- 122002, Haryana

Cash flow statement for the year ended 31 March 2025

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	(Amount in lakhs) For the year ended 31 March 2024
A Cash flow from operating activities		
Loss before tax	(3.04)	(2.52)
Adjustments for:		
Finance cost	1.63	1.23
Operating loss before working capital changes	<u>(1.41)</u>	<u>(1.29)</u>
Movement in working capital		
Decrease in other financial liability	-	-
decrease in other current liability	0.01	(0.01)
Increase in trade and other payables	-	(0.07)
Cash used in operating activities post working capital changes	<u>(1.40)</u>	<u>(1.38)</u>
Income tax paid (net)	-	-
Net cash used in operating activities (A)	<u>(1.40)</u>	<u>(1.38)</u>
B Cash flows from investing activities		
Net cash flow from investing activities (B)	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
C Cash flows from financing activities*		
Finance cost paid	(1.26)	(1.78)
Proceeds from short term borrowings	4.00	4.00
Repayment of short term borrowings	-	-
Net cash flow from financing activities (C)	<u>2.74</u>	<u>2.22</u>
Net increase/(decrease) in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	<u>1.34</u>	<u>0.84</u>
Cash and cash equivalents at the beginning of the year/previous year	1.81	0.97
Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year/previous year	<u>3.15</u>	<u>1.81</u>
	<u>1.34</u>	<u>0.84</u>

Note: The above cash flow statement has been prepared under the "Indirect method" as set out in the Indian Accounting Standard (Ind AS-7) statement of cash flow.

This is the Cash Flow Statement referred to in our report of even date.

For Prem Arun Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 003098N

Anuj

Anuj Bhalothia
Partner
Membership No.: 431911



For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Director
(DIN-09199870)

Sandeep Datta
Sandeep Datta
Director
(DIN-09199889)

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A. EQUITY SHARE CAPITAL

(1) Current reporting year

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2024	Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2024	Balance at the end of the reporting year ended 31 March 2025
Total	1.00	-	1.00

(2) Previous reporting year

Particulars	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2023	Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2023	Balance at the end of the reporting year ended 31 March 2024
Total	1.00	-	1.00

B. OTHER EQUITY

(1) Current reporting year

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Reserves and surplus	Equity Component of compulsorily convertible debentures	Total
Retained Earnings				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2024	-	(18.11)	-	(18.11)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	-	-	-
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(3.04)	-	(3.04)
Balance at the end of the reporting year ended 31 March 2025	-	(21.15)	-	(21.15)

(2) Previous reporting year

Particulars	Capital Reserve	Reserves and surplus	Equity Component of compulsorily convertible debentures	Total
Retained Earnings				
Balance at the beginning of the reporting year 01 April 2023	-	(15.61)	-	(15.61)
Restated balance at the beginning of the reporting year	-	0.00	-	0.00
Total Comprehensive Income for the year	-	(2.51)	-	(2.51)
Balance at the end of the reporting year ended 31 March 2024	-	(18.11)	-	(18.11)

Summary of material accounting policies and accompanying notes form an integral part of these financial statements.

This is the statement of change in equity referred to in our report of even date.

For and behalf of

For Prem Arun Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 003098NFor and on behalf of the Board of Directors
Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

Anuj
Anuj Bhalothia
Partner
Membership No.: 431911
* *GUR*
Place : Gurugram
Dated: 28.04.2025
Certified Accountant

Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Director
(DIN-09199870)

Sandeep Datta
Sandeep Datta
Director
(DIN-09199889)

Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN No. U45201HR2006PTC100895

Registered office address: 1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R-Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram-122002, Haryana

Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

1. Corporate information

Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited ('the Company') is a private limited company domiciled in India and was incorporated on 30 March 2006 under the provisions of Companies Act applicable in India. The registered office of the Company is situated at 1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R-Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram-122002, Haryana. The Company is engaged in the business of real estate

2. Summary of material accounting policies

a) Basis of preparation of financial statement

The financial statements have been prepared on going concern basis in accordance with the accounting principles generally accepted in India. Further, the financial statements have been prepared on historical cost basis. These financial statements of the Company have been prepared in accordance with the Indian Accounting Standards (hereinafter referred to as the 'Ind AS') as notified by the Ministry of Corporate Affairs ('MCA') under section 133 of the Companies Act, 2013 ('Act') read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended from time to time and presentation requirements of Division II of schedule III to the Companies Act, 2013 (Ind AS Compliant Schedule III), as applicable to the standalone financial statements and other relevant provisions of the Act. The Company has uniformly applied the accounting policies for the periods presented. The changes in accounting policies are explained in Note 2 (q).

The financial statements are presented in Rupees and all values are rounded to the nearest lakh, except when otherwise indicated.

The financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025 were authorized and approved for issue by the Board of Directors on 28.04.2025.

b) Use of estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with IND AS requires management of the Company to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and the disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities on the date of the financial statements and the results of operations during the reporting periods. Although these estimates are based upon management's knowledge of current events and actions, actual results could differ from those estimates and revisions, if any, are recognised in the current and future periods.

c) Current versus non-current classification

The Company presents assets and liabilities in the balance sheet based on current/ non-current classification. An asset is treated as current when it is:

- Expected to be realised or intended to be sold or consumed in normal operating cycle;
- Held primarily for the purpose of trading;
- Expected to be realised within twelve months after the reporting period; or
- Cash or cash equivalent unless restricted from being exchanged or used to settle a liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

All other assets are classified as non-current.

A liability is current when:

It is expected to be settled in normal operating cycle;

• It is held primarily for the purpose of trading;

• It is due to be settled within twelve months after the reporting period; or



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

- There is no unconditional right to defer the settlement of the liability for at least twelve months after the reporting period.

The Company classifies all other liabilities as non-current. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

The operating cycle is the time between the acquisition of assets for processing and their realisation in cash and cash equivalents.

d) Business Combinations under Common Control

Business combinations involving entities or business under common control have been accounted for using the pooling of interest method. The assets and liabilities of the combining entities are reflected at their carrying amounts. No adjustments have been made to reflect fair values, or to recognise any new assets or liabilities.

e) Leases

The Company assesses at contract inception whether a contract is, or contains, a lease. That is, if the contract conveys the right to control the use of an identified asset for a period of time in exchange for consideration.

Company as a lessee

The Company applies a single recognition and measurement approach for all leases, except for short-term leases and leases of low-value assets. The Company recognises lease liabilities to make lease payments and right-of-use assets representing the right to use the underlying assets.

Right-of-use assets

The Company recognises right-of-use assets at the commencement date of the lease (i.e., the date the underlying asset is available for use). Right-of-use assets are measured at cost, less any accumulated depreciation and impairment losses and adjusted for any remeasurement of lease liabilities. The cost of right-of-use assets includes the amount of lease liabilities recognised, initial direct costs incurred and lease payments made at or before the commencement date less any lease incentives received. Right-of-use assets are depreciated on a straight-line basis over the lease term as follows:

Asset category	Lease term
Land	28-36 years
Buildings	3-16 years
Assets taken on lease for golf operations	6 years

If ownership of the leased asset transfers to the Company at the end of the lease term or the cost reflects the exercise of a purchase option, depreciation is calculated using the estimated useful life of the asset.

The right-of-use assets are also subject to impairment. Refer to the accounting policies on impairment of non-financial assets.



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

Lease liabilities

At the commencement date of the lease, the Company recognises lease liabilities measured at the present value of lease payments to be made over the lease term. The lease payments include fixed payments (including in-substance fixed payments) less any lease incentives receivable, variable lease payments that depend on an index or a rate, and amounts expected to be paid under residual value guarantees. The lease payments also include the exercise price of a purchase option reasonably certain to be exercised by the Company and payments of penalties for terminating the lease, if the lease term reflects the Company exercising the option to terminate. Variable lease payments that do not depend on an index or a rate are recognised as expenses in the period in which the event or condition that triggers the payment occurs.

In calculating the present value of lease payments, the Company uses its incremental borrowing rate at the lease commencement date because the interest rate implicit in the lease is not readily determinable. After the commencement date, the amount of lease liabilities is increased to reflect the accretion of interest and reduced for the lease payments made. In addition, the carrying amount of lease liabilities is remeasured if there is a modification, a change in the lease term, a change in the lease payments (e.g., changes to future payments resulting from a change in an index or rate used to determine such lease payments) or a change in the assessment of an option to purchase the underlying asset.

Short-term leases and leases of low-value assets

The Company applies the short-term lease recognition exemption to its short-term leases (i.e. those leases that have a lease term of 12 months or less from the commencement date and do not contain a purchase option). It also applies the lease of low-value assets recognition exemption to leases of assets that are considered to be low value. Lease payments on short-term leases and leases of low value assets are recognised as expense on a straight-line basis over the lease term.

Company as a lessor

Leases in which the Company does not transfer substantially all the risks and rewards of ownership of an asset are classified as operating leases. Rental income from operating lease is recognised on a straight-line basis over the term of the relevant lease. Initial direct costs incurred in negotiating and arranging an operating lease are added to the carrying amount of the leased asset and recognised over the lease term on the same basis as rental income. Contingent rents are recognised as revenue in the period in which they are earned. Fit-out rental income is recognised in the statement of profit and loss on accrual basis.

Leases are classified as finance leases when substantially all of the risks and rewards of ownership transfer from the Company to the lessee. Amounts due from lessees under finance leases are recorded as receivables at the Company's net investment in the leases. Finance lease income is allocated to accounting periods so as to reflect a constant periodic rate of return on the net investment outstanding in respect of the lease.

f) Financial instruments

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

1) Financial Assets

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial assets are classified, at initial recognition, as subsequently measured at amortised cost, fair value through other comprehensive income (OCI) and fair value through profit or loss.



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

The classification of financial assets at initial recognition depends on the financial asset's contractual cash flow characteristics and the Company's business model for managing them. With the exception of trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient, the Company initially measures a financial asset at its fair value plus, in the case of a financial asset not at fair value through profit or loss, net of transaction costs. Trade receivables that do not contain a material financing component or for which the Company has applied the practical expedient are measured at the transaction price determined under Ind AS 115. Refer to the accounting policies in section 2.2 (i) 'Revenue from contracts with customers'.

In order for a financial asset to be classified and measured at amortised cost or fair value through OCI, it needs to give rise to cash flows that are 'solely payments of principal and interest (SPPI)' on the principal amount outstanding. This assessment is referred to as the SPPI test and is performed at an instrument level.

The Company's business model for managing financial assets refers to how it manages its financial assets in order to generate cash flows. The business model determines whether cash flows will result from collecting contractual cash flows, selling the financial assets or both.

Subsequent measurement

i. Financial assets carried at amortised cost – a financial asset is measured at amortised cost if both the following conditions are met:

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

ii. Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates – Investments in equity instruments of subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are accounted for at cost in accordance with Ind AS 27 *Separate Financial Statements*.

iii. Investments in other equity instruments – Investments in equity instruments which are held for trading are classified as at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). For all other equity instruments, the Company makes an irrevocable choice upon initial recognition, on an instrument by instrument basis, to classify the same either as at fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) or fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL). Amounts presented in other comprehensive income are not subsequently transferred to profit or loss. However, the Company transfers the cumulative gain or loss within equity. Dividends on such investments are recognised in profit or loss unless the dividend clearly represents a recovery of part of the cost of the investment.

iv. Investments in mutual funds – Investments in mutual funds are measured at fair value through profit and loss (FVTPL).

Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVTPL is recognised in the Statement of Profit and Loss unless the Company has elected to measure such instrument at FVTOCI. Fair value changes on instruments measured at FVTOCI are recognised in OCI. Amounts recognised in OCI are not subsequently reclassified to the Statement of Profit and Loss.



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset (or, where applicable, a part of a financial asset or part of a group of similar financial assets) is primarily derecognised (i.e. removed from the Company's standalone balance sheet) when:

- The rights to receive cash flows from the asset have expired, or
- The Company has transferred its rights to receive cash flows from the asset or has assumed an obligation to pay the received cash flows in full without material delay to a third party under a 'pass-through' arrangement; and either (a) the Company has transferred substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, or (b) the Company has neither transferred nor retained substantially all the risks and rewards of the asset, but has transferred control of the asset.

Continuing involvement that takes the form of a guarantee over the transferred asset is measured at the lower of the original carrying amount of the asset and the maximum amount of consideration that the Company could be required to repay.

Impairment of financial assets

In accordance with Ind AS 109, the Company applies expected credit loss (ECL) model for measurement and recognition of impairment loss for financial assets.

ECL is the weighted-average of difference between all contractual cash flows that are due to the Company in accordance with the contract and all the cash flows that the Company expects to receive, discounted at the original effective interest rate, with the respective risks of default occurring as the weights. When estimating the cash flows, the Company is required to consider –

- All contractual terms of the financial assets (including prepayment and extension) over the expected life of the assets.
- Cash flows from the sale of collateral held or other credit enhancements that are integral to the contractual terms.

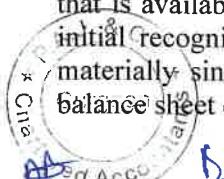
(i) Trade receivables

In respect of trade receivables, the Company applies the simplified approach of Ind AS 109, which requires measurement of loss allowance at an amount equal to lifetime expected credit losses. Lifetime expected credit losses are the expected credit losses that result from all possible default events over the expected life of a financial instrument.

(ii) Other financial assets

In respect of its other financial assets, the Company assesses if the credit risk on those financial assets has increased materially since initial recognition. If the credit risk has not increased materially since initial recognition, the Company measures the loss allowance at an amount equal to 12-month expected credit losses, else at an amount equal to the lifetime expected credit losses.

When making this assessment, the Company uses the change in the risk of a default occurring over the expected life of the financial asset. To make that assessment, the Company compares the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the balance sheet date with the risk of a default occurring on the financial asset as at the date of initial recognition and considers reasonable and supportable information, that is available without undue cost or effort, that is indicative of material increases in credit risk since initial recognition. The Company assumes that the credit risk on a financial asset has not increased materially since initial recognition if the financial asset is determined to have low credit risk at the balance sheet date.



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

3) Non-derivative financial liabilities

Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

The Company's financial liabilities include trade and other payables, security deposits, loans and borrowings and other financial liabilities including bank overdrafts and financial guarantee contracts.

Subsequent measurement

Subsequent to initial recognition, the measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

Loans and borrowings

After initial recognition, interest-bearing loans and borrowings are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the EIR method. Gains and losses are recognised in profit or loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortisation process. Amortised cost is calculated by taking into account any discount or premium on acquisition and fees or costs that are an integral part of the EIR. The EIR amortisation is included as finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

Financial guarantee contracts

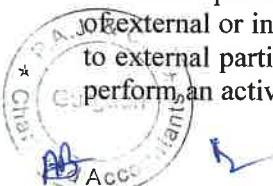
Financial guarantee contracts are those contracts that require a payment to be made to reimburse the holder for a loss it incurs because the specified party fails to make a payment when due in accordance with the terms of a debt instrument. Financial guarantee contracts are recognized as a financial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

De-recognition of financial liabilities

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

4) Reclassification of financial instruments

The Company determines classification of financial assets and liabilities on initial recognition. After initial recognition, no reclassification is made for financial assets which are equity instruments and financial liabilities. For financial assets which are debt instruments, a reclassification is made only if there is a change in the business model for managing those assets. Changes to the business model are expected to be infrequent. The Company's senior management determines change in the business model as a result of external or internal changes which are material to the Company's operations. Such changes are evident to external parties. A change in the business model occurs when the Company either begins or ceases to perform an activity that is material to its operations. If the Company reclassifies financial assets, it applies



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

the reclassification prospectively from the reclassification date which is the first day of the immediately next reporting period following the change in business model. The Company does not restate any previously recognised gains, losses (including impairment gains or losses) or interest.

5) Offsetting of financial instruments

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

g) Fair value measurement

The Company measures financial instruments such as derivative instruments etc at fair value at each balance sheet date. Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date. The fair value of an asset or a liability is measured using the assumptions that market participants would use when pricing the asset or liability, assuming that market participants act in their economic best interest. A fair value measurement of a non-financial asset takes into account a market participant's ability to generate economic benefits by using the asset in its highest and best use or by selling it to another market participant that would use the asset in its highest and best use.

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

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

- Level 1 - Quoted (unadjusted) market prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities
- Level 2 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is material to the fair value measurement is directly or indirectly observable
- Level 3 - Valuation techniques for which the lowest level input that is material to the fair value measurement is unobservable

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

External valuers are involved for valuation of material assets, such as properties and unquoted financial assets, and material liabilities, such as contingent consideration. Involvement of external valuers is decided upon annually by the management. Valuers are selected based on market knowledge, reputation, independence and whether professional standards are maintained.

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

This note summarises accounting policy for fair value. Other fair value related disclosures are given in the relevant notes.

- Disclosures for valuation methods, material estimates and assumptions
- Quantitative disclosures of fair value measurement hierarchy



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

- Investment in unquoted equity shares
- Investment properties
- Financial instruments (including those carried at amortised cost)

h) Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares and compulsorily convertible debentures

i) Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares

Optionally convertible redeemable preference shares issued by wholly owned subsidiaries are accounted as investments carried at cost. In such instruments, only the subsidiary companies have the option to buy back and dividend will be completely discretionary at the option of the subsidiary. The Company will not have any legal or contractual right either in normal or in default scenario to require the subsidiaries to make payment of principal or interest as issuer has the right to convert the instrument into equity shares at any time during its tenure. Amount is fixed at upfront and conversion will be into fixed number of shares.

ii) Compulsorily convertible debentures

Compulsorily convertible debentures issued by group companies are accounted as Equity investment carried at Cost based on the terms of the contract. These instruments are convertible into fixed number of equity shares within the term stipulated in contract at the option of holder. Amount is fixed at upfront and conversion will be into fixed number of shares.

i) Convertible instruments

Convertible instruments are separated into liability and equity components based on the terms of the contract. On issuance of the convertible instruments, the fair value of the liability component is determined using a market rate for an equivalent non-convertible instrument. This amount is classified as a financial liability measured at amortised cost (net of transaction costs) until it is extinguished on conversion or redemption.

The remainder of the proceeds is allocated to the conversion option that is recognised and included in equity since conversion option meets Ind AS 32 criteria for fixed to fixed classification. Transaction costs are deducted from equity, net of associated income tax. The carrying amount of the conversion option is not remeasured in subsequent years.

Transaction costs are apportioned between the liability and equity components of the convertible instruments based on the allocation of proceeds to the liability and equity components when the instruments are initially recognised.

j) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized on accrual basis to the extent that it is probable that the economic benefits will flow to the Company and the revenue and cost applicable if any can be measured reliably.

k) Inventories

Inventory is valued at lower of cost or net realizable value as per IND AS 2. Cost includes land acquisition cost including stamp duty on conveyance deed/ exchange deed etc., borrowing cost if inventorisation criteria are met, estimated internal development costs and external development charges and other directly attributable costs. Inventory is physically verified at least once in a year.



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l) Borrowing

Borrowing costs directly attributable to the acquisition and/or construction/production of an asset that necessarily takes a substantial period of time to get ready for its intended use or sale are capitalised as part of the cost of the asset. All other borrowing costs are charged to the statement of profit and loss as incurred. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that the Company incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds. Borrowing cost also includes exchange differences to the extent regarded as an adjustment to the borrowing costs.

m) Taxes

Current income tax

Tax expense recognized in statement of profit and loss comprises the sum of deferred tax and current tax except the ones recognized in other comprehensive income or directly in equity.

Current income tax assets and liabilities are measured at the amount expected to be recovered from or paid to the taxation authorities. Current tax is determined as the tax payable in respect of taxable income for the year and is computed in accordance with relevant tax regulations. Current income tax relating to items recognised outside statement of profit and loss is recognized outside statement of profit and loss (either in other comprehensive income or in equity). Current tax items are recognised in correlation to the underlying transaction either in OCI or directly in equity. Management periodically evaluates positions taken in the tax returns with respect to situations in which applicable tax regulations are subject to interpretation and establishes provisions where appropriate.

In the situations where one or more units/undertaking in the Company are entitled to a tax holiday under the Income-tax Act, 1961, no deferred tax (asset or liability) is recognized in respect of temporary differences which reverse during the tax holiday period, to the extent the concerned entity's gross total income is subject to the deduction during the tax holiday period. Deferred tax in respect of temporary differences which reverse after the tax holiday period is recognized in the year in which the temporary differences originate. However, the Company restricts recognition of deferred tax assets to the extent it is probable that sufficient future taxable income will be available against which such deferred tax assets can be realized. For recognition of deferred taxes, the temporary differences which originate first are considered to reverse first.

Deferred tax

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

Deferred tax liabilities are recognised for all taxable temporary differences, except:

- In respect of taxable temporary differences associated with investments in subsidiaries, associates and interests in joint ventures, when the timing of the reversal of the temporary differences can be controlled and it is probable that the temporary differences will not reverse in the foreseeable future.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for all deductible temporary differences, the carry forward of unused tax credits and any unused tax losses. Deferred tax assets are recognised to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the deductible temporary differences and the carry forward of unused tax credits and unused tax losses can be utilised.



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

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

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

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

Sales tax/ value added taxes/ GST paid on acquisition of assets or on incurring expenses

Expenses and assets are recognised net of the amount of sales tax/ value added taxes/Goods and services tax paid, except:

- When the tax incurred on a purchase of assets or services is not recoverable from the taxation authority, in which case, the tax paid is recognised as part of the cost of acquisition of the asset or as part of the expense item, as applicable.
- When receivables and payables are stated with the amount of tax included.

The net amount of tax recoverable from, or payable to, the taxation authority is included as part of receivables or payables in the balance sheet.

n) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share is calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting attributable taxes) by the weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. The weighted-average number of equity shares outstanding during the period is adjusted for events such as bonus issue, bonus element in a rights issue, share split, and reverse share split (consolidation of shares) that have changed the number of equity shares outstanding, without a corresponding change in resources.

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

o) Cash and cash equivalents

Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at banks and in 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 unrestricted cash and short-term deposits, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdrafts as they are considered an integral part of the Company's cash management.



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

p) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

Provisions are recognized when the Company has a present (legal or constructive) obligation as a result of past events, for which it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and a reliable estimate of the amount can be made. Provisions required to settle are reviewed regularly and are adjusted where necessary to reflect the current best estimates of the obligation. Provisions are discounted to their present values, where the time value of money is material.

Contingent liability is disclosed unless the likelihood of an outflow of resources is remote and there is a possible obligation or a present obligation that may, but probably will not, require an outflow of resources.

q) Changes in accounting policies and disclosures

New and amended standards

The Company applied for the first-time certain standards and amendments, which are effective for annual periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024, but do not have a material impact on the financial statements of the Company.

Ind AS 116: Leases – The MCA notified the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Second Amendment Rules, 2024, which amended Ind AS 116, Leases, with respect to Lease Liability in a Sale and Leaseback. The amendment specifies the requirements that a seller-lessee uses in measuring the lease liability arising in a sale and leaseback transaction, to ensure the seller-lessee does not recognise any amount of the gain or loss that relates to the right of use it retains. The amendment is effective for annual reporting periods beginning on or after 1 April 2024 and must be applied retrospectively to sale and leaseback transactions entered into after the date of initial application of Ind AS 116.

New and amended standards, not yet effective

There are no standards that are notified and not yet effective as on the date.

Significant management judgement in applying accounting policies and estimation uncertainty

The preparation of the Company's standalone financial statements requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the related disclosures and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Uncertainty about these assumptions and estimates could result in outcomes that require a material adjustment to the carrying amount of assets or liabilities affected in future periods.

Significant management judgements

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

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

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



Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN No. U45201HR2006PTC100895

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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

Classification of leases – The Company enters into leasing arrangements for various assets. The classification of the leasing arrangement as a finance lease or operating lease is based on an assessment of several factors, including, but not limited to, transfer of ownership of leased asset at end of lease term, lessee's option to purchase and estimated certainty of exercise of such option, proportion of lease term to the asset's economic life, proportion of present value of minimum lease payments to fair value of leased asset and extent of specialized nature of the leased asset.

Determining the lease term of contracts with renewal and termination options (Company as lessee)- The Company determines the lease term as the non-cancellable term of the lease, together with any periods covered by an option to extend the lease if it is reasonably certain to be exercised, or any periods covered by an option to terminate the lease, if it is reasonably certain not to be exercised. The Company has several lease contracts that include extension and termination options. The Company applies judgement in evaluating whether it is reasonably certain whether or not to exercise the option to renew or terminate the lease. That is, it considers all relevant factors that create an economic incentive for it to exercise either the renewal or termination. After the commencement date, the Company reassesses the lease term if there is a significant event or change in circumstances that is within its control and affects its ability to exercise or not to exercise the option to renew or to terminate (e.g. construction of significant leasehold improvements or significant customisation to the leased asset).

Impairment of financial assets – At each balance sheet date, based on historical default rates observed over expected life, the management assesses the expected credit loss on outstanding financial assets.

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

Revenue from contracts with customers- The Company has applied judgements that significantly affect the determination of the amount and timing of revenue from contracts with customers.

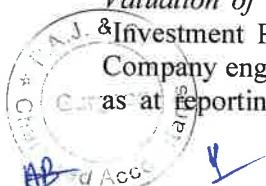
Significant estimates

The key assumptions concerning the future and other key sources of estimation uncertainty at the reporting date, that have a significant risk of causing a material adjustment to the carrying amounts of assets and liabilities, are described below. The Company based its assumptions and estimates on parameters available when the standalone financial statements were prepared. Existing circumstances and assumptions about future developments, however, may change due to market changes or circumstances arising that are beyond the control of the Company. Such changes are reflected in the assumptions when they occur.

Net realizable value of inventory –The determination of net realisable value of inventory involves estimates based on prevailing market conditions, current prices and expected date of commencement and completion of the project, the estimated future selling price, cost to complete projects and selling cost. The Company also involves specialist to perform valuations of inventories, wherever required.

Useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets – Management reviews its estimate of the useful lives of depreciable/amortisable assets at each reporting date, based on the expected utility of the assets. Uncertainties in these estimates relate to technical and economic obsolescence that may change the utility of assets.

Valuation of investment property – Investment property is stated at cost. However, as per Ind AS 40 &Investment Property' there is a requirement to disclose fair value as at the balance sheet date. The Company engaged independent valuation specialists to determine the fair value of its investment property as at reporting date. The determination of the fair value of investment properties requires the use of



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Summary to the material accounting policies for the year ended 31 March 2025

estimates such as future cash flows from the assets (such as lettings, future revenue streams, capital values of fixtures and fittings, any environmental matters and the overall repair and condition of the property) and discount rates applicable to those assets. In addition, development risks (such as construction and letting risk) are also taken into consideration when determining the fair value of the properties under construction. These estimates are based on local market conditions existing at the balance sheet date.

Fair value measurement disclosures – Management applies valuation techniques (including but not limited to the use of illiquidity discount on investments) to determine the fair value of financial instruments (where active market quotes are not available). This involves developing estimates and assumptions consistent with how market participants would price the instrument.

Valuation of investment in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates – Investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates are carried at cost. At each balance sheet date, the management assesses the indicators of impairment of such investments. This requires assessment of several external and internal factor including capitalisation rate, key assumption used in discounted cash flow models (such as revenue growth, unit price and discount rates) or sales comparison method which may affect the carrying value of investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in lakhs)

Note - 3

Cash and cash equivalents

Balances with banks

In current accounts

As at 31 March 2025

As at 31 March 2024

3.15

1.81

3.15

1.81

Note - 4

Equity share capital

i Authorised

10,000 (31 March 2024: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

1.00

1.00

1.00

1.00

ii Issued, subscribed and fully paid up

10,000 (31 March 2024: 10,000) equity shares of Rs. 10/- each

1.00

1.00

1.00

1.00

Reconciliation of number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning and at the end of the year/Previous year

iii Equity shares

Balance at the beginning of the year

10,000

10,000

Add : Shares issued during the year

10,000

10,000

iv Rights, preferences and restrictions attached to equity shares

The Company has only one class of equity shares having a par value of Rs. 10 per share. Each holder of equity shares is entitled to one vote per share.

v Shareholding in the Company of the Holding Company, Ultimate Holding Company and their subsidiaries/associates in aggregate:

Class of shares	Shareholder	Relation	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Equity Shares of face value of Rs.10 each	DLF Home Developers Limited alongwith its nominees	Holding Company	10,000	10,000

vi Shares held by shareholders holding more than 5% shares and holding company alongwith its nominee:

Name of the equity shareholders

No of shares and % holding

No of shares and % holding

DLF Home Developers Limited alongwith its nominees

10,000

10,000

vii Share held by the promoters at the end of the year/previous year

100%

100%

Particulars		As at 31 March 2025			As at 31 March 2024		
S. No.	Promoter Name	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year	Number of Shares	% of total shares	% change during the year
1	DLF Home Developers Limited alongwith its nominees	10,000	100	No Change	10,000	100	No Change
2		100			100		-

* viii The Company has not issueds any shares pursuant to contract without payment being received in cash, or allotted as fully paid up by way of bonus shares or bought back any shares during the year of immediately preceding five years



[Signature]

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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in lakhs)

	<u>As at 31 March 2025</u>	<u>As at 31 March 2024</u>
Note - 5		
Borrowings - current		
Unsecured Loans from related parties		
Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited	21.50	17.50
(Unsecured, repayable on demand bearing interest @ 8.75% p.a. w.e.f 1.4.2023)		
	<u>21.50</u>	<u>17.50</u>

Note - 6

Trade payables

- Total outstanding dues of micro enterprises and small enterprises	-	-
- Total outstanding dues of creditors other than micro enterprises and small enterprises	0.26	0.26
	<u>0.26</u>	<u>0.26</u>

Current year Trade payable ageing schedule

As at 31 March 2025

Particular	Outstanding for following year from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.26	-	-	-	0.26
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-

As at 31 March 2024

Particular	Outstanding for following year from due date of payment				Total
	Less than 1 year	1-2 year	2-3 year	More than 3 year	
(i) MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(ii) Others	0.26	-	-	-	0.26
(iii) Disputed dues - MSME	-	-	-	-	-
(iv) Disputed dues - Others	-	-	-	-	-



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Dues to micro, small and medium enterprises

The management has identified enterprises which have provided goods and services to the Company and which qualify under the definition of micro, small and medium enterprises, as defined under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMEDAct). According to such identification, the disclosure in respect to Micro and Small Enterprises as per MSMED Act, 2006 is as follows:

Particulars	(Amount in lakhs)	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
(i) The principal amount and the interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier as at the end of each accounting year		
-Principal amount due to micro and small enterprises		
-Interest due on above		
(ii) the amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (27 of 2006), along with the amount of the payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year;		
(iii) the amount of interest due and payable for the year 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 Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006;		
(iv) the amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year; and		
(v) the amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in the succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues above are actually paid to the small enterprise, for the purpose of disallowance of a deductible expenditure under section 23 of the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006.		

Based on the information available with the Company, there are no dues outstanding in respect of Micro, Small and Medium enterprises at the balance sheet date under the Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006 (MSMED Act, 2006). The above disclosure has been determined to the extent such parties have been identified on the basis of information available with the Company.

Note - 7

Other financial liabilities

Interest accrued on borrowings	1.47	1.10
	1.47	1.10

Reconciliation of liabilities arising from financing activities

The changes in the Company's liabilities arising from financing activities can be classified as follows:

Particulars	Interest on borrowing	Short-term	Total
		borrowings	
As at 1 April 2023	1.67	13.50	15.16
Cash flows:			
- Repayment	(1.78)	-	(1.78)
- Proceeds	-	4.00	4.00
Non cash:			
- Interest expense	1.22	-	1.22
As at 31 March 2024	1.11	17.50	18.60
Cash flows:			
- Repayment	(1.26)	-	(1.26)
- Proceeds	-	4.00	4.00
Non cash:			
- Interest expense	1.63	-	1.63
As at 31 March 2025	1.47	21.50	22.97

Note - 8
Other current liabilities

Statutory dues payable

0.07	0.06
0.07	0.06



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

(Amount in lakhs)

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Note - 9		
Finance costs		
Interest expense on borrowings	1.63	1.22
	<u>1.63</u>	<u>1.22</u>
Note - 10		
Other expenses		
Legal and professional expenses(including audit fees)	0.45	0.46
Rates and taxes	0.02	0.02
Rent	0.94	0.82
	<u>1.41</u>	<u>1.30</u>
*Remuneration to auditors comprises of:		
Audit fees	0.38	0.38
Goods and services tax	0.07	0.07
	<u>0.45</u>	<u>0.45</u>
Note - 11		
Income tax		
Tax expense comprises of:		
Current tax		
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss		
	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>
The major components of income tax expense and the reconciliation of expected tax expense based on the domestic effective tax rate of the Company at 25.168% and the reported tax expense in profit or loss are as follows:		
Accounting profit before income tax	(3.04)	(2.52)
At India's statutory income tax rate of 25.168% (31 March 2024: 25.168%)	(0.76)	(0.63)
Tax effect of amounts which are not deductible (taxable) in calculating taxable income:		
Tax impact of exempted income	-	-
Effect of tax incentive	-	-
Deferred tax not recognised on business losses	0.76	0.63
Tax impact of expenses which will never be allowed	-	-
Earlier years tax adjustments (net)	-	-
Others	-	-
Income tax expense	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>

	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Note - 12		
Earnings per share		
Profit Net (loss) attributable to equity shareholders		
Profit/ Net (loss) for the year/ Previous year	(3.04)	(2.52)
Nominal value of equity share (Rs.)	10	10
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year/previous year	10,000	10,000
Total number of equity shares outstanding at the end of the year/previous year	10,000	10,000
Weighted average number of equity shares	10,000	10,000
(1) Basic (Rs.)	(30.39)	(25.20)
(2) Diluted (Rs.)	(30.39)	(25.20)



2

Ratio analysis

Note - 13

S. No.	Particulars	Numerator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	Denominator	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	31 March 2025	31 March 2024	% Variance	Remarks for variance more than 25%
(a)	Current ratio (in times)	Current assets	3.15	1.81	Current liabilities	23.30	18.92	0.14	0.10	41.32%	Due to Increase in Bank Balance
(b)	Debt-equity ratio (in times)	Total debt	21.50	17.50	Total equity	(20.15)	(17.11)	-1.07	-1.02	4.32%	
(c)	Debt service coverage ratio (in times)	Earnings before exceptional items, interest and tax (EBIT)	(1.41)	(1.29)	[Finance cost + principal repayments made during the period for non-current borrowings (including current maturities)]	1.63	1.63	-0.87	-0.79	9.30%	
(d)	Return on equity ratio (%)	Net profit after tax	(3.04)	(2.52)	Total equity	(20.15)	(17.11)	15.09%	14.73%	2.43%	
(e)	Inventory turnover ratio (in times)	Cost of land, plots, development rights, constructed properties and others	-	-	Average inventories	-	-	0.00%	0.00	0.00%	
(f)	Trade receivable turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	-	-	Average trade receivables	-	-	-	-	0.00%	
(g)	Trade payable turnover ratio (in times)*		-	-		-	-				
(h)	Net capital turnover ratio (in times)	Revenue from operations	-	-	Working capital \$	(20.15)	(17.11)	-	-	0%	
(i)	Net profit ratio (in %)	Net profit after tax	(3.04)	(2.52)	Revenue from operations	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
(j)	Return on capital employed (%)	Earnings before exceptional items, interest and tax (EBIT)	(1.41)	(1.29)	Capital employed @	(20.15)	(17.11)	7.00%	7.54%	-7.19%	Due to Decrease in other Income
(k)	Return on investment (%) ^		-	-		-	-				
	(i) Mutual fund investments	Gain on sale / fair valuation of mutual funds	-	-	Average investment in mutual funds	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0.00%	
	(ii) Fixed income investments	Interest income	-	-	Average investment in fixed income investments	-	-	0.00%	0.00%	0%	

* not relevant for the industry in which the Company operates.

^ does not include return on investment in subsidiaries, associates, joint ventures and partnership firms which are stated at cost as per Ind AS 27 'Separate Financial Statements' and unquoted equity investments being measured at fair value

@ Capital employed has been considered as 'Total equity'

\$ Working capital = Total current assets less Total current liabilities



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note - 14

Financial risk management

i) Financial instruments by category

For amortised cost instruments, carrying value represents the best estimate of fair value.

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
	Amortised cost	Amortised cost
Financial assets*		
Cash and cash equivalents	3.15	1.81
Total financial assets	3.15	1.81
Financial liabilities*		
Borrowings	21.50	17.50
Trade payables	0.26	0.26
Other financial liabilities	1.47	1.10
Total financial liabilities	23.23	18.86

*There are no financial assets and liabilities which are measured at fair value through profit or loss or fair value through other comprehensive income.

Note - 15

i) Fair value disclosures

Fair value of assets and liabilities which are measurable at amortised cost for which fair value are disclosed

(Amount in lakhs)

Particulars	For the year ended 31 March 2025		For the year ended 31 March 2024	
	Carrying value	Fair value	Carrying value	Fair value
Financial assets				
Cash and cash equivalents	3.15	3.15	1.81	1.81
Total financial assets	3.15	3.15	1.81	1.81
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	21.50	21.50	17.50	17.50
Trade payables	0.26	0.26	0.26	0.26
Other financial liabilities	1.47	1.47	1.10	1.10
Total financial liabilities	23.23	23.23	18.86	18.86

*Carrying value of these financial assets and financial liabilities represents the best estimate values by management.

ii) Risk management

The Company's activities expose it to credit risk, liquidity risk and market risk. The Company's board of directors has overall responsibility for the establishment and oversight of the Company's risk management framework. This note explains the sources of risk which the entity is exposed to and how the entity manages the risk and the related impact in the financial statements.

Risk	Exposure arising from	Measurement	Management
Credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables measured at amortised	Ageing analysis	Diversification of bank deposits, review of credit limits and regular monitoring
Liquidity risk	Borrowings and other financial liabilities	Cash flow forecasts	Availability of liquidity balance
Market risk - interest rate	Variable rates borrowings	Sensitivity analysis	Negotiation of terms that reflect the market factors.

A) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk of financial loss to the Company if a customer or counterparty to a financial asset fails to meet its contractual obligations. The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each financial asset. The carrying amounts of financial assets represent the maximum credit risk exposure. The Company monitors its exposure to credit risk on an ongoing basis.

Cash and cash equivalents

Credit risk related to cash and cash equivalents is managed by only diversifying accounts in different banks. Credit risk is considered low because the Company deals with reputed banks.

Trade receivables

The Company closely monitors the credit-worthiness of the debtors through internal systems that are configured to define credit limits of customers, thereby, limiting the credit risk to pre-calculated amounts. The Company assesses increase in credit risk on an ongoing basis for amounts receivable that become past due and default is considered to have occurred when amounts receivable become past due.

(a) Credit risk management

Credit risk rating

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

A: Low credit risk

B: Moderate credit risk

C: High credit risk



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

Asset groups	Basis of categorisation	Provision for expected credit loss
Low credit risk	Cash and cash equivalents and trade receivables	12 month expected credit loss/ life-time expected credit loss

(b) Credit risk exposure

The Company provides for 12 month expected credit losses/life time expected credit loss for following financial assets –

As at 31 March 2025

(Amount in lakh)

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	3.15	-	3.15

As at 31 March 2024

(Amount in lakh)

Particulars	Estimated gross carrying amount at default	Expected credit losses	Carrying amount net of impairment provision
Cash and cash equivalents	1.81	-	1.81

B) 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, that it will have sufficient liquidity to meet its liabilities when they are due. Management monitors the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows.

Management monitors rolling forecasts of the Company's liquidity position and cash and cash equivalents on the basis of expected cash flows. The Company takes into account the liquidity of the market in which the entity operates.

(a) Financing arrangements

The Company had access to the following funding facilities:

Particulars	Total facility	Drawn	Undrawn
As at 31 March 2025	21.50	21.50	-
As at 31 March 2024	17.50	17.50	-
Total	39.00	39.00	-

(b) Maturities of financial liabilities

The tables below analyse the Company's financial liabilities into relevant maturity groupings based on their contractual maturities.

(Amount in lakh)

As at 31 March 2025	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	21.50	-	21.50
Trade payable	0.26	-	0.26
Other financial liabilities	1.47	-	1.47
Total	23.23	-	23.23

As at 31 March 2024	Less than 1 year	More than 1 year	Total
Non-derivatives			
Borrowings	17.50	-	17.50
Trade payable	0.26	-	0.26
Other financial liabilities	1.10	-	1.10
Total	18.87	-	18.86

C) Market risk

Interest rate risk

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

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

(Amount in lakh)

Particulars	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Fixed rate borrowing	21.50	17.50
Total borrowings	21.50	17.50



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note - 16

Related party disclosures

List of related parties and relationships

i) Parties where control exists:

Ultimate holding company at any time during the year/ previous year :

Rajdhani Investments and Agencies Private Limited

Intermediate holding company at any time during the year/ previous year :

DLF Limited

Holding Company at any time during the year/ previous year

DLF Home Developers Limited

Fellow Subsidiary company

Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited

ii) Transactions with related parties carried out in the ordinary course of business:

(Amount in lakhs)

Description	Holding/ ultimate holding company		Subsidiary/fellow subsidiary companies	
	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024	For the year ended 31 March 2025	For the year ended 31 March 2024
Short-term borrowings Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited	-	-	4.00	4.00
Finance cost on short term borrowings Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited	-	-	1.63	1.23
Rent Paid DLF Home Developers Limited	0.94	0.82	-	-

iii) Closing balance with related parties in the ordinary course of business :

(Amount in lakhs)

Description	Holding/ ultimate holding company		Subsidiary/fellow subsidiary companies	
	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2024
Share capital account DLF Home Developers Limited	1.00	1.00	-	-
Short term borrowings Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited	-	-	21.50	17.50
Short-term loans and advances				
Interest payable (net of TDS) Ati Sunder Estates Developers Private Limited	-	-	1.47	1.10



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note - 17

No provision for tax for the year has been made in the accounts as there is no taxable income under the provisions of the Income-Tax Act 1961. The Company follows Ind AS 12 – "Income taxes", as per section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 read with rules made thereunder. Accordingly, as per Ind AS 12, the deferred tax assets have not been recognized in these financial statements as it is probable that future taxable profit will not be available against which the unused tax losses and unused tax credits can be utilised.

Note - 18

Segment information

The Company operates in a single reportable segment i.e. "Real estate", which has similar risks and returns for the purpose of Ind AS 108 "Operating segments", is considered to be the only reportable business segment. The Company derives its major revenues from sale of land and its customers are widespread. Further, the Company is operating in India which is considered as a single

Note - 19

Company has accumulated Profit/(losses) amounting to Rs. 21.15 Lakh (31 March 2024 : Rs. 18.11 Lakh), which has eroded the entire net worth of the Company. However, the holding company has assured its continued financial support to the company, as and when needed, so as to enable the company to continue its operations as a going concern in foreseeable future & also to repay its liability. Accordingly, the financial statements have been prepared on a going concern basis. As the company anticipates business activity in future.

Note - 20

The Company has entered into Development Agreement in respect of land presently owned/ to be acquired by the Company, with certain developers. The Developers are required to obtain the required approval /licences from the appropriate authority for the same. In term of the said Agreement, in case the required approvals/licences are not given by the appropriate authority, the Developers have the right but not the obligation to purchase the land presently owned/to be required by the company.

Note - 21

The economic benefits of land admeasuring 27.01 acres have been fully transferred to the developer under the development agreement. Hence the value of land is NIL.

Note - 22

Ind As-116 "Leases" is effective from 01.04.2019. The company has Short Term lease contract with Lease term of less than 12 months. The Company has availed recognition exemption provided in para 6 of IND AS 116 "Leases". The company is recognizing the lease payments on straight line basis.



Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited

CIN: U45201HR2006PTC100895

Registered office address :1st Floor, DLF Gateway Tower, R Block, DLF City Phase-III, Gurugram- 122002, Haryana

Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note - 23

Other statutory information for the year ended 31 March 2025 and 31 March 2024

- (a) The Company does not have any benami property, where any proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (45 of 1988) and rules made thereunder.
- (b) The Company do not have any transactions with companies struck off under Section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013.
- (c) The Company do not have any charges or satisfaction which is yet to be registered with Registrar of Companies beyond the statutory period.
- (d) The Company have not traded or invested in Crypto Currency or Virtual Currency during the financial year.
- (e) 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like to or on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (f) 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:
 - (i) 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
 - (ii) provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- (g) The Company does not have any such transaction which is not recorded in the books of account that has been surrendered or disclosed as income in the tax assessments under the Income-tax Act, 1961 (such as, search or survey or any other) relevant provisions of the Income-tax Act, 1961.
- (h) The Company has not been declared wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or Government or any Government authority or other lender, in accordance with the guidelines on wilful defaulters issued by the Reserve Bank of India.
 - (i) The Company has complied with the number of layers prescribed under Clause (87) of Section 2 of the Companies Act, 2013 read with the Companies (Restriction on number of Layers) Rules, 2017.



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Notes to the financial statements for the year ended 31 March 2025

Note - 24

The figure of previous year have been regrouped/ recasted wherever considered necessary to make them comparable with those of current year.

Note - 25

Financial figures have been rounded off to the nearest in Lakhs.

Note - 26

Security provided as disclosed in respective note are given for business purpose.

For Prem Arun Jain & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Registration No.: 003098N

For and on behalf of the Board of Directors of
Rujula Builders & Developers Private Limited


Anuj Bhalothia
Partner
Membership No.: 431911


Anusuya Prasad Pandey
Director
(DIN-09199870)


Sandeep Datta
Director
(DIN-09199889)

Place : Gurugram
Dated: 28.04.2025

