

INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT

To the Members of Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited

Report on the Audit of the Financial Statements

Opinion

We have audited the accompanying financial statements of **Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited** ("the Company"), which comprise the Balance Sheet as at March 31, 2026, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), the Cash Flow Statement and the Statement of Changes in Equity for the year then ended, and notes to the financial statements, including a summary of material accounting policies and other explanatory information.

In our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us, the aforesaid financial statements give the information required by the Companies Act 2013 ("the Act") in the manner so required and give a true and fair view in conformity with the Indian Accounting Standards prescribed under section 133 of the Act read with the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended, and other accounting principles generally accepted in India, of the state of affairs of the Company as at March 31, 2026, its loss (including other comprehensive income), its cash flows and the changes in equity for the year ended on that date.

Basis for Opinion

We conducted our audit in accordance with the Standards on Auditing (SAs), as 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 thereunder, and we have fulfilled our other ethical responsibilities in accordance with these requirements and the Code of Ethics. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the financial statements.

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

The Company's management and Board of Directors are responsible for the other information. The other information comprises the information included in the Board's Report including its Annexures, and other report placed by the management before the members, but does not include the financial statements and our auditor's report thereon. The Board's Report is expected to be made available to us after the date of this auditor's report

Our opinion on the financial statements does not cover the other information and we 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.

Responsibilities of Management for the Financial Statements

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

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

Auditor's Responsibilities for the Audit of the Financial Statements

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

As part of an audit in accordance with SAs, we exercise professional judgement 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 Company's ability to continue as a going concern. If we conclude that a material uncertainty exists, we are required to draw attention in our auditor's report to the related disclosures in the financial statements or, if such disclosures are inadequate, to modify our opinion. Our conclusions are based on the audit evidence obtained up to the date of our auditor's report. However, future events or conditions may cause the Company to cease to continue as a going concern.
- Evaluate the overall presentation, structure and content of the financial statements, including the disclosures, and whether the financial statements represent the underlying transactions and events in a manner that achieves fair presentation.



Materiality is the magnitude of misstatements in the financial statements that, individually or in aggregate, makes it probable that the economic decisions of a reasonably knowledgeable user of the financial statements may be influenced. We consider quantitative materiality and qualitative factors in (i) planning the scope of our audit work and in evaluating the results of our work; and (ii) to evaluate the effect of any identified misstatements in the financial statements.

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

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

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 (hereinafter referred to as the "Order"), we give in "Annexure A" a statement on the matters specified in paragraphs 3 and 4 of the Order.
2. As required by Section 143(3) of the Act, we report that:
 - a) We have sought and obtained all the information and explanations which to the best of our knowledge and belief were necessary for the purposes of our audit;
 - b) In our opinion, proper books of account as required by law have been kept by the Company so far as it appears from our examination of those books;
 - c) The Balance Sheet, the Statement of Profit and Loss (including Other Comprehensive Income), Statement of Changes in Equity and Statement of Cash Flow dealt with by this Report are in agreement with the books of account;
 - d) In our opinion, the aforesaid financial statements comply with the Accounting Standards specified under Section 133 of the Act, read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015, as amended;
 - e) On the basis of the written representations received from the directors and taken on record by the Board of Directors, none of the directors is disqualified as on March 31, 2026 from being appointed as a director in terms of Section 164 (2) of the Act;
 - f) With respect to the adequacy of internal financial controls over financial reporting of the company with reference to the financials statement and the operating effectiveness of such controls, refer to our separate Report in "Annexure B" to this report.
 - g) There is no managerial remuneration paid / payable by the Company during the year.
 - h) With respect to the other matters to be included in the Auditor's Report in accordance with Rule 11 of the Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014, in our opinion and to the best of our information and according to the explanations given to us:
 - (i). As confirmed by the management, the Company does not have any pending litigation which would have any impact on its financial position;
 - (ii). The Company did not have any long-term contracts including derivative contracts for which there were any material foreseeable losses; and
 - (iii). There were no amounts which were required to be transferred to the Investor Education and Protection Fund by the Company.
 - (iv). a) The management has represented that, to the best of it's knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, if any, no funds have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the Company to or in any other persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediaries shall, whether,



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

b) The management has represented, that, to the best of its knowledge and belief, other than as disclosed in the notes to the accounts, if any, no funds have been received by the Company from any persons or entities, including foreign entities ("Funding Parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the Funding Party ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries; and

c) Based on such audit procedures, we have considered reasonable and appropriate in the circumstances, nothing has come to their notice that has caused them to believe that the representations under sub-clause (i) and (ii) contain any material mis-statement.

- (v). The Company has not declared or paid any dividend during the year, hence requirement for compliance with Section 123 of the Act is not applicable.
- (vi). Based on our examination which included test checks, the company has used an accounting software for maintaining its books of accounts which has a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same was operational throughout the year for all relevant transactions recorded in the software, except for the following observations:

The audit trail logs at the database level, which would capture direct data changes or modifications to administrative rights, were not available for our verification, although restrictions on database administrator access have been implemented using Privileged Access Management (PAM) solution and with the retention of log of recordings of any accessibility.

Further, during the course of our audit, we did not come across any instance where the audit trail feature was enabled, had been tampered with.

Additionally, the Company has preserved the audit trail in accordance with statutory record retention requirements, to the extent where features have been enabled, excluding audit trail logs at the database level.

For Singhi & Co.,

Chartered Accountants

Firm's Registration No: 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner

Membership No: 204936

UDIN: 26204936 JNCOYM2758

Place: Mumbai

Date: April 30, 2026



ANNEXURE - A TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT of even date to the members of Amber Enviro farms Private Limited on the financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026

(Referred to in paragraph 1 of our Report on Other legal and regulatory requirements)

We report that:

- i. In respect of its Property Plant and Equipment and Intangible Assets:
 - a) (A) The Company has maintained proper records showing full particulars, including quantitative details and situation of its property, plant and equipment.

(B) The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(i)(a)(B) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) As explained to us, the Company has a regular program of conducting physical verification of its property, plant and equipment in a phased manner. In our opinion, the periodicity of physical verification is reasonable having regard to the size of the Company and the nature of its assets. No material discrepancies were noticed on such verification during the year.
 - c) According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of our examination, title deeds of the immovable property (other than self - constructed immovable property (buildings), and where the Company is the lessee and the lease agreements are duly executed in favour of the lessee) as disclosed in schedule of Property, Plant and Equipment to the financial statements, are held in the name of the Company.
 - d) The Company has not revalued its Property, Plant and Equipment (including Right of use assets) during the year ended March 31, 2026. The Company has not capitalized any intangible assets in the books of the Company.
 - e) There are no proceedings initiated or are pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Prohibition of Benami Property Transactions Act, 1988 and rules made thereunder.
- ii.
 - a) The Company's business does not require maintenance of inventories and, accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company has not been sanctioned working capital limits in excess of Rs. 5 crores in aggregate from banks or financial institutions during any point of time of the year on the basis of security of current assets. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(ii)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iii. During the year the Company has not provided loans, advances in the nature of loans, stood guarantee or provided security to companies, firms, Limited Liability Partnerships or any other parties. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iii)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- iv. There are no loans, investments, guarantees, and security in respect of which provisions of sections 185 and 186 of the Companies Act, 2013 are applicable and accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(iv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- v. The Company has neither accepted any deposits from the public nor accepted any amounts which are deemed to be deposits within the meaning of sections 73 to 76 of the Companies Act and the rules made thereunder, to the extent applicable. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(v) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- vi. The Company is not in the business of sale of any goods or provision of such services as prescribed. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(vi) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- vii. According to the information and explanations given to us and the records of the Company examined by us:
- a) The Company has been generally regular in depositing amounts deducted/accrued in the books of accounts in respect of 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 any other material statutory dues, as applicable. There were no material undisputed outstanding statutory dues as at the year end, for a period of more than six months from the date they became payable.
 - b) There are no dues of 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 any other material statutory dues which have not been deposited with the appropriate authorities on account of any dispute.
- viii. The Company has not surrendered or disclosed any transaction, previously unrecorded in the books of account, in the tax assessments under the Income Tax Act, 1961 as income during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on clause 3(viii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- ix. The Company has not availed any loans from banks, financial institutions or other lenders during the year. Accordingly, the requirement to report on Clause 3 (ix) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- x.
- a) The Company has not raised any money during the year by way of initial public offer / further public offer (including debt instruments) hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
 - b) The Company has not made any preferential allotment or private placement of shares /fully or partially or optionally convertible debentures during the year under audit and hence, the requirement to report on clause 3(x)(b) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xi.
- a) During the course of our examination of the books and records of the Company, carried out in accordance with the generally accepted auditing practices in India, we have neither come across any instance of material fraud by the Company or on the Company, noticed or reported during the year, nor have we been informed of any such case by the Management.
 - b) During the year, no report under sub-section (12) of section 143 of the Companies Act, 2013 has been filed by [cost auditor/ secretarial auditor or by us] in Form ADT – 4 as prescribed under Rule 13 of Companies (Audit and Auditors) Rules, 2014 with the Central Government.
 - c) As represented to us by the management, there are no whistle blower complaints received by the Company during the year.
- xii. The Company is not a nidhi Company as per the provisions of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report on clause 3(xii) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xiii. According to the information and explanations provided to us and based on our examination of the records of the Company has entered into transactions with related parties in compliance with the provisions of sections 177 and 188 of the Act. The details of such related party transactions have been disclosed in the financial statements as required under the Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) 24, Related Party Disclosures specified under section 133 of the Act, read with Rule 4 of the Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules, 2015 (as amended).
- xiv. The Company does not have and is also not required to have an internal audit system under the provisions of Section 138 of the Companies Act, 2013. Therefore, the requirement to report under clause 3(xiv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.



- xv. The Company has not entered into any non-cash transactions with its directors or persons connected with him. Accordingly, the reporting on compliance with the provisions of Section 192 of the Companies Act, 2013 under clause 3(xv) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- xvi.
- a) The Company is not required to be registered under section 45-IA of the Reserve Bank of India Act 1934. Accordingly, paragraph 3 (xvi)(a) of the Order is not applicable to the Company.
- b) In our opinion, the Company has not conducted any Non-Banking Financial or Housing Finance activities during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- c) In our opinion, the Company is not a Core Investment Company (CIC) as defined in the regulations made by the Reserve Bank of India. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(c) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- d) According to the representations given by the management, the Company does not have any CIC. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xvi)(d) of the Order are not applicable to the Company
- xvii. The Company has incurred cash loss of Rs. 574 thousand and Rs. 978 thousand respectively in the financial year and in the immediately preceding financial year.
- xviii. There has been no resignation of statutory auditors during the year. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xviii) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.
- xix. According to the information and explanations given to us and on the basis of the financial ratios, ageing and expected dates of realization of financial assets and payment of financial liabilities, other information accompanying the financial statements, our knowledge of the Board of Directors and management plans and based on our examination of the evidence supporting the assumptions, and primarily based on the continued financial support of the Parent Company, nothing has come to our attention, which causes us to believe that any material uncertainty exists as on the date of the audit report that the Company is not capable of meeting its liabilities existing at the date of balance sheet as and when they fall due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date. We, however, state that this is not an assurance as to the future viability of the Company. We further state that our reporting is based on the facts up to the date of the audit report and we neither give any guarantee nor any assurance that all liabilities falling due within a period of one year from the balance sheet date, will get discharged by the Company as and when they fall due.
- xx. Due to the continuing losses incurred by the Company, it does not attract the provisions of Section 135 of the Act. Therefore, the provisions of clause 3(xx) (a) and (b) of the Order are not applicable to the Company.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No: 302049E

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No: 204936
UDIN: 26204936JNCOYM2758

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2026



ANNEXURE - B TO THE INDEPENDENT AUDITOR'S REPORT of even date to the members of Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited on the financial Statements as of and for the year ended March 31, 2026
(Referred to in paragraph 2(f) of our Report on Other legal and regulatory requirements)

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

1. We have audited the internal financial controls over financial reporting of **Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited** ("the Company") as of March 31, 2026 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

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

AUDITOR'S RESPONSIBILITY

3. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on the Company's internal financial controls over financial reporting based on our audit. We conducted our audit in accordance with the Guidance Note on Audit of Internal Financial Controls over Financial Reporting (the "Guidance Note") and the Standards on Auditing, issued by ICAI and deemed to be prescribed under section 143(10) of the Companies Act, 2013, to the extent applicable to an audit of internal financial controls, both applicable to an audit of Internal Financial Controls and both issued by the Institute of Chartered Accountants of India. Those Standards and the Guidance Note require that we comply with ethical requirements and plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether adequate internal financial controls over financial reporting was established and maintained and if such controls operated effectively in all material respects.
4. 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.
5. We believe that the audit evidence we have obtained is sufficient and appropriate to provide a basis for our audit opinion on the Company's internal financial controls system over financial reporting.

MEANING OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

6. 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:



- a. Pertain to the maintenance of records that, in reasonable detail, accurately and fairly reflect the transactions and dispositions of the assets of the Company;
- b. 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
- c. Provide reasonable assurance regarding prevention or timely detection of unauthorized acquisition, use, or disposition of the Company's assets that could have a material effect on the financial statements.

INHERENT LIMITATIONS OF INTERNAL FINANCIAL CONTROLS OVER FINANCIAL REPORTING

7. 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

8. In our opinion, 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, 2026, 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.

For Singhi & Co.
Chartered Accountants
Firm's registration No: 302049E

Sudesh Choraria
Partner
Membership No: 204936
UDIN: 26204936JNCOYM2758

Place: Mumbai
Date: April 30, 2026



Particulars	Note	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Assets			
Non-current assets			
Property, plant and equipment	4	10,346	10,346
Non current tax asset (net)	5	-	146
Total non-current assets		10,346	10,492
Current assets			
Financial assets			
(i) Cash and cash equivalents	7	321	169
Other current assets	6	476	476
Total current assets		797	645
Total assets		11,143	11,137
Equity and Liabilities			
Equity			
Equity share capital	8	900	900
Other equity	9	(16,636)	(16,062)
Total equity		(15,736)	(15,162)
Liabilities			
Current liabilities			
Financial liabilities			
(i) Borrowings	12	26,755	26,200
(ii) Other financial liabilities	10	120	95
Other current liabilities	11	3	3
Total current liabilities		26,879	26,299
Total equity and liabilities		11,143	11,137
Material accounting policies			
'Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-31		

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner
Membership No. 204936

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudha Rajesh Golechha
Digitally signed by Sudha Rajesh Golechha
Date: 2026.04.30 15:47:09 +05'30'

Sudha Golecha
Director
(DIN : 00646341)

Mukesh C Jangir
Digitally signed by Mukesh C Jangir
Date: 2026.04.30 15:51:22 +05'30'

Mukesh Jangir
Director
(DIN : 10725674)

Date: 30 April 2026
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 April 2026
Place: Mumbai

Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited

CIN No. U01403MH2007PTC173040

Statement of Profit and Loss for the year ended 31 March 2026

Rs. in Thousands

Particulars	Note	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Income			
Revenue from operations	13	103	99
Total income		103	99
Expenses			
Cost of sales and other operational expenses	14	311	281
Finance costs	15	-	445
Other expenses	16	367	350
Total expenses		678	1,076
Profit / (loss) before tax exceptional item and tax		(574)	(978)
Add: Exceptional item		-	-
Profit / (loss) before tax		(574)	(978)
Less : Tax expense	20		
- Current tax		-	-
- Deferred tax (credit) / charge		-	-
Profit / (loss) for the year		(574)	(978)
Other comprehensive income (OCI)			
Other comprehensive income not to be reclassified to profit or loss in subsequent periods:			
- Re-measurement gain/(losses) on defined benefit plan		-	-
Income tax effect on above		-	-
Other comprehensive income for the year (net of tax)		-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year		(574)	(978)
Earning per share on equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up	18		
Basic and diluted EPS		(6.38)	(10.86)
Material accounting policies			
'Notes forming part of the financial statements	1-31		

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner

Membership No. 204936

For and on behalf of the BoardSudha
Rajesh
Golechha
Digitally signed
by Sudha Rajesh
Golechha
Date: 2026.04.30
15:47:49 +05'30'**Sudha Golecha**
Director
(DIN : 00646341)Mukesh
C Jangir
Digitally signed
by Mukesh C
Jangir
Date: 2026.04.30
15:54:39 +05'30'**Mukesh Jangir**
Director
(DIN : 10725674)

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
A. Cash flow from operating activities		
Profit /(Loss) before Tax	(574)	(978)
Adjustments for:		
Interest expenses and other financial charges (including Unwinding of discount on financial liabilities at amortised cost)	-	445
Operating (loss) / profit before working capital changes	(574)	(532)
Adjustments for:		
(Increase) / decrease in trade receivable and Financial and Other Assets	-	(1)
Increase/ (decrease) Trade Payables, Financial & Other Liabilities and Provisions	25	(72)
Cash generated from operating activities	(549)	(605)
Direct taxes (paid) / refunds	146	-
Net cash generated from operating activities (A)	(403)	(605)
B. Cash flow from investing activities		
Net cash generated from / (used in) investing activities (B)	-	-
C. Cash flow from financing activities		
Proceeds from current borrowings	555	32,550
Repayment of current borrowings	-	(31,415)
Interest and financial charges paid	-	(445)
Net cash generated from / (used in) financing activities (C)	555	690
Net changes in cash and cash equivalents (A+B+C)	152	85
Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balance overdrawn) at the beginning of the year	169	84
Cash and cash equivalents (including bank balance overdrawn) at the end of the year [Refer note 2 below]	321	169

Notes:

1 The above statement of cash flows has been prepared under indirect method as set out in Ind AS 7 'Statement of cash flows'.

2 **Cash and cash equivalents at the end of the year**

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cash on hand	151	129
Balances with banks in current accounts	170	40
	321	169

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner

Membership No. 204936

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudha
Rajesh
Golechha

Digitally signed
by Sudha Rajesh
Golechha
Date: 2026.04.30
15:48:08 +05'30'

Sudha Golecha

Director

(DIN : 00646341)

Mukesh
C Jangir

Digitally signed
by Mukesh C
Jangir
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Mukesh Jangir

Director

(DIN : 10725674)

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

A. Equity share capital

Current reporting year	Balance at the beginning of the current reporting year	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the current reporting year
	900	-	900	-	900

Previous reporting year	Balance at the beginning of the previous reporting year	Changes in equity share capital due to prior period errors	Balance at the beginning of the reporting year	Change in equity share capital during the current year	Balance at the end of the previous reporting year
	900	-	900	-	900

B. Other equity

Particulars	Reserve and surplus	
	Retained earnings	Total
Balance as at 01 April 2025	(16,062)	(16,062)
Profit / (loss) for the year	(574)	(574)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(574)	(574)
Balance as at 31 March 2026	(16,636)	(16,636)
Balance as at 01 April 2024	(15,084)	(15,084)
Profit/(loss) for the year	(978)	(978)
Other Comprehensive Income for the year (net of tax)	-	-
Total comprehensive income for the year	(978)	(978)
Balance as at 31 March 2025	(16,062)	(16,062)

'Notes forming part of the financial statements

1-31

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants

Firm Regn No. 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner

Membership No. 204936

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudha Rajesh
Golechha
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Sudha Rajesh
Golechha
Date: 2026.04.30
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Sudha Golecha

Director

(DIN : 00646341)

Date: 30 April 2026

Place: Mumbai

Mukesh
C Jangir
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by Mukesh C
Jangir
Date: 2026.04.30
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Mukesh Jangir

Director

(DIN : 10725674)

Note 1

Company information

Amber Enviro Farms Private Limited (the Company) is a private company (CIN U01403MH2007PTC173040) domiciled in India and is governed by the Companies Act, 2013. The Company's registered office is at 101, Kalpataru Synergy, Opp. Grand Hyatt , Santacruz (East), Mumbai 400-055. The Company is primarily engaged in Real Estate Development.

The financial statements of the Company for the year ended 31 March 2026 were approved and authorised for issue by the Board of Directors at their respective meeting held on 30 April 2026.

Note 2

(I) Basis of preparation

The financial Statements have been prepared to comply in all material respects with the Indian Accounting Standards notified under Section 133 of Companies Act, 2013 (the Act) read with Companies (Indian Accounting Standards (Ind AS) Rules, 2015) and other relevant provisions of the Act and rules framed thereunder.

The financial statements have been prepared under the historical cost convention and on accrual basis, except for certain financial assets and liabilities measured at fair value as explained in accounting policies below.

Fair value is the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability in an orderly transaction between market participants at the measurement date, regardless of whether that price is directly observable or estimated using another valuation technique. In estimating the fair value of an asset or a liability, the Company takes into account the characteristics of the asset or liability if market participants would take those characteristics into account when pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date.

The financial statements are presented in Rs. Thousands, except when otherwise indicated. 0 (zero) indicates amounts less than rupees one thousand.

(II) Material accounting policies (MAP)

(a) Current and non-current classification

All Assets and liabilities are classified as current if it is expected to realise or settle within twelve months after the balance sheet date. Inventories are classified as current assets. Deferred tax assets and liabilities are classified as non-current assets and liabilities.

(b) Property, plant and equipment

- i) All property, plant and equipment are stated at original cost of acquisition/installation (net of input credits availed) less accumulated depreciation and impairment loss, if any, except freehold land which is carried at cost. Cost includes cost of acquisition, construction and installation, taxes, duties, freight and other incidental expenses that are directly attributable to bringing the asset to its working condition for the intended use and estimated cost for decommissioning of an asset.
- ii) Subsequent expenditure is capitalised only if it is probable that the future economic benefit associated with the expenditure will flow to the Company.
- iii) Property, plant and equipment is derecognised from financial statements, either on disposal or when no future economic benefits are expected from its use or disposal. Any gain or loss arising on derecognition of the property (calculated as the difference between the net disposal proceeds and the carrying amount of the asset) is included in the statement of profit and loss in the period in which the property, plant and equipment is derecognised.
- iv) Depreciation on property, plant and equipment is provided on written down value method based on the useful life specified in Schedule II of the Companies Act, 2013.

(c) Fair value measurement

The Company's accounting policies and disclosures require the measurement of fair values for financial instruments.

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

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

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

(d) Financial instruments

I Financial assets

i) Classification

The Company classifies its financial assets either at Fair Value through Profit or Loss (FVTPL), Fair Value through Other Comprehensive Income (FVTOCI) or at amortised Cost, based on the Company's business model for managing the financial assets and their contractual cash flows.

ii) Initial recognition and measurement

The Company at initial recognition measures a financial asset at its fair value plus transaction costs that are directly attributable to its acquisition. However, transaction costs relating to financial assets designated at fair value through profit or loss (FVTPL) are expensed in the statement of profit and loss for the year.

iii) Subsequent measurement

For the purpose of subsequent measurement, the financial asset are classified in four categories:

- a) Debt instrument at amortised cost
- b) Debt instrument at fair value through other comprehensive Income
- c) Debt instrument at fair value through profit or loss
- d) Equity investments

Debt instruments

• Amortised cost:

Assets that are held for collection of contractual cash flows where those cash flows represent solely payments of principal and interest are measured at amortised cost. A gain or loss on such instruments is recognised in profit or loss when the asset is derecognised or impaired. Interest income from these financial assets is calculated using the effective interest rate method and is included under the head "Finance income".

• Fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI):

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

• Fair value through profit or loss:

Assets that do not meet the criteria for amortised cost or fair value through other comprehensive income (FVTOCI) are measured at fair value through profit or loss. Gain and losses on fair value of such instruments are recognised in statement of profit and loss. Interest income from these financial assets is included in other income.

Equity investments other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates

The Company subsequently measures all equity investments other than investments in subsidiaries, joint ventures and associates at fair value. Where the Company's management has elected to present fair value gains and losses on equity investments in other comprehensive income, there is no subsequent reclassification of fair value gains and losses to the statement of profit and loss in the event of de-recognition. Dividends from such investments are recognised in the statement of profit and loss as other income when the Company's right to receive payments is established. Changes in the fair value of financial assets at fair value through profit or loss are recognised in the statement of profit and loss. Impairment losses (and reversal of impairment losses) on equity investments measured at FVTOCI are not reported separately from other changes in fair value.

iv) Impairment of financial assets

The Company assesses, on historical credit experience and forward looking basis, the expected credit losses associated with its assets carried at amortised cost and FVOCI debt instruments. The impairment methodology applied depends on whether there has been a significant increase in credit risk. As per simplified approach, loss allowances on trade receivables are measured using provision matrix at an amount equal to life time expected losses i.e. expected cash shortfall. The impairment losses and reversals are recognised in Statement of Profit and Loss.

v) De-recognition of financial assets

A financial asset is derecognised only when:

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

II Financial liabilities

i) Classification

The Company classifies all financial liabilities at amortised cost or fair value through profit or loss.

ii) Initial recognition and measurement

Financial liabilities are classified, at initial recognition, as financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss, loans and borrowings, deposits or as payables, as appropriate. All financial liabilities are recognised initially at fair value and, in the case of loans and borrowings and payables, net of directly attributable transaction costs.

iii) Subsequent measurement

The measurement of financial liabilities depends on their classification, as described below:

a Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss

Financial liabilities at fair value through profit or loss include financial liabilities held for trading and financial liabilities designated upon initial recognition as at fair value through profit or loss. Financial liabilities are classified as held for trading if they are incurred for the purpose of repurchasing in the near term. Gains or losses on liabilities held for trading are recognised in the profit or loss.

b Loans, borrowings and deposits

After initial recognition, loans, borrowings and deposits are subsequently measured at amortised cost using the effective interest rate (EIR) method. Gains and losses are recognised in the statement of profit and loss when the liabilities are derecognised as well as through the EIR amortization process. The EIR amortisation is included in finance costs in the statement of profit and loss.

c Trade and other payables

These amounts represent liabilities for goods and services provided to the Company prior to the end of financial year which are unpaid. For trade and other payables maturing within one year from the balance sheet date, the carrying amounts approximate fair value due to the short-term maturity of these instruments.

iv) 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.

(e) Cash and cash equivalents

- (i) Cash and cash equivalents in the balance sheet comprise cash at bank and on hand and short-term deposit with original maturity upto three months, which are subject to insignificant risk of changes in value.
- (ii) For the purpose of presentation in the statement of cash flows, cash and cash equivalents consists of cash and short-term deposit, as defined above, net of outstanding bank overdraft as they are considered as an integral part of Company's cash management.

(f) Revenue recognition

Revenue is recognized if and when the Company satisfies its performance obligations fully and the customer obtains control of the promised goods.

(g) Income taxes

The income tax expenses comprises current and deferred tax. It is recognised in the statement of profit and loss except to the extent that it relates to items recognised directly in equity or in other comprehensive income.

Current tax:

The current tax charge is calculated on the basis of the tax laws enacted or substantively enacted at the end of the reporting period.

Deferred tax:

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

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

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

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

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

(h) Impairment of non-financial assets

The carrying amounts of non financial assets are reviewed at each balance sheet date if there is any indication of impairment based on internal/external factors. An asset is treated as impaired when the carrying amount exceeds its recoverable value. The recoverable amount is the greater of an asset's or cash generating unit's, net selling price and value in use. In assessing value in use, the estimated future cash flows are discounted to the present value using a pre-tax discount rate that reflects current market assessment of the time value of money and risks specific to the assets. An impairment loss is charged to the statement of profit and loss in the year in which an asset is identified as impaired. After impairment, depreciation is provided on the revised carrying amount of the asset over its remaining useful life. The impairment loss recognized in prior accounting periods is reversed by crediting the statement of profit and loss if there has been a change in the estimate of recoverable amount.

(i) Earnings per share

Basic earnings per share are calculated by dividing the net profit or loss for the period attributable to equity shareholders (after deducting preference dividends and attributable taxes) by the weighted average number of equity shares outstanding during the period. 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 except when the results would be anti-dilutive.

(j) Borrowing costs

Borrowing costs attributable to the acquisition or construction of qualifying assets are capitalised as part of cost of such assets. All other borrowing costs are expensed in the period in which they occur. Borrowing costs consist of interest and other costs that an entity incurs in connection with the borrowing of funds and is measured with reference to the effective interest rate applicable to the respective borrowings.

(k) Provisions, contingent liabilities and contingent assets

i) Provisions are recognised when the Company has a present legal or constructive obligation as a result of past events, it is probable that an outflow of resources will be required to settle the obligation and the amount can be reliably estimated. Provisions are not recognised for future operating losses. Provisions are measured at the present value of management's best estimate of the expenditure required to settle the present obligation at the end of the reporting period.

Provisions (excluding retirement benefits) are discounted using pre-tax rate that reflects current market assessments of the time value of money and the risks specific to the liability. The increase in the provision due to the passage of time is recognised as interest expense.

ii) A contingent liability is a possible obligation that arises from past events whose existence will be confirmed by the occurrence or non-occurrence of one or more uncertain future events beyond the control of the company. The Company does not recognize a contingent liability but discloses its existence in the financial statements.

iii) Contingent assets are not recognized, but disclosed in the financial statements where an inflow of economic benefit is probable.

Note 3

Significant accounting judgements, estimates and assumptions

The preparation of the Company's financial statements in conformity with Ind AS requires management to make judgements, estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of revenues, expenses, assets and liabilities, and the accompanying disclosures, and the disclosure of contingent liabilities. Estimates and judgements are continuously evaluated and are based on historical experience and other factors, including expectations of future events that are believed to be reasonable. 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. Revisions to accounting estimates are recognised in the period in which the estimate is revised.

a) Fair value measurement of financial instruments

When the fair values of financial assets and financial liabilities recorded in the balance sheet cannot be measured based on quoted prices in active markets, their fair value is measured using appropriate valuation techniques. The inputs to these models are taken from observable markets where possible, but where this is not feasible, a degree of judgement is required in establishing fair values. Judgements include considerations of inputs such as liquidity risk, credit risk and volatility. Changes in assumptions about these factors could affect the reported fair value of financial instruments.

b) Taxes

The Company periodically assesses its liabilities and contingencies related to income taxes for all years open to scrutiny based on latest information available. For matters where it is probable that an adjustment will be made, the Company records its best estimates of the tax liability in the current tax provision. The Management believes that they have adequately provided for the probable outcome of these matters.

Deferred tax assets are recognised for unused tax losses to the extent that it is probable that taxable profit will be available against which the losses can be utilised. Significant management judgement is required to determine the amount of deferred tax assets that can be recognised, based upon the likely timing and the level of future taxable profits.

3a Recent Accounting Pronouncements

Ministry of Corporate Affairs ("MCA") notifies new standards or amendments to the existing standards under Companies (Indian Accounting Standards) Rules as issued from time to time. For the year ended 31 March 2026, MCA has not notified any new standard or amendments to the existing standards applicable to the Company.

Note 4
Property, plant and equipment

Particulars	Freehold land and land improvements	Total
<u>Gross carrying value</u>		
As at 01 April 2024	10,346	10,346
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	10,346	10,346
Additions during the year	-	-
Disposals during the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	10,346	10,346
<u>Accumulated depreciation</u>		
As at 01 April 2024	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2025	-	-
Charge for the year	-	-
Disposals for the year	-	-
As at 31 March 2026	-	-
<u>Net carrying value</u>		
As at 31 March 2026	10,346	10,346
As at 31 March 2025	10,346	10,346

Note :-

1. All titles deeds of immovable properties are held in the name of the Company.

Note 5 Tax assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Balance with government authorities (direct tax) (net)	-	146	-	-
	-	146	-	-

Note 6 Other assets	Non-current		Current	
	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
Advances recoverable in cash or in kind - Other parties	-	-	476	476
	-	-	476	476

Note 7 Cash and cash equivalents	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Cash on hand		151	
Balances with banks in current accounts		170		40
		321		169

Note 8 Equity share capital Authorised	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	1,00,000 (Previous year - 1,00,000) equity shares of Rs. 10 each		1,000	
		1,000		1,000

Issued, subscribed and paid up	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	90,000 (Previous year - 90,000) equity shares of Rs.10 each fully paid up		900	
		900		900

(i) The reconciliation of the number of equity shares outstanding is set out below :

	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Rs. in Thousands	Number of shares	Rs. in Thousands
Equity shares outstanding at the beginning of the year	90,000	900	90,000	900
Changes during the year	-	-	-	-
Equity shares outstanding at the end of the year	90,000	900	90,000	900

All equity shares are held by its holding company and its nominees.

(ii) Terms / rights 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. The Company declares and pays dividend in Indian rupees. The final dividend, if any when proposed by the Board of Directors is subject to the approval of the shareholders in the ensuing Annual General Meeting.

In the event of liquidation of the Company, the holders of equity shares will be entitled to receive remaining assets of the Company, after distribution of all preferential amounts. The distribution will be in proportion to the number of equity shares held by the shareholders.

(iii) Details of each equity shareholder holding more than 5% shares are set out below :

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of Holding	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of Holding
Kalpataru Limited	90,000	100.00%	90,000	100.00%

(iv) Details of Shares held by promoters :

Name of shareholder	As at 31 March 2026		As at 31 March 2025	
	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of Holding	Number of shares	Percentage (%) of Holding
Kalpataru Limited	90,000	100.00%	90,000	100.00%

90,000 Equity shares are held by Kalpataru Limited, the Holding Company and its Nominees.

(v) There are no bonus shares issued or shares issued for consideration other than cash or shares bought back during five years preceeding 31 March 2026.

Note 9

Other equity

Retained earnings

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
(16,636)	(16,062)
(16,636)	(16,062)

Other equity

Retained earnings

Balance at the beginning of the year

Add: Profit / (loss) for the year

(16,062)	(15,084)
(574)	(978)
(16,636)	(16,062)

Total other equity

(16,636)	(16,062)
-----------------	-----------------

Note 10

Other financial liabilities

Creditors for Expenses

Non-current		Current	
As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-	-	120	95
-	-	120	95

Note 11

Other liabilities

Statutory Dues

Non-current		Current	
As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
-	-	3	3
-	-	3	3

Note 12

Current borrowings

Unsecured

Loans from

-Related Parties [Refer Note 17] #

As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
26,755	26,200
26,755	26,200

Repayable on demand

Rate of interest : 0% -0%

Note - There are no creation / modification of charges or satisfaction thereof, which are pending to be registered with ROC beyond the period prescribed under the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder.

All the loans are used fully for the purpose for which there were obtained.

Note 13	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Revenue from operations		
Sale of		
- Sale of agriculture produce	103	99
	103	99
Note 14	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Cost of sales and other operational expenses		
a) Real Estate		
Agriculture expenses	311	281
	311	281
Note 15	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Finance costs		
Interest expenses on financial liabilities at amortised cost		
- Borrowings	-	445
	-	445
Note 16	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Other expenses		
Auditors remuneration		
- Audit Fees	29	24
Business Support services	10	11
Legal and Professional Fees	11	54
Rates and taxes	11	4
Security Services	305	257
Miscellaneous Expenses	1	1
	367	350

Note 17

Related party disclosures:

i. Holding Company

Kalpataru Limited

ii. Fellow Subsidiaries

Abacus Real Estate Private Limited	Kalpataru Land (Surat) Private Limited
Abhiruchi Orchards Private Limited	Kalpataru Land Private Limited
Amber Orchards Private Limited	Kalpataru Properties (Thane) Private Limited
Kalpataru Retail Ventures Private Limited	Kalpataru Homes Private Limited
Ambrosia Enviro Farms Private Limited	Kalpataru Hills Residency Private Limited
Ambrosia Real Estate Private Limited	Agile Real Estate Private Limited
Anant Orchards Private Limited	Agile Real Estate Dev Private Limited
Arena Orchards Private Limited	Ananta Landmarks Private Limited
Arimas Real Estate Private Limited	Ardour Developers Private Limited
Astrum Orchards Private Limited	Ardour Properties Private Limited
Axiom Orchards Private Limited	Kalpataru Townships Private Limited
Azure Tree Enviro Farms Private Limited	Aspen Housing Private Limited
Azure Tree Lands Private Limited	Kalpataru Residency Private Limited
Azure Tree Orchards Private Limited	Kalpataru Constructions (Poona) Private Limited
Alder Residency Private Limited	

Kalpataru Properties Limited (Formerly known as Kalpataru Properties Private Limited upto 10 March 2026)

Kalpataru Gardens Limited (Formerly known as Kalpataru Gardens Private Limited upto 23 February 2026)

iii. Firms/ Enterprises where Holding Company control exists

Kalpataru + Sharyans

Kalpataru Constructions (Pune)

iv. Associate / Joint Ventures

Klassik Vinyl Products LLP

Azure Tree Townships LLP

Mehal Enterprises LLP

v. Key Management Personnel / Directors and their relatives

Priti P. Kataria (Resigned w.e.f August 8, 2025)

Sumti Kothari

Sudha R. Golecha

Mukesh Jangir (Appointed w.e.f. August 11, 2025)

(vi) Transactions with related parties

Rs. in Thousands

Sr No.	Particulars	Relationship	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
1	Loans taken			
	Holding/Ultimate holding		555	26,750
	Kalpataru Limited	Holding	555	26,750
	Fellow subsidiary		-	5,800
	Kalpataru Properties Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	5,800
2	Loans taken repaid			
	Holding/Ultimate holding		-	5,215
	Kalpataru Limited	Holding	-	5,215
	Fellow subsidiary		-	26,200
	Kalpataru Properties Limited	Fellow subsidiary	-	26,200
4	Interest expense			
	Holding/Ultimate holding		-	445
	Kalpataru Limited	Holding	-	445
5	Business Support Service			
	Holding/Ultimate holding		8	9
	Kalpataru Limited	Holding	8	9

(vii) Closing Balances

Rs. in Thousands

Sr No.	Particulars	Relationship	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025
1	Loans taken			
	Holding/Ultimate holding		26,755	26,200
	Kalpataru Limited	Holding	26,755	26,200

Note 18
Earnings per share (EPS)

Particulars	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
a) Profit / (loss) after tax	(5,74,230)	(9,77,600)
b) Number of equity shares outstanding (No.)	90,000	90,000
c) Basic and diluted earnings per share (Rs.) - Face value of Rs. 10 each	(6.38)	(10.86)

Note 19
Financial risk management objectives and policies

The Company's principal financial liabilities comprise borrowings, trade and other payables. The main purpose of these financial liabilities is to finance and support Company's operations. The Company's principal financial assets include loans given, trade and other receivables, cash and cash equivalents, other bank balances and refundable deposits that derive directly from its operations.

The Company is exposed to market risk, credit risk and liquidity risk. The Company's senior management oversees the management of these risks. The Company's senior management ensures that the Company's financial risk activities are governed by appropriate policies and procedures and that financial risks are identified, measured and managed in accordance with the Company's policies and risk objectives. The Board of Directors reviews and agrees policies for managing each of these risks.

Financial Risk Management

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

- (i) Market Risk
- (ii) Credit Risk and
- (iii) Liquidity Risk

(i) Market risk

Market risk arises from the Company's use of interest bearing financial instruments. It is the risk that the fair value or future cash flows of a financial instrument will fluctuate because of changes in interest rates (interest rate risk) or other market factors. Financial instruments affected by market risk include borrowings, loan givens, fixed deposits and refundable deposits.

a) Interest rate risk

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

Interest rate sensitivity

The following table demonstrates the sensitivity to a reasonably possible change in interest rates on that portion of borrowings affected with all other variables held constant. The effect of change in the interest rate on floating rate borrowings, is as follows:

Particulars	Effect of change in Interest rate	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Increase in interest rate by 50 bps	134	131
Decrease in interest rate by 50 bps	-	-

b) Currency risk

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

(ii) Credit risk

Credit risk is the risk that counterparty will not meet its obligations under a financial instrument or customer contract, leading to a financial loss. The Company is exposed to credit risk from its operating activities (primarily trade receivables) and from its financing activities including security deposits, loans to employees and other financial instruments.

a) Trade receivables

The Company's exposure to credit risk is influenced mainly by the individual characteristics of each customer. The Company has entered into contracts for sale / leasing of commercial premises. The payment terms are specified in the contracts. The Company is exposed to credit risk in respect of the amount due. However, in case of sale, the legal ownership is transferred to the buyer only after the entire amount is recovered. In case of leasing, the Company takes security deposit to secure the rent. In addition, the amount due is monitored on an ongoing basis with the result that the Company's exposure to bad debts is not significant. The Company evaluates the concentration of risk with respect to trade receivables as low, as its customers are located in several jurisdictions industries and operate in largely independent markets.

b) Financial Instrument and cash deposits

With respect to credit risk arising from the other financial assets of the Company, which comprise bank balances, cash, loans to related parties and other parties, other receivables and deposits, the Company's exposure to credit risk arises from default of the counterparty, with a maximum exposure equal to the carrying amount of these assets.

Credit risk from balances with banks is managed by Company's treasury in accordance with the Company's policy. The Company limits its exposure to credit risk by only placing balances with local banks. Given the profile of its bankers, management does not expect any counterparty to fail in meeting its obligations.

(iii) Liquidity risk

Liquidity risk is the risk that the Company will not be able to meet its financial obligations as they fall due. The Company monitors its risk to a shortage of funds using a recurring liquidity planning tool. This tool considers the maturity of both its financial investments and financial assets (e.g. trade receivables, other financial assets) and projected cash flows from operations.

The cash flows, funding requirements and liquidity of Company is monitored under the control of Treasury team. The objective is to optimize the efficiency and effectiveness of the management of the Company's capital resources. The Company's objective is to maintain a balance between continuity of funding and borrowings. The Company manages liquidity risk by maintaining adequate reserves and borrowing facilities, by continuously monitoring forecasted and actual cash flows and matching the maturity profiles of financial assets and liabilities.

The Company currently has sufficient cash on demand to meet expected operational expenses, including the servicing of financial obligations.

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

Particulars	Contractual cash flows				Rs. in Thousands
	Less than 1 year	1 to 3 years	3 to 5 years	> 5 years	Total
31 March 2026					
Borrowings	26,755	-	-	-	26,755
Other financial liabilities	120	-	-	-	120
31 March 2025					
Borrowings	26,200	-	-	-	26,200
Other financial liabilities	95	-	-	-	95

Capital management

For the purpose of the Company's capital management, capital includes issued equity capital, share premium and all other equity reserves attributable to the equity holders of the Company. The primary objective of the Company's capital management is to maximise the shareholders' value.

The Company manages its capital structure and makes adjustments in light of changes in economic conditions and the requirements of the financial covenants. The Company monitors capital using a gearing ratio, which is net debt divided by total capital plus net debt

Particulars	Rs. in Thousands	
	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
Debt:		
Borrowings (long-term and short-term, including current maturities of long term borrowings)	26,755	26,200
Less: Cash and cash equivalents	(321)	(169)
Net debt (A)	26,434	26,031
Equity		
Equity share capital	900	900
Other equity	(16,636)	(16,062)
Total equity attributable to the owners of the parent (B)	(15,736)	(15,162)
Total equity and net debt (C=A+B)	10,698	10,869
Gearing ratio (A/C)	247%	239%

No changes were made in the objectives, policies or processes for managing capital during the years ended 31 March 2026 and 31 March 2025.

Note 20

Taxation

a) The major components of income tax for the period ended 31 March 2026 are as under:

i) Income tax related to items recognised directly in profit or loss of the statement of profit and loss for the year ended

	Rs. in Thousands	
	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Current tax		
Current tax on profits for the year	-	-
Total current tax expense	-	-
Deferred tax		
Relating to origination and reversal of temporary differences	-	-
Income tax expense reported in the statement of profit and loss	-	-

b) Reconciliation of tax expense and the accounting profit multiplied by tax rate:

	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
Accounting profit before tax	(574)	(978)
Income tax @ 25.17% (25.17%)	(145)	(246)
Non-deductible expenses for tax purpose	145	246
Income tax expense / (benefit) charged to the statement of profit and loss	(0)	(0)

c) There being no taxable income for the year as computed as per the provisions of the Income Tax Act, 1961, no provision for current income tax has been made.

d) Deferred tax has not been accounted as there are no timing differences.

Note 21

Fair value measurement

a) Financial instruments by category

Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	FVTPL	Amortised cost	FVTPL	Amortised cost
Financial assets (Other than investment in subsidiaries, associates and joint ventures)				
Cash and bank balances	-	321	-	169
Total financial assets	-	321	-	169
Financial liabilities				
Borrowings	-	26,755	-	26,200
Other financial liabilities	-	120	-	95
Total financial liabilities	-	26,875	-	26,295

Note 22
Disclosure of various ratios

Particulars	Description	31 March 2026	31 March 2025
•Current Ratio	Current assets	797	645
	Current liabilities	26,879	26,299
•Debt-Equity Ratio	Total Debt	26,755	26,200
	Shareholders equity	-15,736	-15,162
•Debt Service Coverage Ratio*	Earning available for debt services	-574	-532
	Debt services	-	31,860
•Return on Equity Ratio	Net profit after taxes - Preference Dividend (if any)	-574	-978
	Average Shareholder's Equity	-15,449	-14,249
•Inventory turnover ratio	Cost of goods sold or Sales	311	281
	Average Inventory	-	-
•Trade Receivable Turnover ratio	Net Credit Sales	103	99
	Average Accounts Receivables	-	-
•Trade Payable Turnover ratio	Net credit purchase	-	-
	Average Trade payables	-	67
•Net Capital Turnover Ratio	Net sales	103	99
	Working Capital	-26,082	-25,654
•Net Profit Ratio	Net profit	-574	-978
	Net Sales	103	99
•Return on Capital Employed*	Earning before interest and taxes	-574	-532
	Capital Employed	11,019	11,038
•Return on Investment	Return on investment	-	-
	Cost of investment	-	-

Ratios as at	As at 31 March 2026	As at 31 March 2025	Variance %	Reason for variance
Ratios				
Current Ratio	0.03	0.02	20.93%	NA
Debt-Equity Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Debt Service Coverage Ratio*	NA	-0.02	NA	NA
Return on Equity Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Inventory Turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Receivable Turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Trade Payable Turnover ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Capital Turnover Ratio	NA	NA	NA	NA
Net Profit Ratio	-5.56	-9.92	-43.94%	Reduction in losses.
Return on Capital Employed*	-5.21%	-4.82%	8.03%	NA
Return on Investment	NA	NA	NA	NA

Note 23

Disclosure as required under Micro, Small and Medium Enterprises Development Act, 2006

	Particulars	Year ended 31 March 2026	Year ended 31 March 2025
(i)	The principal amount & interest due thereon remaining unpaid to any supplier*	23	-
(ii)	The amount of interest paid by the buyer in terms of section 16, along with the amounts of payment made to the supplier beyond the appointed day during each accounting year.	-	-
(iii)	The amount of interest due and payable for the period of delay in making payment (which have been paid but beyond the appointed date during the year) but without adding the interest specified under MSMED act, 2006.	-	-
(iv)	The amount of interest accrued and remaining unpaid at the end of each accounting year.	-	-
(v)	The amount of further interest remaining due and payable even in succeeding years, until such date when the interest dues as above are actually paid to small enterprises, for the purpose of disallowance as a deductible expenditure under section 23.	-	-

* Includes MSME related to creditors for expenses for Rs 23 Thousands (Rs Nil) and Provision for Expenses for Rs Nil (Rs Nil)

Note 24

Disclosure of output of agricultural produce as required by Para 46 of "Ind AS - 41"

Name of agriculture produce	Year ended 31 March 2026		Year ended 31 March 2025	
	Quantity in Kilogram	Rs. in Thousands	Quantity in Kilogram	Rs. in Thousands
Rice	2,500	28	2,300	25
Udid	640	42	620	39
Nagli	720	20	720	19
Vari	520	14	515	14
	4,380	103	4,155	99

Note 25

To the best of information of management of the Company, the disclosure requirements to be given pursuant to Gazette notification for Amendments in Schedule III to Companies Act, 2013 dated March 24, 2021 effective from April 01, 2021 pertaining to following matters are either disclosed or not applicable to the Company:

- 1 Disclosure on Revaluation of property, plant and equipment and intangible assets from Registered Valuers is not applicable to company.
- 2 No proceeding has been initiated or pending against the Company for holding any benami property under the Benami Transactions (Prohibition) Act, 1988 (us of 1988) an rules made thereunder.
- 3 The Company has not been declared a wilful defaulter by any bank or financial institution or other lender.
- 4 Relationship with Struck off Companies*

During the period, the company has not entered into any transaction with companies struck off under section 248 of the Companies Act, 2013 or section 560 of Companies Act, 1956.

* Based on information available as on the date of reporting.

- 5 As per clause (87) of section 2 and section 186 (1) of the Companies Act, 2013 and Rules made thereunder, the company is in compliance with the number of layers as permitted under the said provisions.
- 6 The Company has not traded or invested in Crypto currency or virtual currency during the financial year.
- 7 There are no transactions recorded in books of account reflecting surrender/ disclosure of income in the assessment under Income Tax Act, 1961.
- 8 The accounting software used by the Company, to maintain its Books of account have a feature of recording audit trail (edit log) facility and the same has been operated throughout the year for all transactions recorded in the software. The Company has an established process of regularly identifying shortcomings, if any, and updating technological advancements and features including audit trail. The shortcomings identified during the course of audit are being reviewed and corrective action is being taken wherever required.

Note 26

- a) To the best of our knowledge & belief, no fund (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been advanced or loaned or invested (either from borrowed funds or share premium or any other sources or kind of funds) by the company to or in any other person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity ("Intermediaries"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Intermediary shall, whether , directly or indirectly lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the company ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provided any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.
- b) To the best of our knowledge & belief, no funds (which are material either individually or in the aggregate) have been received by the Company from any person(s) or entity(ies), including foreign entity ("funding parties"), with the understanding, whether recorded in writing or otherwise, that the Company shall, whether, directly or indirectly, lend or invest in other persons or entities identified in any manner whatsoever by or on behalf of the funding parties ("Ultimate Beneficiaries") or provide any guarantee, security or the like on behalf of the Ultimate Beneficiaries.

Note 27

Segment information

Disclosure under Ind AS 108 - 'Operating Segments' is not given as, in the opinion of the management, the entire business activity falls under one segment, viz., Real estate development. The Company conducts its business in only one Geographical Segment, viz., India.

Note 28

No dividend is declared & paid during the current financial year.

Note 29

Events after reporting date

There have been no events after the reporting date that require disclosure in these financial statements.

Note 30

The Company has reported a net loss of Rs. 574 Thousands during the current year and also reported accumulated losses of Rs. 16636 Thousands as at 31 March 2026. Further, owing to accumulated losses as at 31 March 2026 the Company's net worth is fully eroded. However, the management has prepared the financial statements of the Company on a going concern basis having regard on future cash flow projections as well as the continuing financial support from the Parent Company to meet its obligations as and when the need arises.

Note 31

Previous year figures (not material) have been regrouped / reclassified, wherever necessary, if any, to correspond with current period classification. Figures in brackets pertaining to previous year.

As per our report of even date

For Singhi & Co.

Chartered Accountants
Firm Regn No. - 302049E

Sudesh Choraria

Partner
Membership No. - 204936

For and on behalf of the Board

Sudha
Rajesh
Golechha

Digitally signed by
Sudha Rajesh
Golechha
Date: 2026.04.30
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Sudha Golecha

Director
(DIN : 00646341)

Mukesh
C Jangir

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Jangir
Date: 2026.04.30
15:56:35 +05'30'

Mukesh Jangir

Director
(DIN : 10725674)

Date: 30 April 2026
Place: Mumbai

Date: 30 April 2026
Place: Mumbai